

The Third  
Kokkiken  
Japan Study Award

July 2016

Japan Institute for National Fundamentals

■ Purport of the inauguration of the Kokkiken Japan Study Award ■

By Yoshiko Sakurai

President of the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals

Nine years ago, we established the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals with our sincere wish to rebuild the solid foundation of Japan and let this nation embody its true self. What we envisage is a Japan that, while retaining the values unique to it, serves as a decent member of the international community by maintaining a broader perspective on world events. First and foremost, it was our earnest desire to contribute as much as we could to the rebirth of Japan by dealing squarely with national issues including the Constitution, national security and education. Indeed, this was the prime motivation for inaugurating our institute.

To make this aspiration a reality, it is imperative to help the international community deepen its understanding of Japan and generate mutual respect between this nation and the rest of the world. Unfortunately, this goal remains far off. Japan remains misunderstood on many accounts. This is particularly true in respect to issues of history, over which Japan is often confronted by a tall wall of misunderstanding even today. Even Western countries that share the same values as Japan are no exception in this regard.

What should be specifically done to dispel such misperceptions? The best answer is to help people abroad increase their knowledge of Japan. To do this, we were considering how to foster talented people as Japan study specialists or Japanologists. Just at that time, Ms. Mari Terada made a very kind offer to JINF. It is my great honor to have been involved in establishing the Japan Study Award, which reflects the great aspiration she shares with all of us.

We sincerely hope this new award inspires researchers in the 21st-century international community to undertake thorough academic research about Japan—everything from its features, history, culture and civilization to politics, the

wartime past and values unique to it. We would be delighted if the Japan Study Award helps promote free and sincere studies on Japan.

I am confident that the candid findings—positive or negative—of these researchers on various aspects of Japan—including its successes and failures—can help break down the wall of prejudice toward Japan. Research backed by academic honesty and integrity will always provide a precious source for learning.

It is my sincere hope that the Kokkiken Japan Study Award will increase the number of genuine friends of Japan around the world. At the same time, I believe Japan's culture, civilization and its values that shape Japanese people's thinking can contribute to the betterment of the 21st-century international community.

The Japan Institute for National Fundamentals (JINF) is pleased and honored to announce that the Terada Mari Japan Study Award has been renamed to the Kokkiken (abbreviation for JINF) Japan Study Award in response to a kind request from Ms. Mari Terada. We at the Institute will continue to give further significance to the Japan Study Award as a token of our wholehearted gratitude to Ms. Terada and other philanthropists for their kind offers. On this occasion of the name change, the guidelines of the Japan Study Award have been partially revised to include as recipients of the award those first-generation foreigners who have acquired Japanese citizenship.

■ Recipients of Kokkiken Japan Study Award and their works ■

## Japan Study Award

Yang Haiying, aka Akira Ohno  
Professor at Shizuoka University

“Nippon Rikugun to Mongoru—Koan Gunkan Gakko no Shirarezaru Tatakai”—English translation: “The Untold Story of the Hinggan Military Academy of the Man-chukuo Imperial Army—The Dissonance between the Imperial Japanese Army and Mongolia”(Chuokoron-shinsha, 2015)

“Chibetto ni Mau Nihonto—Mon-goru Kihei no Gendaishi”—English translation: “A History of the Mongolian Cavalry of the PLA Armed with Japanese Swords to Quell the Tibetans”(Bungeishunju, 2014)

### **Recipient's biography**

Born in the Ordos Plateau, southern Mongolia, in 1964, Yang Haiying graduated from the Department of Asian and African Languages at the Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute, now known as the Beijing International Studies University, learning Japanese. After working as a research associate at his alma mater, he came to Japan in the spring of 1989. He completed his doctorate degree at the Graduate University for Advanced Studies in Japan. He is currently a professor at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at Shizuoka University, specializing in cultural anthropology. He holds a PhD in literature. For many years now, he has conducted field research in China—the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region—as well as the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Russian Federation and Mongolian nomadic society. He has authored many books in Japanese, including, among others, “Bohyo Naki Sogen—Uchimongoru no Bunka Daikakumei: Gyakusatsu no Kiroku (Genocide on the Mongolian Steppe in Inner Mongolia—Oral Histories of the Cultural Revolution)” ; “ Chugoku to Mongoru no Hazama de - Uranfu no Minoranakatta Minzoku Jiketsu no Yume (Standing between China and Mongolia: Ulanfu' s Unrealized Quest for Ethnic Self-Determination)” ; “Jenosaido to Bunka Daikakumei (The Genocide during the Cultural Revolution)” ; “Mongoru to Isuramu-teki Chugoku (Mongolia and the Islamic Side of China)” . His Japanese name of Ohno Akira he adopted when he was naturalized as a Japanese citizen corresponds to the Japanese translation of his native Mongolian name.

### **Recipient's remark: “The Land of the Sun” Brought Modern Civilization to Mongolia**

“Naran Ulus” is a Mongolian term, meaning verbatim “the Land of the Sun.” People in Mongolia affectionately use this phrase when they refer to Japan. It was close to the end of the 19th century when the Mongolian population came into contact with modern Japan that deserved to be described as “the Land of the Sun.” Countless numbers of Mongolians and Japanese thereafter fought for the modernization of Asia—Eurasia, to be exact.

Mongolia is home to the nomads who have inherited the unique nomadic civilization that goes back to the era of the Xiongnu confederation of Eurasian nomads who dominated the Asian Steppe before Common Era. As such, the late Tadao Umesao, who was the founding director-general of the National Museum of Ethnology in Suita, Osaka Prefecture, and social anthropologist Masatake Matsubara—both of whom taught me—extensively studied the history of Mongolia. I recall that Dr. Umesao maintained that the Japanese and Western civilizations had a common nature and that therefore

Japan managed to successfully modernize itself. I, for my part, recognize—in line with the observation of Dr. Umesao—that Japan successfully took a path toward modernization, proving the virtue of its civilization is even now valid in the eyes of not only Asia but also the world as a whole.

In my childhood as a native of the Ordos Plateau, southern Mongolia, I began yarning for “the Land of the Sun.” My father, who used to be a cavalryman of the Mongolian army, and his former fellow soldiers always told me to “be honest and fair and lead a disciplined life like Japanese people.” My father was initially unable to speak Japanese, but he later became capable of understanding figures in Japanese, thanks to one of his superior officers who graduated from the Hinggan (Xingan) Military Academy of the Manchukuo Imperial Army. When I became a senior high school student, I began learning Japanese from a person who used to be an official of the autonomous area of Mengjiang, known in English as Mongol Border Land, in Inner Mongolia, that existed as a puppet state of Japan under nominal Chinese sovereignty. I still remember how greatly my family members were pleased. When, I went to Beijing to learn Japanese further at the department of foreign languages at a university, all of my relatives and acquaintances who used to live in southern Mongolia, experiencing Japanese rule, started communicating with me in Japanese. For Mongols, Japanese is the language of a sophisticated civilization that symbolizes Japan’s modernization.

Japan opened schools everywhere in southern Mongolia, launching a formal education system throughout the area to let residents have the knowledge of advanced medicine and learn the importance of hygiene. As a result, the grassland nomads could readily transform themselves as members of a completely contemporary nation in the summer of 1945. Furthermore, Japan left five Japanese-style cavalry divisions in the hands of Mongols. In other words, the Japanese withdrew from the area after handing over two modern states and a set of various sovereign and social systems—Manchukuo and the Mengjiang autonomous area—to the modern Mongolian nation.

However, the Mongolians were not in a position to fully inherit a modern civilization they earned from “the Land of the Sun” as a national asset. Six months prior to the end of the Second World War, the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union reached a set of secret agreements in Yalta, including one that would let China rule what it is now Inner Mongolia once the war was over. Nevertheless, those Mongols who were thus deprived of their right to self-determination have led robust lives while continuously embodying both the Japanese spirits and their ethnic ideology. I thoroughly depict this way of living, unique to Mongolian people in two of my books: “Chibetto ni Mau Nihonto — Mongoru Kihei no Gendaishi” (A History of the Mongolian

Cavalry of the PLA Armed with Japanese Swords to Quell the Tibetans) and “Nippon Rikugun to Mongoru—Koan Gunkan Gakko no Shirarezaru Tatakai” (The Untold Story of the Hinggan Military Academy of the Manchukuo Imperial Army—The Dissonance between the Imperial Japanese Army and Mongolia). We Mongols believe that the purest form of Japan’s modern civilization is still retained in the Japanese and Mongolian ways of living.

■ Remarks on the selection of award recipients ■

By Yoshiko Sakurai

President of the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals

Japan Study Award Jury

In his award-winning work, Dr. Yang Haiying, who is a naturalized Japanese citizen, depicts China and Japan as seen in the eyes of a person of descent from southern Mongolia—Inner Mongolia—where he was born in 1964. His birthplace is part of an area that has remained profoundly affected by international politics. The 1945 Yalta Agreement reached by the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States led to the north-south division of the Mongolian population with the southern side subsequently coming under Chinese communist rule in 1949. Even today in the 21st century, Mongolian people, especially those in southern Mongolia, are right in the midst of a fierce struggle for their self-determination.

Dr. Yang points out that the very source of the Yalta accord went back to Japan that had established Manchukuo. At the same time, he decries those who condemn what Japan did before and during the Second World War on the basis of the postwar sense of values. Instead, he appreciates the way Japan ruled Manchukuo and its education there. He particularly focuses on Japan’s endeavors to form cavalry divisions comprising Mongolians, an approach that, according to him, embodied the Japanese people’s spiritual tradition of setting a high value on martial arts and showing high respect to scholarship. He thus highlights the similarity between Japanese people’s penchant for the spirit of *bunburyodo* (pen and sword in accord) and the Mongolian people’s sense of values as nomads. While sending out his heart to the Hinggan Military Academy of the Manchukuo Imperial Army and its cavalry troops, he empirically sheds light on their sorrowful history of coming under the command of the Chinese Communist Party and being mobilized to crack down on Tibetans.

The award-winning book proves his outstanding abilities to conduct comprehensive and intensive field studies and gather enormous amounts of primary-source materials.

Indeed, those who appear in his book are featured in a way true to history. His book also tells us of the structure of the Chinese Communist Party rule that is closely relevant to what we are witnessing today.

Dr. Yang has spent many years studying what happened during the Cultural Revolution as the main theme of his research—which is related to the award-winning book. He has already published an eight-volume, 9,000-page series of books under the title of “Mongorujin Jenosaido ni kansuru Kisoshiryō” (Basic Materials on the Mongolian Genocide). Through his sturdy research, he maintains that the Mongolian genocide that took place during the Cultural Revolution remains an unsolved crime against humanity and that China is obliged to face it. It is too superficial to regard his research as a mere criticism of China. Why is China now trying to undermine the whole of the international community’s order and sense of values? The international community needs to understand China’s national characteristics to cope adequately with the country. In that context, Dr. Yang’s research does give us an exceptionally important clue to the reason for the Chinese behaviors of late.

The comparison of the national characteristics and qualities of the Japanese and Chinese people as presented in his award-winning book reminds us Japanese anew of the cultural distance between Japan and China. Dr. Yang’s work—which is a superb comparative study of the civilizations of Japan and China—seems to be also meant to be an earnest request for Japan to know the real national characteristics of the Chinese to cope better with China. Those countries and territories, including Mongolia, that used to be under Japanese rule have not yet been relieved of the sufferings from the Greater East Asian War at all. Japan will not be allowed to leave the current situations in the Asian countries it once ruled as they are. Japan remains obliged to actively engage in helping those countries and territories restore what they lost because of Japanese rule. In his book, I think, Dr. Yang urges the Japanese to be aware that Mongolia, in particular, has high expectations for Japan to do so.

■ Recipients of Kokkiken Japan Study Award and their works ■

## Japan Study Encouragement Award

Chen Rou-jin

Columnist, former political reporter of United Daily News

“Nippon Tochi-jidai no Taiwan” —English translation: “Taiwan under Japanese Rule 1895-1945: An Insight with Photographs and Episodes”(PHP Institute, 2014)

### **Recipient's biography**

Born in Yunlin, Taiwan, on June 25, 1964, Chen Rou-jin graduated from the College of Law at National Taiwan University and worked as a political reporter at the United Daily News and then at weekly magazine Xinxinwen. Now as a columnist, she is one of Taiwan's foremost history writers specializing in the history of Taiwan under Japanese rule. She is also one of Taiwan's leading specialists in oral histories.

She is known for her books including "Zong Tong de Qin Qi" (Relatives of the President) (1999); "Taiwan Xi Fang Wen Ming Chu Ti Yan" (Taiwan's First Experience with Western Civilization)(2005) with which she won the United Daily News Best Book of the Year and the government-sponsored Golden Butterfly Award; "Xi Shi Taiwan" (Taiwan Weddings) (2007); "Ren Ren Shen Shang Dou Shi Yi Ge Shi Dai" (Every Person Reflects an Era)(2009) with which she won the Golden Butterfly Award—PHP Institute published a Japanese version titled "Nippon Tochi-jidai no Taiwan: Shashin to Episodo de Tsuzuru 1895-1945" (Taiwan under Japanese Colonial Rule 1895-1945: An Insight with Photographs and Episodes); "Jiu Ri Shi Guang" (The Good Old Days)(2012); and "Guang Gao Biao Shi" (A Look at the Modern Life of Taiwan through Advertisements during Japanese Colonial Rule) (2015)

Her oral history books include "Gong Qian Ting Jiu Shi Fan Di/Chang Chao-ying Kou Shu" (Chang Chao-ying, spokesman for the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan, who hails from Taipei's Gong Qian No. 90) (2006) which was chosen by the China Times as one of the Best 10 Books of the Year—Publishing company Madoka published a Japanese version; and "'Rong Ting Shao Nian Zou Tian Xia"(2013) (whose English version's title is "From Taiwan to the World and Back: A Memoir of Ambassador Lo Fu-chen—Fujiwara Shoten published a Japanese version titled "Taiwan to Nippon no Hazama wo Ikite: Sekaijin Rafukuzen no kaiso".

### **Recipient's remark**

When I was young, I had two goals—to become a government official and (this was rather a dream) to become a calligrapher. But I eventually chose to study law at the College of Law of National Taiwan University and then became a newspaper reporter covering politics. After going this way and that way for a while, I finally decided to focus on the years when Taiwan was under Japanese rule. At the time, I realized I became extremely particular about this theme. Thus far, I have written seven books. What has motivated me to do so is surely the fact that the era of Japanese rule that no doubt greatly influenced Taiwan's process of modernization was concealed and distorted in the postwar period for political reasons. I have been full of fight to rectify such an

unfortunate treatment of the era of Japanese rule.

I have observed the era of Japanese rule from the standpoint of an “ordinary” person. I have done so because such an approach can be effective in understanding and feeling how actually Japanese and Taiwanese people spent and thought about the 50 years of Japanese rule.

My relationship with Japan did not stop there. In addition to the seven books featuring the era of Japanese rule, I have written two oral memoirs of two Taiwanese people with very close connections with Japan. One of them is Mr. Chang Chao-ying who served as the spokesman for the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan. Mr. Chang died in 2007. The other person is Dr. Lo Fu-chen who used to be the chief representative of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan. I remain wholeheartedly thankful to Mr. Chang and Dr. Lo for their friendship with and confidence in me. I am grateful to the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals for giving me great encouragement even though I know I yet have to do more efforts. I will continue to take a close look at Japan in a sincere manner and with a lot of curiosity. I am looking forward to meeting more people in the years to come.

■ Remarks on the selection of award recipients ■

By Tadae Takubo

Vice President of the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals

Japan Study Award Jury

About 40 years ago, I visited Taiwan for the first time. As I strolled around Taipei, I became really impressed by the presence of those stores, roadside trees, dim streetlights and people’s communicative gestures, among others, that no doubt dated back to prewar Japan. They were what I saw and experienced in Japan in my primary school days. In other words, it was Japan that had changed so much in the postwar years. Ever since my first visit there, acquaintances and friends of mine in and from Taiwan have told me a lot about outstanding Japanese who greatly contributed to the development of Taiwan—including, among others, Governor of Taiwan Shimpei Gotoh, author and politician Inazo Nitobe and hydraulic engineer Yoichi Hatta. In fact there are quite a few of Taiwanese authors who have published biographies of Gotoh and other Japanese known for their contributions to Taiwan.

Chen Rou-jin’s book, whose Japanese title is “Nippon Tochi-jidai no Taiwan” (Taiwan under Japanese Rule), sheds light on the presence of Japanese people in prewar Taiwan from a completely different angle. Born in the postwar era, Ms. Chen features ordinary



Japanese who lived in prewar Taiwan from a standpoint: “How did the generation of my grandparents live when Taiwan was under Japanese rule and feel toward Japanese people?” As such, her book tells us something different from what I have learned from my acquaintances and friends in and from Taiwan as in the case of Shimpei Gotoh. As a columnist, she depicts what she covers in a highly flexible manner.

More than 10 years ago, I travelled along the eastern coastline of Taiwan by train, following Japanese author Ryotaro Shiba’s steps. After leaving Taipei, I went through Banqiao (板橋) or “Itahashi” in Japanese, as mentioned in Ms. Chen’s book. At around lunchtime, I arrived at a station, whose name I now forget, and bought an “ekiben” boxed lunch, which is also mentioned in her book. Ms. Chen refers to Mr. Chang Chao-ying, a Japan hand to whom I am obliged. He used to serve as the spokesman for the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Japan that functions as a de facto embassy in Tokyo of Taiwan. In the final chapter of the book, Ms. Chen touches on the presence in Japan of Japanese prostitutes serving troops of the Allied Powers that occupied Japan after the end of the Second World War. This is an issue we Japanese would rather not be told of, but Ms. Chen does not show any self-restraint, a matter that is unnecessary for a new-generation columnist to care about. Perhaps, such a stance is part of her charm.

■ Recipients of Kokkiken Japan Study Award and their works ■

## Japan Study Encouragement Award

Robert D. Eldridge

Former Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff (G-5), Marine Corps installations Pacific/Marine Forces Japan

“The Origins of U.S. Policy in the East China Sea Islands Dispute Okinawa’s Reversion and the Senkaku Islands”(Routledge, 2014)

### **Recipient’s biography**

Born in New Jersey in 1968, Robert D. Eldridge earned his Ph.D. in Political Science from Kobe University in 1999, where his research focused on U.S.-Japan relations, Okinawa military base issues, and Japanese political and diplomatic history. After serving as a research fellow at the Suntory Foundation and Research Institute for Peace and Security, both in Japan, he taught International Public Policy at Osaka University’s School of International Public Policy from 2001 to 2009, with a focus on international

security and disaster response.

He then joined the U.S. Department of Defense as the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 (Community Policy, Planning, and Liaison) for Marine Corps Bases Japan, and served in that capacity until 2015. During this time, he served as the political advisor for the forward-deployed command of U.S. Forces Japan after the March 2011 disaster. In addition to writing a weekly column, "Tell It Like It Is," and a monthly column on world affairs for *Sekai Nippō*, he is the award-winning author, editor, translator, or contributor to sixty books, including the edited memoirs of Colonel Frank Kowalski entitled "An Inoffensive Rearmament: The Making of the Postwar Japanese Army" (Naval Institute Press, 2013), *Megaquake* (Potomac, 2015), "The Prime Ministers of Postwar Japan: Their Lives and Times" (Lexington), and the forthcoming "The Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force: The Search for Legitimacy" (Palgrave Macmillan). "His memoirs, *Okinawaron* (On Okinawa)", reached No. 1 on the bestsellers list in Japan where it remains since its publication in January. His "Dare ga Okinawa wo Korosu no ka" (What is Going On in Okinawa?) was released by PHP in April, and his edited "Tsugi no Daishinsai ni Sonaeru Tame ni" (Preparing for the Next Major Disaster) was published by Kindai Shobosha in May. He is currently working on a number of books including a book about the return of Okinawa to Japan and another on the contemporary Senkaku Islands problem, and is currently affiliated with several universities, think tanks, and consulting entities, and is the founder in March 2016 of the Oshima Children's Fund and of the Shorai Foundation Japan in April 2016. A resident of Japan for 26 years, he lives in Okinawa Prefecture with his wife and two school-aged children.

### **Recipient's remark**

I am deeply honored to be one of two recipients of this year's Japan Study Encouragement Award, and wish to express my gratitude to the Board of the Directors of the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals and those involved in nominating, reviewing, and appreciating my research. "The Origins of U.S. Policy in the East China Sea Islands Dispute: Okinawa's Reversion and the Senkaku Islands" which was published by Routledge in 2014, and appeared in Japanese last year from Nagoya University Press is not originally a book I had planned to write, and was a story that was difficult to tell on many levels. Originally, I had viewed the Senkakus dispute as a Sino (Taiwan)-Japanese issue, but the more I examined the primary documents, the more I realized my own country had been heavily involved in the disposition of the islands at the time of the reversion of Okinawa. The vagueness of the U.S. position and

concerns about its commitment is part of the reason, I believe, for the current level of tensions. My book was written to facilitate a better understanding of this history, and while not the intention of the book, clearly demonstrates Japan's ownership of the islands. I hope the additional information and insights in this book will immediately and directly contribute to peace in the region through the U.S. government's recognition of its flawed policy and the strengthening of the U.S.-Japan security relationship as it concerns Japanese territory. I would like to thank Miki Shingo of Nagoya University Press and the translators for this book, Yoshida Shingo and Nakajima Takuma, for their outstanding work and cooperation, my wife and children for their constant support and understanding for my unrelenting passion for research and writing, and all of our friends and family who have supported us during this past difficult year.

■ Remarks on the selection of award recipients ■

By Katsuhiko Takaike

Vice President of the Japan Institute for National Fundamentals

Japan Study Award Jury

The government of Japan incorporated the Senkaku Islands into Okinawa Prefecture in 1895 or the 28th year of the Meiji era. Following Japan's defeat in the Second World War, the area was put under administration of the U.S. military, but in around 1970 when it became known that the continental shelf around the Senkakus was potentially rich in natural resources, such as oil, Taiwan and mainland China began claiming sovereignty over the islands. This is the situation that has been in existence ever since.

This book is an academic work, focusing on the history of the issue of the Senkakus and the stances the U.S. government has taken on the issue over the past decades—from the time when the United States ruled the Senkakus and other parts of Okinawa to the years that followed the prefecture's reversion to Japan. The author keeps elaborately depicting one fact and another after digging deeply and extensively into archives of both published materials and archives of U.S. diplomatic documents to the extent that there seemed to be no more facts left for him—and for us—to know about the issue. The accuracy of the cited facts is guaranteed by the inclusion in the book of more than 70 pages of footnotes to clarify details.

During its rule of the Ryukyu Islands, the United States affirmed that Japan had residual sovereignty over the territory and thought that the Senkakus belonged to the Ryukyus. Nonetheless, when Okinawa was returned to Japan, Washington, while also returning the Senkakus to Japan, as part of the exercise of its administrative rights

over the East China Sea islands, chose to take a “policy of neutrality” as to the question of which country had the territorial rights over the Senkakus, Japan, Taiwan or China. The United States held that the matter should be settled among the three governments. The author concludes that the current state of confusion over the Senkakus has stemmed from Washington’s failure to declare its support for Japan’s sovereignty over the islands in 1972 when it returned Okinawa to Japanese rule.

The book was originally written in English and translated into Japanese. It is particularly praiseworthy that a book focusing exclusively on the issue of the Senkakus has been published in English. Indeed, it is highly helpful for our country.

■ Outline of Kokkiken Japan Study Award ■

**Members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Kokkiken Japan Study Award jury**

Yoshiko Sakurai(Chair)

President, Japan Institute for National Fundamentals (JINF)

Tadae Takubo(Vice Chair)

JINF Vice President and Professor Emeritus, Kyorin University

Takashi Ito

Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo

Sukehiro Hirakawa

Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo

Toshio Watanabe

Executive advisor for academic affairs, Takushoku University

Katsuhiko Takaike

JINF Vice President and lawyer

**Members of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Kokkiken Japan Study Award Recommendation Committee**

George Akita *Professor Emeritus, University of Hawaii*

James E. Auer *Professor Emeritus, Vanderbilt University*

Brahma Chellaney *Professor of Strategic Studies, Center for Policy Research, India*

Kevin Doak *Professor at Georgetown University*

Vassili Molodiakov *Russian professor at the Institute of Japanese Identity, Takushoku University*

Brandon Palmer *Associate professor of history at Carolina Coastal University*

Koh Se-kai *Professor Emeritus, Tsuda College*

Henry Scott Stokes *Former Tokyo Bureau Chief, New York Times*

Arthur Waldron *Professor, University of Pennsylvania*

Edward Marx *Associate Professor, Ehime University*

David Hanlon *Professor, University of Hawaii at Mānoa*

### **Outline of Kokkiken Japan Study Award**

1. The Japan Institute for National Fundamentals encourages and honors outstanding works in the field of Japanese studies at home and abroad that contribute to the furthering of understanding of Japan in the areas of politics, national security, diplomacy, history, education and culture, among others.

2. Every year, the Institute bestows the Japan Study Award on an individual, in principle, and a prize of US\$10,000. The annual Japan Study Award program also includes a Japan Study Encouragement Award, which carries a prize of US\$5,000. A Japan Study Special Award may be added.

3. To be eligible for these awards, a research work must be published in book form or in a national or international journal in either Japanese or English in recent years by a researcher who is a foreign national including a first generation naturalized person.

4. Members of the Japan Study Award Recommendation Committee and relevant experts are asked to recommend a wide range of candidate works by the end of each year. Based on these recommendations, the Japan Study Award Jury selects winners of the Japan Study Award program by the spring of the following year.

5. An award ceremony and a reception for the winners are held in July each year.