Greetings

Tohoku University Global COE Program
“Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality in the Age of Globalization”

Foreword

The Tohoku University Global COE Program “Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality in the Age of Globalization” (field of Social Science in 2008 fiscal year) is pleased to publish its first annual “FACT BOOK 2008”. This Global COE advances the achievements of Tohoku University’ s 21st Century COE Program “Gender Law and Policy Center” from a general social science perspective, and aims to establish a world-class research and education center on gender equality and multicultural conviviality in the age of globalization. Collaborating with the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo and other institutions at home and abroad, we will build a research and educational framework that will foster young researchers, legal professionals, and policy specialists in a global arena. We also hope that our research and educational findings will be used for policy purposes.

This program analyzes new social issues emerging from the recent rise of globalization, and pursues societal conditions necessary to realize gender and other social equalities from a multicultrually convivial viewpoint. We attempt to develop our approach towards issues related to gender equality in this era of globalization into one that is more diversified and dynamic. This is also a challenging program that seeks pluralism in a convivial society, by expanding beyond gender and integrating aspects like race, culture, age, and disabilities.

In order to carry out this challenging program, we will establish three study areas and launch fifteen research projects. Through these projects, we will conduct research with the cooperation of many research associates, and publish our final findings in a book series and other publications.

To support young researchers, we offer the Cross-National Doctoral Course (CNDC), as a joint doctoral program for participants to obtain joint degrees from their home institutions and partner institutions abroad. (For further information on research projects and GCOE’s support of young researchers, please refer to P9,27,49).

We have also established the “Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality Center (GEMC)” to support our program as a research and education center. Its predecessor, the “Gender Law and Policy Center <GELAPOC>,” was expanded and renamed as GEMC in January 2009, and will function as a resource center on gender equality and multicultural conviviality as well as a think tank. In addition, we have set up a partner office at the University of Tokyo and several overseas bureaus to strengthen ties with research and educational institutions in Japan and abroad. To promote our program and its activities, we will develop our webpage, which is accessible in 6 languages (http://law.tohoku.ac.jp/gcoe), and publish a Fact Book annually.

Through collaborations with researchers, research and education institutions, governmental agencies, and civic organizations, we wish to strive for and achieve great success in our GCOE program. We thank you for your kind support and cooperation in our endeavors.

March, 2009
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Mission Statement

The mission of this program is to establish a world-class research and education center on Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality from a comprehensive social science perspective.

More specifically,

1. to analyze new social issues emerging from the recent rise in globalization.

2. to pursue societal conditions necessary to realize gender and other social equalities and to resolve conflicts among different socio-cultural groups.

3. to encourage and support young researchers from doctoral students to postdocs who are conducting research in the above-mentioned fields.

Outline of Plan / Organization
Outline of Plan

This GCOE program aims to analyze social issues occurring throughout the world—a world in which globalization is now in full swing—and to present solutions by integrating our findings. Interpretation is carried out from the two viewpoints of gender equality and multicultural conviviality. Furthermore, our ultimate objective is to foster young researchers who can present effective countermeasures in regard to such issues.

With the rapid development of globalization, mutual interdependence and common lifestyles and value systems on a global scale are being expanded on one hand, while deepened social cleavages and exclusive parochialism are emerging on the other. This sort of narrow exclusionism brings about or intensifies incidents relating to a backlash against gender equality, the widening economic gap, ethnic conflicts, hostilities against neighboring nations, violence against immigrants, human trafficking, generational discord on welfare, and domestic violence. How can we comprehend such phenomena and find out solutions for them? The key lies in multicultural conviviality. Namely, in order to cope with exclusionism, the principle of universalism is essential.

That should not be uniformity but a type of universalism that encompasses diversity. Herein lies the importance of multicultural conviviality.

The mission of this program is to establish a world-class research and education center on Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality from a comprehensive social science perspective.

More specifically, we aim
1. to analyze new social issues emerging from the recent rise in globalization.
2. to pursue societal conditions necessary to realize gender and other social equalities and to resolve conflicts among different socio-cultural groups.
3. to encourage and support young researchers from doctoral students to postdocs who are conducting research in the above-mentioned fields.

This GCOE program also succeeds and develops Tohoku University’s 21st Century COE Program “Gender Law and Policy in the Gender Equal Society” (2003 to 2007). The achievements of this 21st Century COE Program serve as the basis for GCOE to analyze various issues relating to multicultural conviviality.

For research activities of the GCOE, we have integrated the three fields of gender equality, multicultural conviviality and the issues of aging and declining birthrate to launch 15 projects in which a number of researchers from Tohoku University and other institutions discuss at research seminars and international workshops. We will compile our final finding in a book series.

Furthermore, in parallel with the above-mentioned research activities, we will establish the Cross-National Doctoral Course (CNDC) as a so-called double-degree program that allows students to acquire a doctor’s degree concurrently at Tohoku University and institutions abroad with a view to cultivating young researchers who will play key leadership roles in international society. In addition, we will promote the Young Researcher Fostering Program for fellows through employment of global COE fellows who will engage in research and education.

While creating such a basis for research and education, the GCOE will reinforce ties with research and educational institutions at home and abroad so as to promote global networking. In Japan, we will establish a close relationship, including researchers and postgraduates exchanges between the School of Law at Tohoku University and the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo. Overseas, we will promote existing ties with research and educational institutions including Tsinghua University (China), Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (China), Kookmin University (Korea), University of Ottawa (Canada), Université Lumière Lyon 2 (France), l’Ecole Normale Supérieure Lettres et sciences humaines (France), and the University of Sheffield (UK). Through these ties, we will conduct joint research and international conferences for specific research projects, conclude agreements to carry out double-degree programs in the Cross-National Doctoral Course.
Program Members

School of Law, Tohoku University

TSUJIMURA, Miyoko  Professor, GCOE Project Leader
OHNISHI, Hitoshi  Professor, GCOE Project Sub-Leader
MIZUNO, Noriko  Professor, GCOE Project Sub-Leader
INABA, Kaoru  Professor
UIKI, Toshiya  Professor
KAWATO, Sadafumi  Professor
SERIZAWA, Hideaki  Professor
TSUBONO, Yoshitaka  Professor
MAKHARA, Izuru  Professor
KAWASAKI, Yuko  Associate Professor
KUBONO, Emiko  Associate Professor
KUWAMURA, Yumiko  Associate Professor
TAKIZAWA, Sayako  Associate Professor
DAKE, Sayaka  Associate Professor
TOZAWA, Hidenori  Associate Professor
NAKABAYASHI, Akio  Associate Professor
YONEMURA, Shigeto  Associate Professor

Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

TANAKA, Sigeto  Lecturer

Graduate School of Education, Tohoku University

IRUTA, Kumiko  Professor

Graduate School of Economics and Management, Tohoku University

YOSHIDA, Hiroshi  Professor

Tohoku University International Advanced Research and Education Organization

YANO, Emi  Assistant Professor

University of Tokyo Institute of Social Science

OSAWA, Mati  Professor, GCOE Project Leader (University of Tokyo)
SATO, Hiroki  Professor
MIZUMACHI, Yuichiro  Associate Professor
FUWA, Makiko  Research Associate

Global COE Organization

Tohoku University, Global COE Organization

School of Law, Graduate School of Arts and Letters, Graduate School of Education, Graduate School of Economics and Management, International Advanced Research and Education Organization

External Evaluation

Program Members (GCOE Steering Committee)

Program Members

Executive Committee

University of Tokyo, Global COE Organization

Institute of Social Science

Research Projects (15)

Research and Planning Steering Committee

Cross-National Doctoral Course Steering Committee

Marketing and Communications Steering Committee

Partner Institutions Abroad

- The University of Sheffield (UK)
- Université Lumière Lyon 2 (France)
- École normale supérieure Les sciences humaines (ENS-LSH) (France)
- University of Ottawa (Canada)
- Tsinghua University (China)
- Keimyung University (Korea)
- etc.
Fifteen projects are developed under the subjects of Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality. Study meetings and international workshops are scheduled from time to time by each project in order to pursue advanced research as well as to encourage both domestic and overseas young researchers. Publishing books to report its study results is the ultimate objective of these projects.

Project List

"Gender Equality in a Multicultural Society"
TSUJIMURA, Miyoko
Professor, School of Law, Tohoku University

"Gender Equality Policies and Challenges in Asian Countries"
TSUJIMURA, Miyoko
Professor, School of Law, Tohoku University

"Trafficking in Persons Issues from a Human Security Perspective—a Cornerstone of Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality"
OSAWA, Mari
Professor, Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo

"Research on ‘Leadership Education’ for a Gender-Equal and Multiculturally Convivial Society—Based on a Cross-National Analysis of Single-Sex Education in Secondary Schools and Universities"
IKUTA, Kumiko
Professor, School of Education, Tohoku University

"A Society Where Victims and Offenders Coexist (A Society Respectful of Victims’ Rights)—Further Developments in ‘Criminal Law and Gender’ Research"
YANO, Emi
Assistant Professor, International Advanced Research and Education Organization, Tohoku University

"An Empirical Study on the Domestic Implementation of International Legal Norms Regarding Multicultural Conviviality and Gender and on the Peaceful Settlement Mechanisms in International Conflicts"
UEKI, Toshiya
Executive Vice President (for International Affairs and Legal Affairs), Professor, School of Law, Tohoku University

"Globalization and Nationalism"
OHNISHI, Hitoshi
Professor, School of Law, Tohoku University

"Cross-National Comparison of ‘Multi-Cultural Conviviality’"
TOZAWA, Hidenori
Associate Professor, School of Law, Tohoku University

"Reseach on ‘Leadership Education’ for a Gender-Equal and Multiculturally Convivial Society—Based on a Cross-National Analysis of Single-Sex Education in Secondary Schools and Universities"
IKUTA, Kumiko
Professor, School of Education, Tohoku University

"A Comparative Gender Analysis of Livelihood Security Systems—Faces of the Global Knowledge Economy and Social Exclusion"
OSAWA, Mari
Professor, Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo

"Postwar and Modern Japan’s Attitudes Toward Foreign Nations—with a Focus on US-Japan Relations"
MAKIHARA, Izuru
Professor, School of Law, Tohoku University

"Reconsidering the ‘Public Sphere’ in a Globalized Age—Through an Examination of Regional Disparity"
INABA, Kaoru
Professor, School of Law, Tohoku University

"The State and the Private Sphere in Aging and Declining Birthrate Issues"
MIZUNO, Noriko
Professor, School of Law, Tohoku University

YOSHIDA, Hiroshi
Professor, School of Economics and Management, Tohoku University

"Family Change in an Aging Society with Low Fertility: Micro Data Approach"
TANAKA, Sigeto
Lecturer, School of Arts and Letters, Tohoku University

"A Comparative Gender Analysis of Livelihood Security Systems—Faces of the Global Knowledge Economy and Social Exclusion"
OSAWA, Mari
Professor, Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo

"An Empirical Study on the Effectiveness of Work-Life Balance and Equal Opportunity Policies"
SATO, Hiroki
Professor, Institute of Social Science, University of Tokyo
"Gender Equality in a Multicultural Society"

Key questions

1. What are the gender equality issues in a multicultural society in an age of globalization?

2. How can we analyze the theoretical relation between ‘Gender Equality’, ‘Multicultural Conviviality’ and ‘Globalization’?

Research Purpose and Approach

A principal objective of this Global COE Program is to establish a new field of research and education regarding “Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality” in the age of globalization by building upon the achievements of its predecessor, the 21st COE “Gender Law and Policy Center” from a general social science perspective. This is an ambitious and integrative Program that aspires to realize a multicultural convivial society in addition to a gender equal one, by combining gender equality and multicultural conviviality (coexistence) issues.

Thus, this project aims to undertake an interdisciplinary theoretical study to identify social issues regarding gender equality inflicted by globalization, and to realize gender equality in the present multicultural convivial society.

In order to meet these purposes, and as a general theoretical approach, this project clarifies the relationships between globalization, gender equality, and multicultural conviviality to determine the state of gender issues in a multicultural society. We will collaborate with leaders in the emerging field of gender research and the social sciences, or the areas of gender and law, sociology, and economics. Through such collaborations, we attempt to reveal theoretical issues that may apply to the overall GCDE Program, and to seek solutions through interdisciplinary research.

For a more specialized approach, we will investigate specific examples in the intersection of gender studies and multicultural studies, identify conditions for problem solving, and attempt to establish a theory capable of covering policy issues. We address topics like the Islamic scarf issue at the intersection of gender equality and religion/culture, as well as issues such as immigration policies, economic disparity and female labor, citizenship, human trafficking, and sexual violence.

Research Activities

In this project, through Japanese researchers’ collaboration with colleagues from Canada, the United States, Scandinavian countries and France, all of which are host to a variety of issues relating to gender equality in a multicultural convivial society, we will examine the current state and theoretical challenges of each country.

For this purpose, we visited Columbia University, the University of Ottawa, and l’ Université du Québec in September 2008, where we held lectures and seminars. In February 2009, we will host an international workshop in Japan and invite researchers from Canada to discuss issues found in Canada and Japan. We also have plans to hold seminars and give presentations in France in March and in Finland in May to study social problems regarding gender equality that actually exist in multicultural convivial societies. Furthermore, in July (or September), we will hold an international workshop in Japan to promote academic cooperation among researchers from Western and Asian countries. We will publish our achievements in Japanese and European languages during fiscal year 2009 (scheduled for March 2010).

OSAWA, Mari
University of Tokyo, Institute of Social Science - Professor

YOSHIDA, Hiroshi
Tohoku University, Graduate School of Economics and Management - Assistant Professor

YANO, Emi
Tohoku University, International Advanced Research and Education Organization - Assistant Professor

HIROTARI, Seigo
Tohoku University, Institute of Social Science - Professor

KIMOTO, Kimiko
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KIDO, Yoshiyuki
Hitotsubashi University, Graduate School of Social Sciences - Professor

SASAKI, Hiromichi
Seijo University, Faculty of Law - Professor

Isabelle Giraudou
Maison Franco-Japonaise - Researcher

KAWATO, Sadao
Mie University, Faculty of Humanities, Law and Economics - Professor

IWAMOTO, Misako
Meisei University, School of Law - Assistant Professor

NUKATSUKA, Yasui
Kyoto-Gakuin University, Faculty of Law - Professor

HAYAKAWA, Nozomi
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N. Des Rosiers
University of Ottawa, Acting President of Governance - Professor

Caroline André
University of Ottawa, Faculty of Social Sciences - Professor

Alain-G Gagnon
University of Quebec at Montreal - Professor

Frances Olsen
University of California, Los Angeles - Professor

E. Povinelli
Columbia University - Professor

Jackie Steele
University of Ottawa - Associate Professor

"Gender Equality Policies and Challenges in Asian Countries"

Key questions

1. What is the current state of gender equality policies and their challenges in Asian countries?

2. Is it possible to reveal the universality and the particularity of Asian policies on gender equality through comparative analysis?

Research Purpose and Approach

Gender discrimination and human rights abuse against females have spread under globalization, and the widening of the North-South gap as well as the social gap has made many women victims of sexual and human rights abuses. To cope with this, Asian countries are reinforcing their gender equality policies, although their efforts are not necessarily adequate compared with some European countries. They also have less information on the actual status of the problems. In addition, it is urgent to not only analyze the situation of each country on a specific theoretical basis but also make a comprehensive analysis of the status and issues of equality policies in Asia from a perspective that covers the entire Asia region and from the standpoint of multicultural coexistence by embracing factors such as race, religion and culture as well as gender.

Consequently, based on comparison with gender equality policies of Japan and advanced Western countries, this project intends to extract universal policy issues found in gender equality policies in Asia to identify cultural, religious, and institutional factors that may constitute the cause of male domination over female workers and females engaging in sex industry under the globalization of the economy and society, for example. At the same time, we aim to clarify the actual status and related efforts toward gender equality in individual Asian countries to identify how they differ from the rest of the world.

For this purpose, we will analyze various policy issues such as human rights abuses against females, domestic violence, human trafficking, immigrant workers issues and problems found in the quota system of the parliamentary election in Korea. The analysis will be focused on gender law and sociological approaches from the viewpoints of the constitution, criminal law, sociology, and international politics. We aim to make use of our expected achievements in gender equality policy in Japan.

Members of Program

OSAWA, Mari
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TANAKA, Sigeo
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YANO, Emi
Tohoku University, International Advanced Research and Education Organization - Assistant Professor

KIMOTO, Kimiko
Hitotsubashi University, Graduate School of Social Sciences - Professor

HAYASHI, Hiroko
Jumonji gakuen University - Professor

AIKYO, Masanori
Nagoya University - Professor

Kim Sun Uk
Ewha Womans University - Professor

Zhu Xiaoping
Center for Gender and Law Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences - Director

Project List

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Research Activities

This project intends to carry out studies led by researchers at home and abroad who are experts in each country on issues on gender equality policies in the countries such as Korea, China, India, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia. Through mini international symposiums and workshops, they are to present research results, which will be published in books as an outcome.

In December 2008, we participated in the international forum on human trafficking in Asia that held at the National Women’s Education Center (NWEC) to establish a network with Asian researchers. In the future we will utilize this network to pursue research on gender equality policies and problems in Asian countries. We schedule to present seminars by Japanese researchers, and plan to invite top leading researchers from other Asian countries to hold an international workshop in early August in 2009.
"Trafficking in Persons Issues from a Human Security Perspective—a Cornerstone of Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality"

Key questions

1. What is the current situation of forms of TIP and exploitation routes?
2. What are effective policy measures to reduce “demand” in Japan, which is among the largest of destination countries?

Research Purpose and Approach

Trafficking in Person (TIP) is a serious violation of victim’s human rights, mostly women, and a threat to the human security of global society by being a leading source of profits for organized crime regardless of whether they live in developing nations or developed nations. TIP is a touchstone issue for gender equality and multicultural conviviality. Although Japan is expected to make efforts in international cooperation, Japanese society is a major recipient country of trafficked women and girls for sexual exploitation. Surveys and research in order to contribute to solving TIP are required urgently.

This project aims to: 1) elucidate the highly complicated and sophisticated tactics of traffickers and the actual conditions of TIP that react to the laws in Japan; 2) conduct detailed analysis and action-oriented research of the interviews of the victims returned from Japan, and examine the effective preventive and supportive measures in the sending country; 3) conduct national representative quantitative as well as qualitative survey on commercial sex transactions in order to seek an effective measure of raising awareness and reducing “demand” in Japan, and also identify a wide safety net to protect and support TIP victims both at home and abroad and 4) collect information on the actual situations of “demand” reduction and protection measures and support activities in foreign countries.

This project conducts surveys and research in close cooperation with governmental institutions and NGOs in Thailand, Cambodia, and the Philippines. This project also focuses on the empowerment approach and cooperates with the returned women as co-researchers. Furthermore, it is planned to provide short-term internships for young researchers who have an interest in international cooperation, promotion of legal development, and development of TIP. It is a research project with full elements of international exchange.

Research Activities

In December 2008, we held an international forum co-hosted by the National Women’s Education Centre to exchange opinions and information. In order to provide and reinforce a wide network for safety that can protect and support trafficking victims, we continue to interview organizations and the supporting groups for foreigners for surveys, who address human trafficking issues and provide intermediary assistance to victims.

After fiscal 2009, this project will make a further analysis of the interview surveys on the “returned women” who have returned to their native country after having been trafficked to Japan. Then we would like to discuss about the most effective and specific measures to prevent the human trafficking and to support its victims in the sending country.

"Research on 'Leadership Education' for a Gender-Equal and Multiculturally Convivial Society -Based on a Cross-National Analysis of Single-Sex Education in Secondary Schools and Universities"

Key questions

1. What kind of “Leadership Education” would a society based on gender equality and multicultural conviviality call for?
2. How do concepts of “Leadership” and “Leadership Education” differ depending on gender and culture?

Research Purpose and Approach

The purpose of this project is to create an educational model for fostering “leadership” expected in a gender equal society and multicultural convivial society. To this end, it is necessary to ask “What is leadership?” Namely, it is necessary to re-interpret conventional leadership images and the concept of leadership from the two viewpoints of “gender” and “multicultural conviviality”.

In order to achieve this task, this project will focus on the educational significance of single-sex education. This is because we think that we can reveal problems and points to be improved in coeducation today by placing single-sex education as the topic of analysis. For example, because of the various gender biases existing in modern coeducation, some consider that single-sex education is more effective, in particular, for cultivating female “leadership”. This project will review both criticisms of and support for single-sex education, and seek educational proposals that cultivate gender-sensitive “leadership” regardless of gender.

The second axis of the “leadership” education analysis is “country (race and culture)”. This is because we believe that the concept in question may be reconstructed from a more global point of view through comparison and analysis of the differences in interpretation of the term “leadership” by country (race and culture).

Therefore, surveys for this project will be conducted in Japan and overseas, including in the United States. The target schools must satisfy a range of set criteria, including the following: (1) Setting “cultivation of social leadership” as its educational aim; and (2) Having a high advancement rate and deviation score. We will conduct a field survey and interview survey at each school and make multilateral analysis on educational aims, curriculum, and educational implementation from the viewpoint of educational philosophy, educational policy, and curriculum theory, etc.

Research Activities

This project will conduct: 1) theoretical analysis of the “leadership” concept based on literature surveys, 2) analysis of field surveys made at single-sex schools in Japan and foreign countries.

At the first workshop held on January 23 in 2009, we titled it as “Current status and problems in single-sex education and coeducation in Japan” and discussed about the trend of coeducation introduced into public high schools in current Japan. The discussion on subjects regarding “Coeducation” over the educational thought of Mary Wollstonecraft was also made. We will continuously pursue our discussions on this issue based on the presentation by Tatsuro Sakamoto in the workshop expected in May.
"A Society Where Victims and Offenders Coexist (A Society Respectful of Victims' Rights) – Further Developments in 'Criminal Law and Gender' Research"

**Key questions**

1. What is Multicultural Conviviality in criminal policies of the 21st century? - Consider support for crime victims, the victims' rights, rehabilitation of criminals, and prevention of recidivism.

2. Neither severe punishment nor rehabilitation of criminal offenders can heal victims. Then, what do victims need?

**Research Purpose and Approach**

When thinking about crime, it is necessary to consider countermeasures from the viewpoint of victims' rights and relief, rehabilitation of perpetrators and prevention of recidivism. The problems victims suffer, however, have long been ignored. They only recently started to be regarded as problems, and attention is now being paid to the ‘victims’ rights’. Japan is now at a significant turning point in terms of justice. In fact, in modern society, offenders will surely come back to society even if they committed crimes except for extremely rare cases where assailants receive the death penalty. Death penalty is in fact already extinct except in Japan and some states in the United States. That is, we must assume a society where victims (and their families) and offenders (and their families) coexist (the term 'coexist' used here does not include situations such as acceptance and initial assistance, but means to stay in the same space).

Furthermore, among six clusters of 21st CDE, "Body, Sexuality cluster" studies criminal law from the viewpoint of gender putting emphasis on the crime where women and children become victims, and perception was obtained (achievements are also published in Volume 5 of the 21st CDE Book Series). This project will further research and at the same time spread and apply the perception obtained in CDE to the entire crime issue (for example, we intend to address crimes by foreigners, and the problems foreign victims).

This project will promote research that seeks ways to realize a society where victims’ rights are well recognized. Victims, alive in peace, and offenders are rehabilitated and never commit crime again. It focuses on the various phases of criminal justice and by practitioners the viewpoint of international comparison, social investigation, and a procedure for economic analysis of legal systems. As for criminal justice, not many opportunities are available for joint research, although the necessity of cooperation between practice and research is acknowledged. Therefore, this project will have practitioners in each field of criminal justice as research members with a view to integrating the viewpoints of practice and research.

**Research Activities**

This project will schedule seminars every year in Japan to pursue discussions over victims’ rights and relief, rehabilitation of offenders, and prevention of recidivism. We will collaborate with overseas researchers and professionals, and utilize international networks while engaging domestic research and surveys.

In fiscal 2008, we held and co-hosted the following seminars. On October 6th, “Education in Juvenile Training Centers in Japan” by Kentaro KITYUSHI, (University of Osaka Juvenile Training Center); on October 7th, “Crime Victims’ Psychology and Support” by Prof. Takao KONISHI; on January 12th, “Women and Children Victims’ Protection Policy in Germany and Austria” by Prof. Achim ONAGI and ‘Rape between Spouses in China’ by Wunruyi (PhD student). On February 8th, 11th, and 14th, we co-hosted the international seminar concerning the National Program for Domestic Violence Offenders, inviting two Swedish Protection Investigators (Ms. Mari-Anne TOBIASSON and Ms. Anita DAHLERUS). The seminar also considered Japanese Protection Services with presentations made by Mr. Hisato OSUMI and Ms. Yumiko SHIBUYA (Protection Office of Kanto Regional Parole Boards). We also presented at the GCCE Kickoff seminar ("A Consideration of Sexual Crime Regulation from the Viewpoint of Gender") by Ashiz. Prof. Emi YANO, “A Consideration of the Doctrine of Vagrancy” by Wunruyi.

Even after the fiscal 2009, we will invite as many researchers and specialists as possible to the seminars as to acquire broader perspectives, and make researches.

"An Empirical Study on the Domestic Implementation of International Legal Norms Regarding Multicultural Conviviality and Gender and on the Peaceful Settlement Mechanisms in International Conflicts"

**Key questions**

1. What are the new roles and new functions of international legal norms in this globalized contemporary world?

2. Does globalization influence the relationship between international law and domestic law? If so, how?

**Research Purpose and Approach**

This research project aims to perform empirical studies on how laws and regulations of the modern international society regarding multicultural coexistence and gender equality are placed in domestic legal system for actual implementation in specific cases. We will carry out studies in training workshops on linking and crossing international legal norms with domestic legal procedures from multi-diversity and comprehensive viewpoint. At the same time, we will clarify what practical role international laws and regulations play as a new framework for solving international disputes in a globalized world. In particular, we will analyze the role where multicultural coexistence has become essential. Then, we can shed light on the new role of international law in the era of global multicultural coexistence to theoretically re-examine and present problem-oriented researches as well as a certain number of theoretical recommendations.

For that purpose, we will address: 1) fields of international human rights laws, including International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and International Covenants on Human Rights (Social Rights, and Civil and Political Rights); 2) fields of international criminal laws including the Rome Statute on International Criminal Court (ICC); and 3) international economic laws surrounding global economic activities and trade. In addition, other important issues to be examined include: 4) international environmental laws which require legal and political responses on a global scale and fields of environmental laws; and 5) law of the sea and maritime laws that have an extensive point of controversy including resource development, fishery issues, and preservation of ocean environment.

In examining these issues we intend to clarify the reality of linking and crossing domestic legal orders and international legal norms by taking into account both judicial and administrative procedures in domestic field as well as dispute settlement procedures in the international arena. Then we will seek for a theoretical basis to establish appropriate legal norms and legal systems in the era of multicultural coexistence through joint work of international and domestic law researchers as well via as discussions and exchanges among researchers from throughout the world.

**Research Activities**

In fiscal 2008, we focused on building common understandings of this project, especially regarding international law in each field through the presentations by young researchers in the world which will be the basis for further research in the future. One of the core events was the kick-off seminar in Sendai in February 2009, where we invited young outstanding researchers from China. From this seminar we started accepting many overseas members to this project. Having obtained input from a variety of viewpoints and experiences, we have taken this as a step towards solving the global problems we face.

In fiscal 2009, we will hold a mini international symposium with members from Japan, China, and Korea, as well as regular workshops. From the viewpoint of multicultural coexistence in the age of globalization, we will continue our research on the role and functions of the international law that should play in the modern society.
"Globalization and Nationalism"

Key questions

1. What accounts for the recent rise of ethnocentric nationalism in many countries around the world?

2. How does the recent rise of ethnocentric nationalism relate to globalization?

Research Purpose and Approach

In recent years, advancing globalization has revealed that lifestyles and values are being shared more and more on a global scale as mutual dependence among people of countries becomes stronger. Throughout the world after the Cold War was concluded, on the other hand, ethnocentric nationalism appears to have grown within each country. Namely, the influence of political powers that advocate the rejection of immigrants, foreign workers and other ethnic groups began to spread within many countries. Violent immigrant/foreigner rejection movements, ethnic conflicts, and even genocides are now occurring. More than a few countries began to pursue more and more foreign policies that depended on the threat—and exercise—of their own military power. And it is indeed a remarkable trend that hostility against people of other countries, including even their neighbors, is gaining strength.

The major purpose of this research project is to find out how and why such ethnocentric nationalism comes to take place in each country, and to identify how this is linked to social change brought about by globalization.

In order to solve these problems, the project plans to continue making comparative analysis among Japan, China, Korea, and Europe. We are also thinking of not only looking at political and social conditions in recent years but also carrying out historical analysis and Intellectual historical analysis in order to look for a background in which ethnocentric nationalism emerges.

Research Activities

This research project will develop international joint research by researchers from Japan, China, Korea, the United Kingdom, France, and Sweden.

To be more specific, we will hold international workshops from time to time at home and abroad while promoting surveys and research in each country. We are also planning to deepen common understanding based on respective achievements. We are thinking of fostering young human resources by soliciting young post doctoral researchers and doctoral students to join such workshops.

As an example, we held an international workshop on October 8 and 9 in 2008 at Tohoku University in Sendai. Its title was "Globalization and Nationalism", and the workshop was jointly organized by researchers from Japan, China, and Korea. Also on February 3 and 4 in 2009, when we held GCCF kick-off seminar, we invited many young researchers from Japan, China, the United Kingdom, and France, where people discussed on globalization and nationalism.

"Cross-National Comparison of 'Multi-Cultural Conviviality'"

Key questions

1. How do we envision the ideal multicultural convivial society? What policies can we enact in order to realize such a society? And what can we learn from the past experiences of nations around the world?

2. What is the current state, or future vision, of the "Tsukuba Model of Multicultural Conviviality" largely made up of agricultural villages, which contrasts from the urban model with large cities and service industries in need of unskilled laborers?

Research Purpose and Approach

The increase in international migration, inflicted by the rapid progression of globalization, is altering our accepted understanding of the state with “the citizen” as society’s main constituent. While developed countries are dealing with aging societies with low birthrates, other regions suffer from population explosion. Under these extreme conditions, there is mounting pressure towards accepting/deporting immigrants. At the same time, a rise in rejection of minorities and ethnocentric nationalism is also becoming evident. It is especially essential for Japan, having entered an era of depopulation, to accept immigrants in a rapid pace beyond its current capacity in order for its society to continue as it is. Establishing a multicultural convivial society is a critical and imminent task for Japan.

This project, central to the multicultural conviviality aspect of our GCOE, will conduct a cross-national comparison of countries selected based on its relevance to the above-mentioned issues and analyze each country’s efforts. While considering the differences and similarities among countries’ situations and the various ways in which they receive foreign immigrants, we aim to produce research findings that will be useful in seeking an ideal model of a multicultural convivial society for Japan. More specifically, we will collaborate with professionals in the field of multicultural conviviality and carry out our research by pursuing (1) a legal system for integrating immigrants; (2) a language education policy; and (3) human resource development in a multicultural convivial society.

One of our key survey areas is the Tohoku Region, which differs greatly from metropolitan cities. Due to the shortage of successors in rural areas, the number of foreign spouses is increasing in this region, and there exists a link between this growing population of foreign spouses and regional communities. This link will most likely be a key factor in our project. In addition, we will integrate gender studies research into our examination of foreign spouses in rural areas in order to seek an ideal paradigm for the “Tsukuba Model of Multicultural Conviviality.”

Research Activities

In December 2008, members assembled to launch this project, and held an open seminar on multicultural conviviality policies in Japan with more than a dozen professionals in the field participating from Sendai and other cities in Miyagi Prefecture. Participants agreed to work closely in both research and practice aspects of this project. We hope that our project will serve as a foundation for establishing a network on multicultural conviviality in the Tohoku Region.

On February 2nd and 3rd, 2009, we visited a Japanese language class for foreigners in Tono City, Miyagi Prefecture. We interviewed members of the language class on how classes were run and support they receive from the city. Afterwards, members of our project held a workshop on challenges concerning multicultural conviviality in the Tohoku region as well as on multicultural conviviality policies in Korea. From February 22nd to the 26th, members from our project visited Korea, where we held interviews with Korean government officials and individuals affiliated with facilities for foreign residents, which we also visited. All information we collect regarding multicultural conviviality policies in Korea will be available after translations, on an online forum.
"Postwar and Modern Japan's Attitudes Toward Foreign Nations--with a Focus on US-Japan Relations"

Key questions
1. What is characteristic of modern Japan’s attitude toward foreign nations?
2. What is characteristic of postwar Japan’s attitude toward foreign nations?

Research Purpose and Approach

The purpose of this project is to examine multicultural conviviality in a historical perspective of Japanese politics. In the first place, culture is a product of history, and thus it is important to clarify its historical basis so as to examine globalization in the 21st century. For that purpose, this project will be divided into three research groups. The first group adopts methodologies of political history, diplomatic history, and history of idea, and places a major focus on the Japan-US relations after Perry’s arrival in Japanese waters. It also re-examines the Japan-US relations and Japanese foreign policy in Japan’s modern international history. Topics may include: revision of the unequal treaties in the Meiji period; party cabinets and the Japan-US relationship in the early Showa period; the role of female administrators in the U.S. occupation; Japanese immigrants to the United States and Canada; diplomatic negotiation with the United States on the South-Eastern Asia factors; and the Japan-US relations and multicultural conviviality in the media. The second group will use the oral history method to interview with key political actors, and make records that may contribute to the research of the first group. The third group will critically examine the current status in Japan referring to the current status of multicultural conviviality in the United States and Islam societies in order to consider the entire project from the viewpoint of multicultural conviviality.

Research Activities

In 2008, we held workshops that also served as a preliminary meeting, where the core members for the oral history project had been organized. In 2009 or 2010, we will organize a mini Japan-US international workshop, and in parallel a field survey on Japanese Immigrants in Vancouver, Canada. Then, after holding a general research seminar in fiscal 2011, we will compile our achievements in book form.

"Reconsidering the 'Public Sphere' in a Globalized Age—Through an Examination of Regional Disparity"

Key questions
1. How can we alleviate regional disparity in each state under globalization?
2. How can we facilitate regional diversity in each state under globalization?

Research Purpose and Approach

This project focuses attention on the “public sphere” within a sovereign state as an arena to reflect the tension between social diversity and ethnocentric nationalism created by globalization. We approach the issue of how public power can or cannot be justified through deliberation in the public sphere in individual policy fields. To be more specific, we will work on case studies in various policy fields from the viewpoint of law, political science, and economics, examining issues such as how to understand “regional diversity”, whether this phenomenon can be corrected, and if it can, what policy principles and policy measures should be applied.

Here, we carry out our studies in three small groups. First is the study group on the regional diversity in urban versus rural regions that will discuss issues such as preservation of rural villages and mountain forests, environment, and agriculture. Second is the group on regional diversity in markets applying industry cluster analysis. Third is the group that discusses the legal connection systems in the central-local relations. Research members will join these groups to advance the project. Upon coming up with interim achievement we will reinterpret our achievements from the viewpoint of multicultural conviviality and gender equality. In addition, in order to make international comparisons, we plan to organize a mini international workshop together with researchers who are tackling this issue in China and France.

Research Activities

In October 2008, we held a mini international workshop at Tsinghua University in China in parallel with the project of “Globalization and Nationalism”, where we discussed how we would carry out the project in the future. In November 2008, we exchanged views on the industrial cluster analysis in Japan with researchers from France. Furthermore, we plan to conduct a research exchange or mini International workshop in the future with urban politics researchers from Korea.
"The State and the Private Sphere in Aging and Declining Birthrate Issues"

Key questions

1. How has the state interfered with the private sphere through social and family laws?
2. As birthrates decline and societies continue to age, how will the state’s intervention in social and family laws change?

Research Purpose and Approach

In this aging society with declining birthrates, the promotion of laws and policies that prohibit gender and age discrimination in employment, provide child-rearing support for working women, and intervene against child abuse through administrative procedures is necessary. This project will carry out studies on how states should function, intervene, and control—as well as on the roles private parties play and what rights and duties they hold—in fields related to aging society issues.

There have been a plethora of studies on the issue of state intervention in the private sphere, such as the formation of “social law” against “civil law” in jurisprudence. State intervention and control in the private sphere, which are currently sought in this aging society, involve a number of problems that cannot be fully addressed if we confine ourselves within the academic disciplines of “public law,” “private law,” and “social law.” Thus, we can say that new research beyond the frameworks of “public law,” “private law,” and “social law” is now necessary.

Consequently, two separate subprojects, the social law system group and the family law system group, will carry out research activities under this project.

The social law system group’s research will form the foundation for this project. First, the group will seek specific legal policies to address problems associated with the aging society. The group will reexamine the field of “social law” which has explored the possibilities of state intervention in private autonomy. Through such research, a basic theory focusing on the relationship between the state and the private sphere in the current aging society with a declining birthrate should emerge.

The family law system group will primarily address the issue of state intervention in families, which is becoming a tangible problem in this aging society. While recognizing that, as a general rule, modern law has avoided intervening in family affairs, the group plans to reexamine the acceptance of such a rule, and explore whether state intervention can affect changes on the conventional family law system. Through such examination, the group will develop a theoretical perspective on the possible effects of state intervention on the “family” unit within the private sphere.

In order to undertake the above research, our project will be holding around 10 research seminars every fiscal year. We will also carry out cooperative research through interactive discussions on issues relevant to both groups.

Research Activities

As for research activities in cooperation with overseas partners, our project members participated in Le Conseil D’orientation des Retraités colloquium held in Paris, France to research and collect materials on the pension system. Also the members from our project presented at the international workshop held at Tsinghua University in Beijing, China, and held discussions in preparation for international cooperation. As a domestic achievement, eight workshops in total were held at Tohoku University. At the kick-off seminar in February, a seminar titled “The State and the Private Sphere in Aging and Declining Birthrate Issues” was held, where we discussed principal and particular issues from the aspects of “public law,” “private law,” and “labour law.”


Key questions

1. How effective are the gender equality and the multicultural conviviality systems based on an Economic Analysis of Law?
2. What should we do to alter individuals’ current conducts and to improve social welfare?

Research Purpose and Approach

This project empirically examines the effect of law systems and social systems on society, economy and people’s action. We will also focus on the public welfare of the system reform regarding multicultural coexistence, gender equality, and aging society and low fertility.

In order to achieve this purpose, this project will take the following five approaches. The first is to create a social database and archives of multicultural coexistence, gender equality, and an aging society with low fertility; the second is to provide the results of the questionnaire survey to the public; the third is to prepare and publish a Japanese version of an gender equality index by region following the example of Statistics Norway; the fourth is to interpret social issues through law, and discuss the open letter's results on the basis of the economic model, and then provide the results to the society in the form of new law and social systems. This will be the core of our research. The fifth is to continuously disseminate these processes and outcomes in the forms of DP and others, and then publish the final achievements in the forms of books and educational materials.

The expecting outcome will be (1) to develop the human resources who can judge, discuss, and make policies on frontier issues basing on quantitative evidences; and (2) to build the foundations of analyzing public policies basing not on the journalistic discussions but on the evidences, and establish a field of Evidence Based Public Policy.

Research Activities

In fiscal 2008, we constructed a basic database regarding multicultural coexistence and gender equality, and conducted preceding research surveys and overviewed our research. After fiscal 2009, we are also planning to conduct a preliminary questionnaire research so as to prepare for the actual survey.

From fiscal 2009 to fiscal 2010, we will accumulate analysis by modeling legal systems for multicultural coexistence and gender equality policy. We intend to advance our research by having the joint workshop with Tohoku University and the University of Tokyo. We will also execute the questionnaire surveys in order to gather empirical data on multicultural coexistence and gender equality.
"Family Change in an Aging Society with Low Fertility: Micro Data Approach"

Key questions
1. Is the modern family system adaptive to the age of diversity?
2. How is the family related to inequality, subordination, poverty, and violence?

Research Purpose and Approach

This project aims to contribute to the planning and evaluation of policies by interpreting family changes in current Japanese society through a scientific approach with quantitative analysis based on micro data. In contemporary society, while the family is the explicit target of some policies, it gives implicit conditions for policies in various fields where systems are designed based on the unit of household. However, quantitative research on family has centered on grasping the reality of family based on sociological theories without consideration for law and policy. This project takes an interdisciplinary approach to the issue, focusing on research topics such as (1) the generation mechanism of domestic violence and abuse; (2) the kin support networks; and (3) the kinship system.

The main source of micro data is the National Family Research of Japan (NFRJ), a series of large-scale surveys based on probability samples across Japan offered by Japan Society of Family Sociology. The data was conducted from 1991, 1996, and 2001, and 2005 are available through SSI Data Archive of the Institute of Social Science at the University of Tokyo. A plan is now under way to conduct a similar size survey “NFRID” in fiscal 2008.

Research Activities

In October 2008, this project was launched when the first workshop was held. On November 20 in 2008, we held a lecture titled “A Survey Regarding the Balance of Lawyer’s Workload and Housework”. We are now collecting literature regarding family changes, family policy, and quantitative analysis to elaborate details of the agenda for our research. By fiscal 2009, we will prepare materials required in future micro data analyses (e.g., translating survey items into English) as well as carry out preliminary analysis using existing data. We will also examine technical problems of family surveys.

"A Comparative Gender Analysis of Livelihood Security Systems: Faces of the Global Knowledge Economy and Social Exclusion"

Key questions
1. What is the current state of social exclusion issues such as poverty, unemployment, informalization of the labor market and difficulties in reproduction?
2. What are current trends in Livelihood Security System reforms that fight against social exclusion?

Research Purpose and Approach

This project carries out comparative gender analyses for Japan, Korea, Germany, and Sweden through combining approaches of “livelihood security system” and “social exclusion”. Since the mid-1970s the economy has become more and more globalized and post-industrialization has been progressing particularly in advanced industrial nations, where the importance of the service sector has increased and production bases of the manufacturing sector have been transferred. Under such circumstances, it has been recognized that capitalism per se is not uniform or monolithic and the theory of “Varieties of Capitalism” has been developed, distinguishing two major types of market economy, the “liberal market economy” and the “coordinated market economy”. On the other hand, the conventional livelihood security system relying on the welfare state is said to have reached a deadlock. Welfare states cannot cope with newly emerging social risks, and “social exclusion” makes it hard for many people to make a living and participate in society.

Against such backdrop this project will pick up the above-mentioned four countries among those classified as coordinated market economies in the theory of varieties of capitalism, and identify the reality of social exclusion, including poverty, unemployment, shrinking full-time employment, and difficulty in fostering the next-generation workforce as well as the trend of innovations introduced in the livelihood security system with a view to overcoming social exclusion. Furthermore, we also look at the institutions and practices of social economy or the third sector that are considered as effective actors for livelihood security. We will conduct surveys and research through field work in the United Kingdom, Italy, and some other countries, and by other means to discover the relative importance in the economy of social economy, including community businesses, cooperatives, mutual aid association, social cooperatives, and social enterprises. The surveys and research will also take into account functions of social economy in securing people’s livelihood security (including the job creation effect, the labor market integration effect, and the ripple effect on regional economy).

Research Activities

This project holds a general meeting involving those cooperating overseas on a regular basis to promote an intensive exchange of research outputs and perspectives. Sessions where interim reports and research outcomes are presented so as to obtain inputs from outside the project members are also organized as much as possible at conferences of major international academic associations.

In September 2008, we held a panel discussion where main members presented at the Forum of the International Sociological Association held in Barcelona. Also in November, one of the research members presented her research outcome at the “ISS CICOE” seminar. (“The Institute of Social Science (ICOE) seminar is scheduled to be held about once a month.”) We also held an international symposium in Tokyo in February 28 in 2009, and an intensive, and following workshop and public symposium will be held in September 2009 in cooperation with the University of Bremen and the Hans Institute of Advanced Science.
"An Empirical Study on the Effectiveness of Work-Life Balance and Equal Opportunity Policies"

**Key questions**

1. Is work-life balance compatible with equal opportunity employment?
2. Do work-life balance and equal opportunity employment produce positive effects on human resources management?

**Research Purpose and Approach**

This project picks up two issues related to support for the work-life balance in companies and measures for equal employment opportunities, and conducts empirical research, including international comparisons on such matters as the current status, relationship and effects of both issues.

The following are the reasons why we have focused on both support for the work-life balance and measures for equal employment opportunities.

“Support for work-life balance” asks whether or not there are working styles and systems that allow people to continue working during various events in life such as childbirth, childcare, and nursing care. “Equal employment opportunities” asks whether or not the company is a place where employees can actively work according to their motivation and ability regardless of sex. If the state of the human resource management of a company is measured by how far it realized “equal employment opportunities” and “support for work-life balance”, it will belong to one of four types. At the time when the Equal Employment Opportunity Act was passed, its main objective was to allow women with motivation and ability to go on the same career path as men. In order to enhance opportunities for women to demonstrate their abilities, however, it is essential to improve “support for work-life balance” in parallel with improving “equality”. In companies where “support for work-life balance” is insufficient even if “equality” has been realized, we should not think of the way men work based on division of labor role by sex but we must change it. In order to realize “support for work-life balance”, the key will be to review the way men work, and it will be essential to change the way of working and way of management.

**Members of Program**

FUWA, Makiko
University of Tokyo, Institute of Social Science - Research Associate

TANAKA, Sigeto
Tohoku University, Graduate School of Arts and Letters - Lecturer

NAGAI, Akiko
Japan Women’s University, Faculty of Integrated Arts and Social Sciences - Associate Professor

TANAKA, Keiko
The Institute for Research on Household Economics - Research Fellow

MIZUOCHI, Masaaki
Mie University, Faculty of Humanities, Law and Economics - Associate Professor

TSUTSUI, Junya
Tohoku University, Graduate School of Arts and Letters - Lecturer

NAKAMURA, Mayumi
Chukyo University, Education & Research Center - Assistant Professor

ASAI, Yukiko
Keio University, Graduate School of Economics - Ph.D. Student

HARA, Hiromi
The Japan Institute for Labour Policy and Training - Researcher

Human Resources Development
This GCOE program aims young researchers’ development as a top priority. There are three major programs; Cross-National Doctoral Course (CNDC), GCOE Fellow, and Research Assistants (RA).

**Cross-national Doctoral Course (CNDC)**

**What is CNDC?**
This is the program that School of Law, Tohoku University and partner institutions abroad collaborate to advise students on the doctoral course. Students who enroll in this program will spend at least one year at a partner school abroad. Upon completion of the 3-year curriculum, students should submit one dissertation (in English) to both schools in order to obtain a doctorate from the two institutions (double degree, or a joint degree).<See chart 1>

In the CNDC, participants can choose to complete the entire curriculum in English.

**Overseas partner schools**
As of now, there are six overseas partner schools which are confirmed (listed in chart 2) to be collaborating with Tohoku University and carry the CNDC program. More partner schools are expected to join this program.

**Application review**
The application period already began towards the end of 2008 for the CNDC program at The University of Sheffield, Ecole normale supérieure lettres et sciences humaines (ENS-LSH), Université Lyon 2 – Lumière (France), and Tsinghua University (China) in their doctoral course. In the near future, applications will start at Kookmin University, and University of Ottawa. Ten students will be selected among all the applicants, who will start their research activities at School of Law, Tohoku University from October 2009 under the CNDC program. On the other hand, Tohoku University’s applicants will be selected, and by the autumn of 2009, are expected to start the overseas program.
GCOE Fellowship

Exceptional and ambitious postdoctoral researchers from around the world, or young researchers with similar qualifications, will be offered Fellowships for 6 months or 1 year (with possible extensions). Our GCOE hopes that the beneficial conditions at Tohoku will enable young researchers to become global leaders in the fields related to our Program.

Research Assistants (RA)

Our GCOE Program will select doctoral students from Tohoku University with proven track records in the Program’s research areas to become RAs. The GCOE will support these students produce further results in their research.

Names of Fellows and Research Assistants

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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>School of Law, Tohoku University</th>
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<tr>
<td>GCOE Senior Fellow</td>
<td>WANG, Lengran</td>
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<tr>
<td>GCOE Fellow</td>
<td>LEE, Sunhee</td>
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<td>Research Assistants</td>
<td>ANDO, Junko</td>
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<td>INOSE, Takamichi</td>
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<td>MOGI, Yohei</td>
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IV

Main Activities in 2008
In the fiscal year of 2008, two kick-off seminars were held to start with this program. In August 2008, the first kick-off seminar was held with the related staff from Tohoku University and the University of Tokyo. The following seminar was held in February 2009 with all project members attending. International workshops and seminars also successfully took place hosted by the associated institutes abroad such as Ottawa University in Canada, Tsinghua University in China, and Kookmin University in Korea.

Fifteen projects are the main tracks in this program where everyday research is developed. Monthly meetings provide the opportunity for the whole project members to introduce their achievements to members from other projects for mutual understandings.
10:25~10:45
Wang Zhiqiang 王智强 (Tsinghua University)
"Rural Debts and Grass-roots Level Revolution in China—the Analysis of Affecting Elements Based on the Construction of New Socialist Countryside"
10:45~11:05
Isabelle Giraudou (Maison Franco-Japonaise)
"Between Globalization and Pluralism: The Japanese Approach Toward Legal Transfers into Developing Asia as an Alternative Model"
11:05~11:25
Zhang Xinjun 张新军 (Tsinghua University)
"Status of Treaty in the Chinese Legal System: Detailed Analysis"

Kickoff Seminar WG3 in Japanese
10:00~11:30
「少子高齢化をめぐる国家と私的領域」
("The State and the Private Sector on Aging and Declining Birthrate Issues")
会場: 東北大学文科系総合研究棟1号館、11階会議室
司会: 水野紀子 (東北大学)

報告
報告1 10:05~10:35
中村文子 (東北大学)
「性的搾取のトラフィッキングにおける規範及とアドボカシー」
報告2 10:35~10:50
蘇恩瑩 ソ・ウニョン (東北大学)
「韓国における戸主制廃止と家族法改正」
報告3 10:50~11:05
久保野恵美子 (東北大学)
「日本における雇用差別禁止法制の現状と課題」

質疑応答 11:05~11:30

Poster Session and Reception
11:45~14:00
Poster Session Venue: 1st Floor Faculty Club, Kawauchi Hagi Hall
Reception Venue: 2nd Floor Conference Room, Kawauchi Hagi Hall

Poster Session in Japanese
14:30~17:00
【ジェンダー平等と共生】
( "Gender Equality and Social Conviviality"
会場: 東北大学前ホールと飲食会議室
司会: 水野紀子 (東北大学)

報告
報告1 14:30~14:45
中村文子 (東北大学)
「性的搾取のトラフィッキングにおける規範及びアドボカシー」
報告2 14:45~15:00
蘇恩瑩 ソ・ウニョン (東北大学)
「韓国における戸主制廃止と家族法改正」
報告3 15:00~15:15
長岡栄一 (東北大学)
「韓国における戸主制廃止と家族法改正」

Kickoff Seminar in English
14:30~17:00
Towards a Just, Peaceful and Convivial Community in the Globalizing World
Venue: 2nd Floor Main Conference Room, School of Law, Tohoku University
Chair: Hidenori Tozawa
(Tohoku University)
Presentations:
14:30~14:45
Philip Shetler-Jones (University of Sheffield)
"The Effects of Globalization on Japan’s Defense and Security Policy"
14:45~15:00
Kazutaka Nakane (Tohoku University)
"National Unity and Czech Party Politics from the Late 19th Century to the Beginning of 20th Century"
15:00~15:15
Mélanie François (University of Lyon 2)
"Contemporary Peace Movements in Japan"
15:15~15:30
Wang Youying (Jilin University)
"Emotional Education and a Harmonious World: A Realm of Education in Globalization"
15:30~15:45
Liang Wenfeng (Jilin University)
"Function of the Student Organizations in the Higher Education of Transitional China"
15:45~16:00
休憩
16:00~16:15
Baptiste Kumala (ENS-LSH)
"Innovation Policies in Japan: The Case of the Domestic Robotic Industry"
16:15~16:30
Akiha Hatomori (University of Lyon 2)
"Innovation and Clusters: New Multi-Level Governance in France and Japan"
16:30~16:45
Cao Haijun (Tsinghua University)
"Community Building in Changing Society of China: Issues and Orientations"
16:45~17:00
Pauline Cherrier (University of Lyon 2)
"Brazilians’ Representation in a Multiculturalist Japan?"
Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality in the Age of GCOE Globalization

GCOE kick-off seminar was held at the University of Tokyo.

The kick-off seminar was held in Fukutake Learning Studio of Interfaculty Initiative in Information Studies at the University of Tokyo on August 7th, 2008 (from 4pm to 5:30pm) by School of Law, Tohoku University, and the Institute of Social Science, the University of Tokyo. After the adoption of this program in June 2008, this seminar was the first public event in order to explain and introduce GCOE program over the next five years and to build the worldwide network.

The program of the seminar consisted of addresses by INABA Kaoru, Dean of School of Law, Tohoku University and KOMORIDA Akio, Director of Institute of Social Science, the University of Tokyo, and self-introduction by GCOE program members, followed by the presentations to identify the issues. The presentations were made as "From Gender Equality to Multicultural Conviviality" by Professor TSUJIMURA Myoko, GCOE Project Leader of Tohoku University, "Parochialism and Universalism" by Professor OHNISHI Hitoshi, GCOE Project Sub Leader of Tohoku University, "Fighting against Social Exclusion, Realizing Conviviality " by Professor OSAWA Mari, Chief of the GCOE Program Branch of the University of Tokyo, and "Life-Nurturing Families and Supportive Societies" by Professor MIZUNO Noriko, GCOE Project Sub Leader of Tohoku University. (See http://www.law.tohoku.ac.jp/gcoe/schedule/20080807.html).

Afterwards, question-and-answer session regarding the presentations was held followed by referral of fellow recruitment as the informative matter by GCOE project. Approximately 70 domestic and overseas researchers, graduate students, and staffs who were interested in this theme attended. Vigorous questions regarding the effect of globalization on gender equality were raised. The reception party afterwards provided the opportunity for project planning and discussion among participants. This kick-off seminar made a great opportunity to interact for persons involved in GCOE program and those who were interested in the program.

International Workshop on October 22nd and 23rd, 2008

International Workshop "New Global Issues in the Age of Globalization" was held at Tsinghua University in Beijing on October 22nd and 23rd, 2008 as the first major overseas project by Global COE program, Institute of Social Science.

Purpose of visit to Beijing

The main purpose of this visit to Beijing was to exchange opinions on economy, politics, and social issues that the East Asian region faces in the current globalizing world, as well as to strengthen the foundation of future GCOE research projects by introducing research themes to be worked on respectively. The resume of program and each report can be referred for the details of two-day workshop. This workshop allowed highly motivated researchers with various specialized fields share problem consciousness by discussing the above issues from many perspectives. Orientation of collaborative research was explored and considered.

Furthermore, this visit to Beijing was to discuss the issue of implementing the plan of GCOE’s cross-national doctoral course (CNDC) jointly with Tsinghua University. Currently this joint educational program is implemented at School of Engineering and School of Science between Tohoku University and Tsinghua University, a close collaborative relationship in education has already been built. As universities are calling for the promotion of research and education in an even better cross-national system, Tohoku University and Tsinghua University are expected to better deepen relationship by collaborating in CNDC to develop experts of this program’s theme. Gender Equality and Multicultural Conviviality in addition to continuing the existing joint educational program.
Overview

On October 22nd and 23rd, 2008, the Tsinghua-Tohoku Workshop on “New Global Issues in the Age of Globalization” was held at Tsinghua University in Beijing. This Workshop was a joint effort by four research projects—“Globalization and Nationalism,” “Reconsidering the ‘Public Sphere’ in a Globalized Age—Through an Examination of Regional Disparity,” “Cross-National Comparison of ‘Multi-Cultural Conviviality’” and “The State and the Private Sector on Aging and Declining Birthrate Issues”—and in partnership with Chinese and Korean scholars.

Day 1 of the workshop opened with an introduction of our GCOE, which was followed by presentations by five members from Tohoku University who reported on the GCOE research projects and their respective fields of research. The first day ended with a final presentation and closing comments by the two participants from Korea’s Kookmin University.

On Day 2 of the workshop, the last member of the Tohoku delegation gave his presentation before participants from Peking University, Nankai University, China University of Political Science and Law, and the China Academy of Personnel Science presented. The workshop concluded with presentations by four members from Tsinghua University.

What was memorable at this workshop was the shared recognition, by all participants, that East Asian societies, including Korea, China, and Japan, are facing many of the same social issues in this ever-globalizing age. And from this common awareness, each scholar is grappling with analyses of and solutions for these social issues.

I was deeply impressed that scholars from these three nations have all developed such a similar sense of awareness, although the three are quite different in terms of economic development stages and political regimes.

During the workshop, we also discussed future plans for joint research, and agreed that each project will publish its findings in Japanese, English, and Chinese after carrying out more international workshops.

In addition to holding the workshop, we also entered discussion with Tsinghua University regarding the Cross-National Doctoral Course to commence next year. We also visited Peking University’s School of Foreign Languages and the Center for Gender and Law Studies of the Institute of Law, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and sought these institutions’ cooperation in our GCOE’s research projects and educational and training programs, which both institutions willingly granted.

This workshop was our GCOE Program’s first official research meeting abroad, but with the enthusiastic support provided by Tsinghua University, the event was significant in content and produced promising results for future endeavors. Finally, I would like to express my appreciation, once again, towards members of Tsinghua University.
International Seminar Welcoming Kookmin University (Korea)

An International Seminar was held, welcoming three researchers and five graduate students from Kookmin University (Korea), one of our overseas partner institutions.

On Day 1, three presentations were given under the theme of “Nationalism in Globalization—Korea’s Viewpoint—.”
(1) NAM Ki-Jeong, Associate Professor at Kookmin University “Correlation between Cold-War Ideology and Formation of National Identity—Comparison between Japan and Korea—”
(2) KIM Suk-Yeon, Lecturer at Kookmin University “Early Modern History, Nationalism, and Asianism of East Asia”
(3) CHO Youn-Soo, Fellow at Kookmin University “Acceptance and Criticism of Globalization in Korea”

Overview

Associate Professor Nam reported that Japan and Korea have established distinct national identities since the Cold War Era. He correlates these disparate national identities with the fact that a number of cold wars erupted over Northeast Asia (instead of one general outbreak). In Dr. Kim’s presentation, he explained that colonization by Japan is known as the age of distortion in Korean history, in which the Japanese demolished Korea’s “Internal Development.” Dr. Cho presented an overview on the process in which globalization was accepted in Korea, and shared his views on the logic and current discussion on globalization. Inspired by these presentations, participants asked many questions and engaged in lively discussion. In addition, five books of “Bibliographic Collection of Japan-Korea Diplomatic Documents,” a historical collection containing diplomatic documents regarding the normalization treaty between Japan and the Republic of Korea declassified by the Korean government in January 2005, were donated by Kookmin University’s Institute of Japanese Studies. On Day 2, the five graduate students made presentations, in Japanese, based on their respective master’s and doctoral theses. These presentations were entitled, “Views on China in Modern Japan—As Read from Newspaper Articles”; “Modern Japan’s View of the Outside World—The Great-Powers (Russia and America) as Seen through Yoshida Shoin’s Imprisonment Memoir”; “A Critical Examination of Korean Autonomy Movement Research”; “Study on Japan-Korea Fisheries Agreement in the Rhee Syngman Era— As a Case Study of the Formation and Development of Korean Nationalism”; and “Japanese Community in Korea—A Case Study of Seoul Japan Club’s Women’s Association.” The reports analyzed Japan-Korea relations from unique perspectives, which led to heated discussions mainly initiated by Japanese students, and undoubtedly stimulated both Japanese and Korean students.
At the 1st ISA (the International Sociological Association) Forum of Sociology held in Barcelona in September 2008, this project conducted mainly the thematic sessions B. Welfare and Gender Regimes in Comparative Capitalism.

"Political-Economic Crisis: Beyond Social Exclusion" was jointly hosted by Rikkyo University, Asia Research Fund, and German Institute for Japanese Studies on November 14th. The first part opened with the keynote lecture, “Economic Crisis and Women” by Professor Osawa.

The 1st Institute of Social Science GCOE Seminar, “Welfare and Capitalism in Postwar Japan” was held at the University of Tokyo on November 27th, with Margarita Estévez-Abe (Associate Professor, Harvard University as of then) as presenter and HIWATARI Nobuhiro (Professor, Institute of Social Sciences, the University of Tokyo) as commentator.

On January 20, 2009, the public symposium “Reading ‘Niizu Chusin No Fukushi Shakai E: Toujisha Shuken No Jisedai Fukushi Senryaku’ (Toward Welfare Society Focused on Needs: Next-Generation Welfare Strategy Sovereignty of Persons Involved), edited by UENO Chizuko and NAKANISHI Shoji (IGAKU-SHOIN Ltd. 2008).” was held together with Gender Colloquium of the University of Tokyo, and Research Center for Ars Vivendi of Ritsumeikan University. We participated in the kick-off seminar on February 3rd and 4th by Tohoku University. Takamatsu, GCOE fellow, made a presentation at the pre-kick-off seminar on February 3rd, WG1, “Gender Equality and Sexuality” in the morning, and also “Gender Equality and Conviviality” in the afternoon of 4th were jointly hosted with Tsujimura project, and a number of project members presented.

We sponsored the research group public seminar “Human Security and Trafficking – from the empowerment perspective” hosted by the National Women’s Education Center (NWEC) at JICA Research Institute on December 19th. This seminar focused on global partnership to tackle the issue of human trafficking. An officer from the UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, a director of Ministry of Social Development and Human Security of Thailand, members of Self Empowerment Program of Migrant Women (SEPOM), NGO, and a professor from Visayas Cebu College, University of the Philippines were invited.

After this expert meeting, “International Forum for Women’s Empowerment” was jointly hosted with NWEC and Global COE Program at Kyoto University for “Reconstruction of the Intimate and Public Spheres in 21st Century Asia” from Friday, 20th to Saturday, 21st. The symposium “Current Issues of Trafficking in Persons -In the World, Asia and in Japan” was held on the first day. Following this, three session meetings such as (1) Issue of Rescue and Protection, (2) Rehabilitation and Empowerment, and Session Meeting, (3) STOP on DEMAND, Prevention, Education and Awareness Raising were held, and active discussions took place with participants involved in women-related facilities. On the second day, the forum “Global Partnership for Solution” was opened in the basis of the previous session meetings. Especially, the importance of working in development field and the actions toward increasing international migrant workers were discussed.
"Cross-National Comparison of Multi-Cultural Conviviality" Project

TOZAWA, Hidenori Associate Professor, School of Law, Tohoku University

This project, central to the Multicultural Conviviality aspect of our GCOE, attempts to create a guideline for future policies by seeking an ideal paradigm for a multicultural convivial society through a cross-national examination of relevant case studies, and through close partnerships in both research and practice.

We began this year by considering the project’s direction and major points to establish the overall structure of the project. After preliminary discussions among members, we held the domestic launch meeting at Katahira Campus on December 11th, 2008 along with the open seminar on “Cross-National Comparison of Multi-Cultural Conviviality.”

At this seminar, Professor YAMAWAKI Keizo and Professor KONDO Atsushi of Meiji University presented on Japan’s multicultural conviviality policies. Professor J.F. Morris of Miyagi Gakuin Women’s University and Associate Professor ICHINOSE Tomonori of Miyagi University of Education presented on Miyagi prefecture’s multicultural conviviality policies. About 20 participants from outside organizations, including members of local government groups in Miyagi prefecture and Sendai City, attended the open seminar and showed professional interest towards “Multi-Cultural Conviviality.” Also, as this project includes a number of Miyagi council members involved in formulating Japan’s first “Measures Regarding the Promotion of Constructing a Multicultural Society,” discussions revolved around pragmatic matters regarding multicultural conviviality’s current situation and future challenges.

On January 8th, 2009, we offered officials from the International Associations of Miyagi prefecture, Iwate prefecture and Fukushima prefecture an opportunity to share their respective experiences on multicultural conviviality, as seen from “the job.” In seeking a “Tohoku Model of Multicultural Conviviality,” it is useful to establish a network of concerned individuals. As a university providing “knowledge” and opportunities for discussions, we also like to think that we make a small contribution to society. Furthermore, this network can be applied to human resource development in a multiculturally convivial society.

On February 2nd, in Miyagi prefecture’s Tome City, we conducted interviews with individuals who interact with foreigners and also with marriage immigrants. There is a link between regional communities and the rise in marriage immigrants, increasing due to the shortage of successors in rural areas, that is a key factor in the “Tohoku Model of Multicultural Conviviality,” but this has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

From February 22nd to the 26th, we conducted a field survey in Korea, an important country for comparison in our project. We interviewed the Korea Immigration Service at the Ministry of Justice, the Foreign Workforce Division at the Ministry of Labor, the Potential HR Policy Division at the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, and the Multicultural Policy Team at the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, which are all branches of the central government concerned with multicultural conviviality. We also investigated state-run efforts, such as the Social Integration Program implemented on an experimental basis from January 2009 and the current status of the Employment Permit System, as well as policies regarding marriage immigrants.

In addition, we visited the metropolitan city of Ansan and the rural city of Anseong, which has a large population of marriage immigrants, to conduct field surveys with practitioners and parties concerned with multicultural conviviality. Ansan, fashioning itself as a “multicultural city,” offers plans and facilities from which we can learn a great deal.

Korea’s current state, with its recent policy responses for a multicultural convivial society, proved very interesting for our project. It is understood, however, that Korea, like Canada and Australia, has been tailoring its own policies and direction based on similar policies from countries like Germany and Sweden. We wish to continue discussions among our project members and continue our research in hopes that our activities will prove useful for the future of Japanese society.
Main Activities in 2008

Publications for our Program will take on different formats to suit each publication’s contents. During 2008, we presented general information regarding our research projects and education programs on our website. We also published the first issue of GEMC journal, an academic journal with the latest academic articles. In addition, preparations were made for future publications on our research achievements.

GEMC Journal

With the promotion of globalization, the gap of gender, nations, communities and generation becomes tangled structurally and gets detrimental to society. GCOE was launched to overcome this malady and seek a route to rebuild society where various cultural values coexist. In 2008, financial crisis that broke out in the United States spread all over the world in no time. GCOE operates in order to tackle urgent and difficult problems through cooperative research conducted by several institutions. GEMC Journal is also expected to act meaningfully in that endeavor.

Contents of GEMC Journal vol.1

- Preface - GEMC journal Editorial Committee
- I. Invitational Papers
  - Mission Possible — What are the Main Tasks of Our GCOE? - Hitoshi OHNISHI
  - Gender Equality in a Multicultural Society - The Islamic Head Scarf Issue at the Crossroads of Gender Studies and Multicultural Studies - Miyoko TSUJIMURA
- II. Submitted Papers
  - Foreign Spouses and Regional Communities in Rural Japan — A Case Study of Tozawa-mura, Yamagata Prefecture - Junko ANDO
  - The Coeducation and Single-Sex Education Debate — Analyzing “Gender” as a Viewpoint for Constructing Educational Goals and Curricula - Hiromi OZAKI
  - Equality Rights and Sexual Orientation in Canada - Yosuke KAWAKITA
  - The Implications of the Guantanamo Torture Litigation - Hajime KIMURA
  - The World Bank Inspection Panel as a Dispute Settlement Mechanism - Norihito SAMATA
  - On the Law Covering Gender Identity Disorder and Sex Status — A Political Perspective - Kaori TAKEDA
  - National Unity and Czech Party Politics from the Late 19th to the Beginning of the 20th Century - Kazutaka NAKANE
  - Examining Regional Disparity in China from an Environmental Perspective - Water Pollution Prevention Legal System in China - BAI YIN JI RI GA LA
- Affirmative Action and the Merit System - Yohei MOGI

Authors
Instructions to Authors GCOE members and Editors
2 Publication of Research Outcome

Some research outcomes of this program are scheduled to be published as books. Book series of our programmers and fellows and series of research outcome are scheduled. The former has already been initiated since this fiscal year and the latter is scheduled to be published next fiscal year or later.

As for book series, the following procedures are conducted to guarantee the standard of GCOE’s publish achievement. First, the content of book is reported and discussed at the study group of GCOE, followed by confirming if the research achievement is desirable to be published. Secondly, peer review committee is made up by selecting and requesting the committee members of experts capable of evaluating the content of book and the committee takes the procedure to evaluate if the achievement is desirable to be published as GCOE. The published books are specified as this program’s research achievement and some numbers of books are bought and shared as collective property, which are utilized by our members. The books to be bought are limited to the high standard of achievement.

Three books including “Constitution and Gender – From the Viewpoint of Gender Equality and Multi-Cultural Conviviality (tentative title)” by TSUJIMURA Miyoko are under procedure for publication after completing the evaluation by peer review committee.

3 Homepage

This program releases information about research and education in the homepage. The progress report of research project, explanation of CNDC course, and recruitment of students are uploaded as needed. Most of the pages are available in Japanese and English as well as some pages in French, Chinese and Korean. Furthermore, video recordings of seminars and international workshops are posted and can be seen from anywhere in the world through the website. Above is the URL.

http://www.law.tohoku.ac.jp/gcoe/english/index.html
Collaboration with Institute of Social Science (ISS) at the University of Tokyo

The mission of the ISS is to combine the academic fields in social science such as law, political science, economics and sociology, and the regions that are being studied spread throughout Japan, East Asia, Europe and the Americas. Furthermore, ISS promotes empirical research in the social sciences, with an emphasis on international comparison and interdisciplinary perspectives and contributes to a social scientific understanding of Japan and of the world. The University of Tokyo is composed of 15 graduate schools and 11 affiliated research institutes, and ISS is one of these research institutes. ISS staff engages in educational activities in graduate and undergraduate schools by offering lectures and seminars. The disciplines of ISS staff cover the four academic fields of social sciences of law, political science, economics and sociology. This is unique to this institution not found in other institutes of national universities in Japan.

The three pillars of ISS activities are as follows:
(1) Promotion of multiple joint research projects including institute-wide joint research projects
(2) Building a foundation for empirical social science research centering on the Data Archive
(3) Role as an international hub for social science research on Japan

(1) For the Institute wide joint research projects, ISS staff jointly determines themes and carry out interdisciplinary research, and collaborating with other researchers outside of the Institute, at home and abroad. After several years of study, the outcomes will be published. Previous themes have been: "Fundamental Human Rights," "Postwar Reforms," "State and Society during the Period of Fascism," "Welfare State," "Welfare State at a Crossroads," "Contemporary Japanese Society," "The 20th Century Global System," and "The Lost Decade? Reinventing Contemporary Japan"

Two projects, "Comparative Regionalism Project" and "Social Science Study of Hope (Hology)" are scheduled to go for four years from 2004.

For joint research, the ISS staff plays a central role in gathering research from internal and external institutes and it conducted on a daily basis. In recent years, fixed term research such as collaborative researches, contract researches, and joint researches are formed with external organizations as follows, and accounts for a large portion of ISS activities.

- The Global COE grant for the program "Gender Equality and Multi-Cultural Conviviality in the Age of Globalization" started with the Tohoku University in August 2008.
- The program, "Creation of Employment System that Enables Lifelong Growth for All People" of Program for Promoting Social Science Research Aimed at Solutions of Near-Future Problems Enters New Phase" (Contract research of Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) was set up in October 2008.
- "Research and Workplace-Based Intervention Project for the realization of "Work-Life Balanced Society" set up in October 2008.

(2) The ISS exerts to collect, save and release data and information which is necessary for social science research. The Data Archive has the function to collect primary data of social survey conducted by research institutions or polling institutes through interview or mail, to digitize the data after taking into account privacy protection, to store and compile the data with necessary information about survey methods, and to disseminate the data to researchers for scientific analysis. The data archive enables other researchers to reconfirm the results of primary analysis and to examine the data from different perspective (secondary data analysis), so that it can ensure objectivity of the analysis and lead to ways of making more efficient use of costly social survey as common property of society (public property).

ISS established the Social Science Japan (SSJ) Data Archive under the Information Center for Social Science Research on Japan of the ISS, as the first full-scale data archive in Japan. With deposits from a number of domestic institutions, SSJ Data Archive had released approximately 1189 data sets as of August 2008.

The Information Center for Social Science Research on Japan organizes secondary data analysis workshop every year by setting specific themes. Experts of the depositary institution and ISS staff jointly conducts this workshop for publicly recruited young researchers over a year and support them to compile the data analysis in research papers. The prize system for excellent papers written by the use of the SSJ Data Archive was introduced in 2005, and 14 researchers were awarded by the year 2008. Most of these awards were presented to young researchers who belonged to other universities than the University of Tokyo.

(3) The ISS aims to play a role as an international hub for social science research on Japan. Research on Japan that is considered here includes both "Japanese studies" that take Japan as the major subject using Japanese-language documents, and "Comparative studies on Japan" that analyzes Japan as one of the nations for international comparisons on specific themes. The ISS place a greater emphasis on the perspective of "Japan as a member of East Asia", and assume the role of an academic nod that joins the research on Japan in the West where Japanese social science had traditionally been associated and the research on Japan in Asian countries where the newly emerged studies are observed.

The major activity of ISS in this aspect is to edit an English-language academic refereed journal "Social Science Japan Journal (SSJJ)". The first issue appeared in April 1998, and it is published twice a year by the Oxford University Press. The editorial committee composed of the ISS staff and foreign researchers. SSJJ publishes general papers, as well as survey articles which review research trends on important topics of contemporary Japanese society, and book reviews. SSJJ has been published in Social Science Citation Index since January 2009 and it has established an international reputation as a journal of social science on Japan.

ISS offers positions as visiting foreign professors, and 64 professors have been invited over the last sixteen years from 1992 to 2007. ISS also accepts researchers belonged to overseas research institutes as "Research Scholars" and students affiliated with doctoral courses of overseas universities as "Research Fellows". As 15 to 20 scholars and fellows have constantly in the program, the total number has surpassed 800. ISS has been publishing an English newsletter "Japan and Social Science" since the middle of the 1990s. ISS is perceived as a "home away from home" for leading scholars on Japan through this system.
Global networking

Tsinghua University

Tsinghua University is the top leading university in China, symbolizing the country’s remarkable progress. Not in only internal development, but also Tsinghua is now known as a world-class university. Our GCOE Program will commence a partnership for a joint doctoral degree course program, the Cross-National Doctoral Course (CNDC), with Tsinghua University in 2009. Following the ongoing research collaboration with the Faculty of Political Science and the School of Law, its student application period has already begun. Our GCOE Program and Tsinghua University jointly held Tsinghua-Tohoku Workshop on “New Social Issues in the Age of Globalization” on October 22nd and 23rd in 2008 at Tsinghua University. Please see page 36, 37 for more details.

The University of Sheffield

The University of Sheffield is one of the outstanding universities in the United Kingdom, which plays the leading role in Japanese studies. Our GCOE Program will start Cross-National Doctoral Course (CNDC) with The University of Sheffield in 2009, following the ongoing research collaboration with the School of East Asian Studies. Its student application has already begun.

ENS-LSH

ENS-LSH is one of the most prestigious Grandes Écoles in France. Our GCOE Program will start Cross-National Doctoral Course (CNDC) with ENS-LSH in 2009, and its student application has already begun.

Kookmin University

Established after the end of Japanese occupation, Kookmin University is a private university that celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2006. Since its signing of the Agreement on Academic Exchange with Tohoku’s School of Law in July 2004, the two institutions have actively engaged in researcher and student exchanges. Our GCOE Program intends to further develop this academic relationship.

Université Lyon 2 – Lumière

Université Lyon 2 – Lumière is an outstanding University in France, especially in the field of Humanity and Social Science, which performs an important role in East Asian Studies in France. Our GCOE Program will start Cross-National Doctoral Course (CNDC) with Université Lyon 2 – Lumière in 2009, and its student application has already begun.

*We held a Pre-kickoff Seminar and Kickoff Seminar on the 3rd and 4th of February 2009 with many overseas participants. Please see p.31-34 for a detailed account.

*In July 2007, we held an international seminar with Kookmin University. Please see p.39 for a detailed account.
Ewha Womans University is the only women’s university in Korea with a law school. In addition to the university’s Korean Women’s Institute, the law school also established its Institute for Gender and Law, leading the field of gender and law in Korea. An academic exchange agreement with the Korean Women’s Institute already exists, and Our GCOE Program plans to continue this relationship.

When Tohoku University’s 21st Century COE held its international symposium in July 2007, Professor Zhu Xiaojing, head of the Center for Gender and Law Studies, and three other members were invited. An institutional partnership was established at the time. Members from Our GCOE Program visited the Center for Gender and Law Studies in October 2008, and we expect to continue collaborating with the Center.

Columbia University The Institute for Research on Women and Gender

This research institute has collaborated with Tohoku University since the 21st Century COE Program, “Gender Law and Policy Center.” Our GCOE Program plans to continue this partnership.

University of Ottawa Law School

University of Ottawa is a provincial university founded in 1848 with 35,000 students enrolled, and one of the top leading universities in Canada. Our GCOE Program expects to collaborate with the Institute for Women’s Studies for future research.

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Center for Gender and Law Studies

Achievements of the 21st Century COE Program
Achievements in Research

The 21st Century COE Program (social science field, 2003-2008) “Gender Law and Policy in the Gender Equal Society” aims to establish a new discipline, “Gender Law and Policy” research. We have integrated six clusters (participation in politics, employment, family, sexuality, human security and gender education) and three divisions (basic research, applied research and policy implementation). We have created a network of worldwide gender law and policy research through international symposiums.

Research achievement of seminars (over 90 times) and international symposiums has been published domestically and internationally in Gender Law and Policy Research Library Books (total of 12 volumes), 2 volumes of English Library Books, Record of Paris Symposium (1 volume), and Research Annual Reports (eleven in all). We have succeeded in reaping big rewards particularly for positive action research and interdisciplinary joint research on gender and biology. Also, activities are reported through website in six languages and newsletters (number 1 - 18) and are highly appreciated by overseas institutes. In addition to this, a cooperative network is built with Association of Gender and Law, Science Council of Japan, Gender Equality Bureau of the Cabinet Office, local governments, and Bar Association and with international cooperation (Ewha Womans University in Korea, Société de Législation Comparée in France, CNRS, Columbia University in USA.)

Achievements in Human Resource Development

We have produced synergistic effects on research and human resource development by establishing overseas satellite offices in Paris and New York, sending COE researchers, and conducting on-the-job trainings in the form of giving lectures and dispatching instructors.

“Gender Law and Policy Center” (published 6,000 books in Japanese and English), the center that educates and researches gender issues from the standpoint of law and policy in Japan was opened off-campus. 32 COE fellows (researchers), 22 COE international students, 41 TA/RA (students in doctoral program) were recruited and supported by our fellowship. We have established overseas cooperative bases in Paris and New York sending 28 graduate students among others to promote international research activities. Owing to this achievement, 36 members reported at seminars and international academic conferences, 120 prepublication papers including research papers and translations were posted, and 8 members of the researchers have been hired as faculty members at universities. Furthermore, 17 researchers practiced education along with professors on subjects as “Gender and Human Society” and others, leading to significant results for human resource development. Also, a total number of 700 students (160 students at postgraduate law faculties) attended the lectures, which has helped to achieve substantial results in gender education.
Contribution to Policy Formation

Additionally the 21st Century COE Program has constantly performed activities through cooperation with Gender Equality Bureau of the Cabinet Office, local governments, and Bar Association in addition compiling policy proposals by prominent researchers from various fields including COE research associates who wrote the twelve volume Gender Law and Policy Research Library Books.

For instance, there is a fact that the proportion of female members of the House of Representatives in Japan is 9.4%, which is ranked as 138th place in the world. Positive action, especially use of a Quota System has been adopted in many countries in order to counteract this problem.

A symposium was held in Paris in 2005 in order to research this issue comparatively and the outcome, (published in France), has gained a high reputation. Theoretical issues, such as whether a Quota System is constitutional or not, or under what kind of theory should the proportion of female lawmakers should be lifted and others were raised, was published in the world-leading achievement of comparative research in volume 1 of the Gender Law and Policy Research Library Book series.
Data of Tohoku University

Historical Background
Tohoku University was founded in 1907 as the third Imperial University of Japan, following the Tokyo Imperial University and Kyoto Imperial University; and from its start, it displayed to the world an unswerving commitment of an “Open-Door” policy. Departing from the norms of other imperial universities, it has accepted graduates from technical schools and higher normal schools, and despite the opposition from the government at that time, becoming Japan’s First National University to admit female students in 1913 (admitting three in that year).

At the time of its founding, Tohoku University was able to attract a group of young and brilliant researchers who had trained around the world to serve on its faculty. As part of this reason, a “Research First” principle came to develop, which calls upon their scholars to not only pursue highly productive research but also put their findings to work in the teaching of their students. In addition to this, Tohoku University has nurtured a tradition of “Practice-Oriented Research and Education,” in which their results of cutting-edge research are being put to use for the good of society and the improvement of life style. Evident of our pioneering practice (before the World War II period), are the set up in local venture businesses which foster regional industry and our status as the nation’s center for research on family law; the domestic branch of law which is closely associated with our daily lives.

This spirit, which continued strongly through World War II and the rapid economic growth of the postwar period, still remains alive and can be seen in today’s new era of advanced globalization.

Mission Statement
Tohoku University is committed to the “Research First” principle and “Open-Door” policy since its foundation, and is internationally recognized for its outstanding standards in education and research. The university contributes to world peace and equity by devoting itself to research useful in the solutions of societal problems and for the education of human resources in the capacities of leadership.

Towards Tohoku University 2016
In order to fulfill this mission, Tohoku University will carry out the following objectives within the following 10 years.

Establish an internationally recognized university and research center
- Consistently produce top research in a broad spectrum of fields, including the natural sciences, humanities and social sciences.
- Create cutting edge research institutions and other forums capable of responding to the rapid dissemination of knowledge and a knowledge-based society.
- Establish the presence and reputation as an international locus in general research by maintaining intimate relationships with major national and international research networks.
- Nurture human resources capable of leadership contributing to the knowledge and advancement of society.
- The faculty’s cutting edge research will be reflected in their teaching.
- Content and pedagogy of all courses will be that of a top level educational institution.

Establish an educational foundation which enables students to explore new avenues of human knowledge and to become aware of responsibilities in leadership.

Develop educational programs and institutions that foster outstanding, internationally-minded specialists with theoretical and practical knowledge.

Contributions to the community and to the world
- Contribute to the development of community and humanity by making available to the world the benefits of research and of human resources with exceptional leadership abilities.
- Giving out equal opportunity to all capable, highly motivated students and faculty, regardless of nationality, race or religion, age or gender, or any other social standing.
- In keeping with our tradition of practice-oriented research and education, create a science park by further promoting university-industry collaboration.
- Dramatically increase the quality and availability of public education, and the consultative services requiring specialized knowledge.
- Open the campus to the general public and consider ways in which the university’s intellectual and material resources such as the libraries, academic materials and facilities can be beneficially utilized.
- Establish a culture, environment and management system appropriate for an internationally renowned research and education institution.
- Maintain and further develop a university culture that will stimulate the creation of world-class research and education.
- Create an atmosphere conducive to intellectual activities by bringing aesthetic unity to campus and to its natural surroundings.
- Establish a human, material and financial base in a management system which allows a world-class research and educational institution to develop quickly and flexibly.

Research and Education Organization
Number of Board Staff and Members
(As of 1 May, 2008 / 斉行日: 六月一日)
President
1
Executive Vice Presidents
5
Audit
1

Faculty Members
Professors (840)
Associate Professors (654)
Senior Assistant Professors (147)
Assistant Professors (1,006)
Research Associates (96)

Total Administrative and Technical Staff
2,803
Total
5,553

Numbers of Adopted GCOE Programmes
University of Tokyo
16
Tohoku University
12
Kyoto University
12
Osaka University
11
Tokyo Institute of Technology
8
Nagoya University
6
Kyushu University
4
Hokkaido University
6
Hiroshima University
2
Chiba University
2
Kumamoto University
3

Number of Students
(As of 1 May, 2008 / 斉行日: 六月一日)
Undergraduate
10,953
Master
4,146
Doctor
2,748
Total
17,847

Number of International Students
(As of 1 May, 2008 / 斉行日: 六月一日)
Undergraduate Students
122
Graduate Students
774
Research Students
166
Others
156
Total
1,218

Number of International Students: Breakdown by Country and Region

Accommodation

University House Sanjo
Tohoku University International House

Tohoku University offers accommodation enjoyed by many researchers and international students. University House Sanjo opened its doors in April 2007 as an educational student dormitory that supports individuals capable of contributing to an international community, houses eight residents per unit, provides a safe and comfortable living environment, and offers short-term accommodation over summer vacations. Tohoku University International House opened in November 1983 (expanding its facilities in 1989 and 1994) as a guest house for foreign researchers and exchange students, and to provide opportunities for its residents to forge academic relations.

Tohoku University International House

[Location]
19-1 Sanjo-machi
Aoba-ku Sendai-shi, 981-0935
TEL: +81-22-274-7305

[Number of Rooms]
240 rooms (For International Students: 206; For Researchers: 34)

[Construction]
Ferro-Concrete construction
Two stories building: 1
Three stories building: 7
Four stories building: 1
Five stories building: 1

[The Type of Accommodation (For Students)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Rooms</th>
<th>Area (㎡)</th>
<th>Monthly Rent (¥)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A wing</td>
<td>C type</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>B wing</td>
<td>A type</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>D wing</td>
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<td>54</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>F wing</td>
<td>A type</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>11,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[The Type of Accommodation (For Researchers)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Rooms</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>D wing</td>
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<tr>
<td>F wing</td>
<td>A type</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>26,700</td>
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</table>

*Please note that prices may change. *Ask for details.

Major Research Projects of Tohoku University

Global COE Programmes

- Basic & Translational Research Center for Global Brain Science
- Global Nano-Biomedical Engineering Network Centre
- Materials Integration International/Center of Education and Research
- Center of Education and Research for Information Electronics Systems
- International Center of Research & Education for Molecular Complex Chemistry
- Global COE for Conquest of Signal Transmission Diseases with Network Medicine
- Reaing Science Web beyond Particle Matter Hierarchy
- Global Education and Research Center for Earth and Planetary Dynamics
- World Center of Education and Research for Transdisciplinary Flow Dynamics
- Center for the Study of Social Stratification and Inequality
- Gender Equality and Multicultural Connelly in the Age of Globalization
- Center for Ecosystem Management Adapting to Global Change
Sendai City

Profile

Sendai is one of the traditional cities of Japan yet known as a modern city with harmony in the beauty of nature and urban life. The city was founded in 1600 by Date Masamune, a famous feudal lord, and prospered as the center city for politics and economy of northern Japan. The city is one of Japan’s 14 major cities with a population of one million people. Sendai is the largest city located in the northeast Tohoku Region with many governmental branches established in the city. Sendai is well known by its nickname, “Mori no Miyako” (City of Trees), as most of the major streets and avenues in the city are lined with zelkova trees. It also became known as an “Academic City,” since it has many universities and colleges compared to its population.

Sendai is proud of its history, arts and culture, and enjoys many events such as the Sendai Tanabata Festival. It also cherishes its beautiful nature in and around the city: picturesque seacoast of Matsushima, a gigantic volcano of Zao, and various hot springs resorts.

Access

1. Flight
   Sendai International Airport (SDJ) has regular international flights for East Asian cities and also for many domestic cities.
   - From Seoul: 2 hrs 10 mins.
   - From Beijing: 4 hrs 45 mins.
   - From Shanghai: 2 hrs 50 mins.
   - From Tokyo-Narita Int’l Airport: 55 mins.

2. “Tohoku Shinkansen” Bullet Train
   - From Tokyo to Sendai: 1 hr 40 mins.

Location of the Campuses

Map showing the locations of the campuses in Sendai City.