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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
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Paul Richard
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FOLDER TITLE:

NII [The National Information Instructure]-Japan

2019-0846-S
rs3282

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Date: Tue, 26 Apr 1994 02:10:26 +0900 (JST)
From: Kazuhiko Nishi <nishi@ascii.co.jp>
To: jgill@eop.gov
Cc: izumi@glocom.ac.jp, nishi@ascii.co.jp
Subject: Re: Thursday, April 28

Jock,

Thank you for the reply to my April 22 mail about our visit. Mr. Katase is very excited and looking forward to seeing you, Mr. Nelson, and other White House executives. I have mentioned this to Izumi and he agreed to join us since he has some businesses in west coast on the first week of May, we will be flying in together to Washington DC. on 27th late evening.

Please advise your most convenient time for the meeting, also copy to Izumi. We will be staying at Willard Intercontinental.

Mr. Katase is preparing his overview about Japanese NII situation and MITI's plan to make this happen. He also mentioned today he has some proposal about joint program, so let's listen to him.

As for the other visit from MPT and NTT, we feel the best person from NTT is the president of the company instead of ordinary low level executive since NTT is a commercial entity, even informal, discussion with highest executive is the most valuable. But the biggest issue as of today is who is going to be the president of the company and either Mr. Kojima remains or Mr. Sawada who visited White House on previous mission will be promoted is still 50-50 until the end of May, most possible next meeting is with someone from MPT. We are still searching for the best person for this meeting.

I have been thinking about the agenda for the informal meeting and followings are my ideas. There are three categories of topics.

Category 1 is the each individual projects relating to NII and GII, Digital library, Health care, governmental support of multimedia internet, etc.. This we would like to have some brain storming session. He said he has access to 50 to 100 million dollar budget for FY94.

Category 2 is the conceptual and philosophical discussions about NII and GII. This also includes the discussion about the technological issues and some of the latest developments directions in both countries.

Category 3 is the political discussions about GII between US and Japan. This is the discussion how Japanese politician sees and understands these information related issues to their political activities and significance to bring this issue to the highest level. This area is very sensitive but we understand this is informal exchanges so that we can freely exchange ideas, I remain.

Please let me know your ideas in return.

Best Regards,

Kay Nishi

PS. Prime minister Hata will be visiting Europe early May, US visit unconfirmed. Many of ministers set to remain same position for government budgeted bills. Will know by the time we see you.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

30-Apr-1994 12:53pm

TO: (See Below)

FROM: Jonathan P. Gill
Office of Media Affairs

SUBJECT: The Jaguar & the Quark

Interesting book by Murray Gell-Mann.

If our economics and our foreign policy are truly co-evolving complex adaptive systems, are we approaching them with an understanding of what these systems are and how they behave? Are we even comfortable with the vocabulary?

For example, I suspect that the interjection of the internet into foreign affairs and international commerce will change them forever. There will be a lot more direct contact, participation, interaction, competition etc all of which will largely by-pass the traditional channels of the industrial era. It will be painfully true that those without internet connectivity will neither understand these new processes much less participate advantageously in them.

I think it is imperative that we work towards full internet connectivity between not only all branches of our own government but also between the branches and offices of all our major trading partners.

For anyone interested, I now have the internet address for the first Japanese bureaucrat to have an internet address on his business card - Hirofumi Katase, Deputy Director, Electronic Policy Division, Machinery and Information Industries Bureau, Ministry of International Trade & Industry.

It will be particularly interesting when the people of one country use the internet to interact directly with the government offices of another country. This is already happening. It is going to make for some very interesting changes.

Regards,
Jock

Distribution:

White House of technology has started an electronic revolution that will put the administration in touch with Joe Public

Now we can call you, Al

Wendy M. Grossman

AERICAN presidents have a long tradition of jumping on new technology bandwagons as a means of selling themselves and their policies to the American public. FDR had his Fireside Chats on the radio, Eisenhower harnessed TV, and now Clinton and Gore are in the process of electrifying the White House. They are broadcasting every schedule and policy over the Internet — whence almost any citizen with a computer and modem can retrieve them — and getting feedback by electronic mail (email).

You would think such a policy would be the result of long planning and involve the consultation of many Great Experts, and that somewhere behind the scenes it involved at least one consultant. But the two people most visibly in charge of the programme, Jock Gill and Steve Horn, started out as volunteers for Clinton's election campaign. The process sounds more accidental than anything else. Gill, for example, says he got involved when he started seeing postings about Clinton coming from accounts on CompuServe and America Online during the campaign. He emailed and met the account holder, Jeff Eller, and took over answering mail when they met personally at the convention.

Gill won't — can't — talk about the more technical aspects of the White House electronic connections. He does say that, as you might expect, the Administration can't favour one commercial service over another. Instead, what happens is that the White House publishes information such as Presidential

libraries, policy documents and other statements electronically via the Internet. Anyone — citizen, organisation, commercial service, in the US or outside it — can subscribe to it. CompuServe, with its massively busy White House forum, and the similar online services are merely subscribers to these electronic publications.

Unlike most of those on CompuServe, the White House forum accepts no user uploads: everything in its library has come from official sources. But the forum itself is not run by the White House or any of its employees. The SysOp (system operator), Georgia Griffith, came from the ranks of the SysOps of the Issues forum, another busy place.

Griffith was the subject of some controversy at one point because of her policy of removing abusive postings — "Mostly," she says, "from Rush Limbaugh supporters." Limbaugh is a politically uncorrect US broadcaster who's attracting a lot of attention for being intolerant and abusive on national radio and TV.

The great thing about email is that it allows you to interact with people that normally you'd either never meet or never get to talk to. This isn't true in the case of the President, as is obvious from the division of labour: Gill is outgoing; Horn is incoming. Gill, in other words, oversees all the White House's electronic publishing. If you want to know what happens to the message you send the President, you have to ask Horn, who says that essentially all messages are handled the same way as letters on paper or faxes: one of a staff of about 12 volunteers reads it, makes a note of the contents, categorises it, and reports it. These reports are tallied into one big weekly



Vice-President Al Gore makes a key contribution to an electronic 'meeting' of CompuServe network members

report which is sent to the President along with a "representative sampling" of the mail. The President receives 40,000 "snail mail" letters a week; for June to November 1993, he only got 90,000 email messages. However, the numbers are growing rapidly and come from a "key constituency": the computer literate.

Horn says electronic media "really helped Clinton's candidacy". Clinton wasn't, of course, the only candidate using email: Jerry Brown conducted a conference on CompuServe, which invited all the candidates. But Gill is passionately committed to the notion that electronic communication is going to promote democracy in what he calls a "200-year experiment in self-governance". "I believe, and the President clearly believes, as Jefferson clearly believed, that an informed electorate is critical," he says.

THE PRESIDENT has said: "We will make it possible for people to communicate with Federal agencies using electronic as well as conventional mail." He envisages terminals in shopping centres and post offices. To start this process, Gill has estab-

lished ACE (Americans Communicating Electronically), making computers in the Agriculture Department and Small Business Administration offices available to individuals.

But a serious issue in a country the size of the US is "equal access". With all this talk of information superhighways, it's easy to forget the problems of rural areas. Saying that the telephone network reaches everywhere is too simple: Gill himself points out that there are pockets around the US where as much as 20 per cent of the local population don't have telephones.

In a more typical situation — say, northern Kentucky — small towns are cut off in all directions. The local libraries can't afford to supply the services available in the bigger cities, services like CompuServe don't have local nodes so access costs more, salaries are typically lower, and the cost of living is higher because of the distances you have to travel. This all combines to suggest a new division of the country into information haves and have-nots — the technologically challenged, if you like.

Gill's argument is developed from

the 19th-century decision to mandate universal access to education: "Today, knowledge doubles every five years, so there's a continual learning process." Instead of having a period of your life where you undergo formal education, what's needed is an "ongoing, lifelong education that's time and place independent. Electronic communications is a solution that fits those criteria."

The government, he says, has a role to play in this. Just as there was Rural Free Delivery to extend the reach of the postal service, and rural electrification, Gill talks about rural datafication: "I'm damned if I'm going to leave anybody out of this."

You can send electronic mail to President Clinton at any of the following addresses. On America Online: ClintonPZ, on CompuServe: 75300.3115, on GENIE: WHITEHOUSE; on MCI Mail: 5895485, on the Internet: president@whitehouse.gov. You can also write to Al Gore on the Internet: vice-president@whitehouse.gov. For information about subscribing to the White House electronic feed, email publications@whitehouse.gov. As the message text type 'send info' or 'help'

Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 21:43:07 +0900
From: Izumi Aizu <izumi@glocom.ac.jp>
To: mnelson@ostp.eop.gov, Jock Gill <jgill@eop.gov>,
Y "Thomas A. Kalil" <tkalil@ARPA.MIL>
Cc: Kazuhiko Nishi <nishi@ascii.co.jp>, shumpei@izanagi.glocom.ac.jp,
Y ajp@izanagi.glocom.ac.jp
Subject: MPT's visit

Y [The following text is in the "iso-2022-jp" character set]
Y [Your display is set for the "US-ASCII" character set]
Y [Some characters may be displayed incorrectly]

Dear our friends,

I just learned that Mr. Sakamaki of MPT is now in US and meeting with you (either today or tomorrow?) for the conference in June which MPT is trying to organize.

As I said to Mike the other day, we at GLOCOM think this kind of conference to promote mutual understanding is very important, and we said to MPT that we are willing to help them.

Yet the timeline is very short and we kind of wonder if you/we really can prepare to bring some fruitful results. If you think later date be better, I think you should say so.

I appreciate if you could let us know how the meeting with MPT went, and, in case you have any further question or request, say informal one, please do not hesitate to contact us. (they don't have e-mail here yet!!)

Anyway, I hope you could reach good consensus, and will see you soon. (I am going to Prague, and will see Tom there, I learned. we are planning to have another very informal global gathering, and Tom is of course welcome).

GLOCOM is still thinking to setup informal discussion with your people and our government and NTT or other related people, little bit separate from this time's MPT visit.

let's keep in touch.

izumi

Izumi Aizu <izumi@glocom.ac.jp>

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Date: Tue, 17 May 1994 01:27:52 +0900 (JST)
From: Noriko Kase <noriko-k@ascii.co.jp>
To: jgill@eop.gov
Cc: nishi@ascii.co.jp, noriko-k@ascii.co.jp
Subject: For your information from Nishi's office (3)

Dear Mr. Gill

Ÿ Following article is about a draft by the Telecommunications Council in Japan.

Ÿ Thank you.

Noriko Kase
Project Assistant
ASCII Corporation
phone:+81-3-5351-8351
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Headline :
Fiber-optic network zips to fast lane
Ministry maps 15-year plan to cover nation with rapid, interactive communications system

Copyright : 1994, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc.

Publication: THE NIKKEI WEEKLY

Date : May. 16, 1994 (Monday)

Page : 1-1

Length : 1139 Words

Byline :

NORRI KAGEKI

Body :

BY NORRI KAGEKI Staff writer

Ÿ Japan may be a relative backwater in the use of communications technology today, but in about 15 years it will be interesting, accessing and digitizing as effortlessly as any other country.

Ÿ That at least is the future envisioned by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in a long-awaited report it is about to release on Japan's next-generation information network. The report is seen as a road map for a communication industry that has been desperately looking for signals from the government on how to advance into the information age.

Ÿ That desperation comes from a growing realization that the U.S. is way ahead of Japan, and that even parts of Europe and Asia are moving forward more quickly.

Ÿ A draft of that report, obtained recently by The Nihon Keizai Shimbun, acknowledges the growing concern that such a gap will place Japan's economy "in a precarious position" in the 21st century. Among other things, it cites the overwhelming lead the U.S. has in the use of personal computers, local area networks needed to connect those computers, and data bases.

Ÿ Yet the draft projects that by the year 2010 everyone living in Japan will be able to enjoy a broad variety of digital interactive television programs., instantly access all kinds of information from data bases throughout the country and even get medical checkups from doctors far away without rising from
t

their beds at home.

• It says the key to realizing all this will be the completion of a nationwide fiber-optic cable network - a project expected to cost up to 53 trillion yen (510 billion dollars) to complete.

• The report, drawn up by the advisory Telecommunications Council after 14 months, is scheduled to be realized May 31. It is bound to win praise for arguing that a number of government regulations have to be cleared away before any real progress can be made, but has already drawn criticism for not specifying who will pay for the fiber-optic network and for ignoring the role that satellite and mobile communications can play in establishing the information network.

• Among the draft's proposals:

• The fiber-optic network, which can carry much more information much faster than can copper cables, should be completed by 2010 in three stages. Networks in major cities covering 30% of the total population should be laid out by 2000, and those in smaller cities by 2005.

• Fiber-optic lines should go into all schools, hospitals, libraries and other public institutions by 2000.

• The building of the network should mostly be left up to the private sector, and idea similar to that in the U.S. That's especially significant because when discussion started some ministry officials were calling for a larger government role.

• The government's role should be limited to securing free and low-interest financing as well as tax-reduction measures as incentives to build the network as fast as possible.

• The government should also take the initiative in developing and launching various new services utilizing network, such as establishing data based and local area networks in government facilities.

• The 2010 time limit for completing the fiber-optic network was set in recognition of Japan's rapidly aging society. The government estimates that 21.3% of the population will be 65 and older by then. Yet that deadline is fully five years earlier than that initially set by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp., which has already footed the bill for converting 38% of Japan's intercity cables to fiber optics.

• "We need to complete the network while we have the financial resources," says a Telecommunications Ministry official.

• Nonetheless, NTT President Masashi Kojima applauded the plan, saying, "The ministry has done a really good job. This is one report we can really on." He especially welcomed the government's limited role in the project.

• Another satisfied executive was Masaaki Arima, generic manager of corporate planning and development at Tokyu Cable Television Co., one of Japan's largest cable TV operators. Arima says he is pleased that the draft stresses the need to establish an "equal footing" between telephone companies and cable TV operators as soon as possible.

• That, the draft says, will create healthy competition for the completion of the network.

• "We're happy that the cable TV network has finally been acknowledged as part of the new information highway," says Arima. That network now covers only 19% of the total population, whereas in the U.S. 96% is covered.

• The draft also says that systematic ways must be discovered to break down the barriers between telecommunications and broadcasting, which would also be good news for cable TV operators.

• The Telecommunications Ministry is setting up a new panel this week to produce a report by next March on digitizing the nation's analog broadcasting system. That would be a key technology in providing both telecommunications and

b

roadcasting services simultaneously on one fiber-optic line.

ÿ Multimedia age

ÿ The digital format is capable of transmitting hundreds of programs, essential for the emerging multimedia age.

ÿ Still, Arima questions "to what extent the other arms of government will cooperate with the report," citing the Ministry of Construction, whose approval will be needed to smoothly and cheaply lay out cables.

ÿ Telecommunications Ministry officials say they also are concerned about how high a priority other sectors of the government will place on the information network.

ÿ Indeed, a whole slew of regulations must be changed to promote the use of the fiber-optic network.

ÿ For example, the Medical Act, which is enforced by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, must be revised in order for home medical checkups to be realized; teleconferencing can't be applied to board of directors' meetings due to commercial law regulations; and the Education Law says nothing about home education.

ÿ In Japan, it takes at least a year to revise any kind of law - and much longer if ministries and agencies are reluctant to do so.

ÿ Who will pay?

ÿ Another problem is who will actually make the investment.

ÿ "If we leave things as they are, only NTT will be able to do it," says one Telecommunications Ministry official. Because of the difficulty in stipulating who should be laying cables in what part of the country, the draft simply avoids the issue.

ÿ Also, although the draft carries the epic title, "Establishing the new information infrastructure toward 21st century," it mainly focuses on how fiber-optic network should be laid out.

ÿ "A fiber-optic network is not the only means for an information network," says Kazuto Sasaki, an economist at LTCB Research Institute. "I think we need to look into the possibilities of mobile and satellite communications as well to complete a network that consumers really want," he adds.

ÿ The draft is subject to further revision, say ministry officials. And that suits the business community fine.

ÿ "We're still in the process of seeking change in some phrases," says one industry official. "The report is going to determine the government's telecommunications policy, so it's extremely important for us to do so."

Welcome

- **U.S. Advanced Information Communications Industry Study Mission [AICI Mission]**
 - Japan Association of Corporate Executives
 - April 3 - April 17
- **Dr. Yoshio Tsukio - Group Leader**
- **I am honored by your interest in our projects**
 - 3 handouts: NII, ACE, FAQ
- **A few comments on our program today**

Program

- **7:50 - 8:10 Coffee**
- **8:10 - 9:10 Meeting**
 - Opening remarks - J. Gill
 - Dr. Tsukio's opening remarks
 - OSTP on Internet & Nii
 - NEC & USTR on issues of broader interest
 - Q & A
- **9:10 - 9:20 relocate to East Wing**
- **9:30 - 10:30 White House tour**
 - timing is approximate

J. Gill - 1

- **It is significant that this meeting was arranged by Email**
 - 11 days from first message to this meeting
 - No telephone calls, no formal paper mail exchanged
- **Demonstrates some advantages we find very interesting**
 - Cooperation
 - coordination
 - consensus building
 - team work
 - increased productivity
- **Values that we can all share**

J. Gill - 2

- **An important question sent to me by Izumi Aizu:**
- **“Where will business come from?”**
- **There are many models and guesses, but I suggest it may be useful to consider:**
 - highways take you places
 - interactive destinations may be best guess
- **What remains after digital convergence?**
 - People, People, People

J. Gill - 3

- **People want to interact with other people**
 - virtual communities of interest and need
 - independent of time and geography
 - » Rheingold, Cisler etc
 - » Minitel & Prodigy
- **People are the essence of:**
 - Community
 - business: customers & workers
 - government
- **People need**
 - Education, Health, Jobs, Recreation, Entertainment

J. Gill - 4

- **Honor our respective traditions**
- **Integrate these new technologies in ways that:**
 - preserve our cultural heritages
 - strengthen our democracies
 - prepare us for success in the future
- **I would like to close with a quote from James Madison:**

James Madison

"A popular government without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but the prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

Dr. Yoshio Tsukio

- **Thank you very much for your attention.**
- **I would like to offer Dr. Tsukio the opportunity to tell us about your study mission**

English Summary

NIRA Research

The Global Think Tank Network: Promoting Greater Exchange Between International Policy Research Centers

Preface

The purpose of this project is to further the establishment of a "Global Think Tank Network" by studying current networking trends, elucidating the basic framework, hardware, operations, and software for the system, and issuing recommendations on how the system should be created.

Since the eighties, "imbalance" has emerged as a major issue between Japan and the United States, or more broadly, between Japan and the rest of the international community. This has taken the form of trade imbalances, arguments of "free-riding" on defense, and complaints about unequal contributions to the international community. But there is actually a more fundamental problem at work. What is at the heart of the often rancorous friction between Japan and the international community is an *information imbalance*.

One of the conclusions of our research is that better "databases" are not, by themselves, a sufficient remedy for the information imbalance. Rather, what is needed is a "Network Solution" that will provide a more immediate (real-time) infrastructure accessible by wider segments of societies. The best tool for creating this platform will be the highly decentralized environment provided by

the Internet. In this report, we provide the theoretical underpinning for this conclusion as well as empirical evidence from surveys of potential users.

The Global Communication Center, which headed up this project, made extensive use of the Internet in its research. During the process of completing its feasibility study on the creation of a global think tank network, the center was able to build cooperative ties with many organizations. Obviously, such cooperation between research institutes, organizations, and related institutions will be vital to the creation of the kind of platform for international exchange that we envision.

Many different facets of the new computerization paradigm will be emerging in the future, among them networking, multimedia, and the integration of broadcasting and telecommunications. Ultimately, however, it will be innovations in the realm of digital communications technology that will be the driving force behinds these developments. How this point is understood and interpreted will have a decisive impact on the way in which the Global Think Tank Network is put together.

We gained valuable insights for this research from our study on the new information policies advocated by the Clinton administration in the United States. The most important insight of all is how laggard Japan has been in this area. This finding reinforces from a slightly different angle the urgency of the need for Japan to create a forum for the international exchange of information that is accessible from wider segments of societies--the kind of forum envisioned by the Global Think Tank Network.

In the United States, the Clinton administration has taken the lead in formulating a plan to create a "National Information Infrastructure" that will link not only institutions of higher learning, but schools, libraries, hospitals, companies, government agencies, and all of the personal computers and work stations in the hands of the general population. Naturally, the Internet will serve as the core of the NII.

As the world's first autonomous global computer network, the Internet is also in many ways an example of "international public goods." The number of organizations in the network is growing sharply.

Internet and mechanisms for international information exchange.

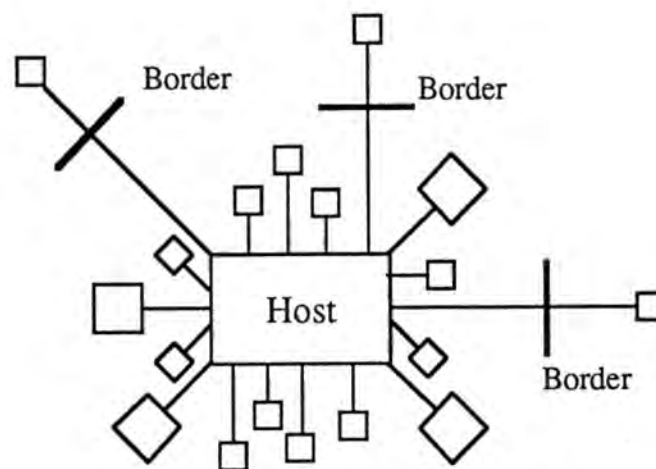
One of the social roles of think tanks is to serve as the forum for information exchange in the international community, a purpose for which Japanese think tanks are not sufficiently developed. It will be important to utilize their storage of efforts and to ensure that their information is publicly accessible and searchable from both inside and outside of Japan, while also encouraging domestic think tanks to "network". There is an urgent need for Japan's think tanks to be able to maximize their limited human and material resources.

The institutions that lead this effort will need to serve as a "connection point" that provides a two-way flow of information into and out of Japan. In other words, when accessed from overseas they should provide profiles of Japan's think tanks and information on the activities they are involved in, and when requested by users in Japan they should seek information disclosures from foreign think tanks. The flow of information will begin at many different levels--think tank profiles, research topics, publication exchanges, discussions among researchers -- and can

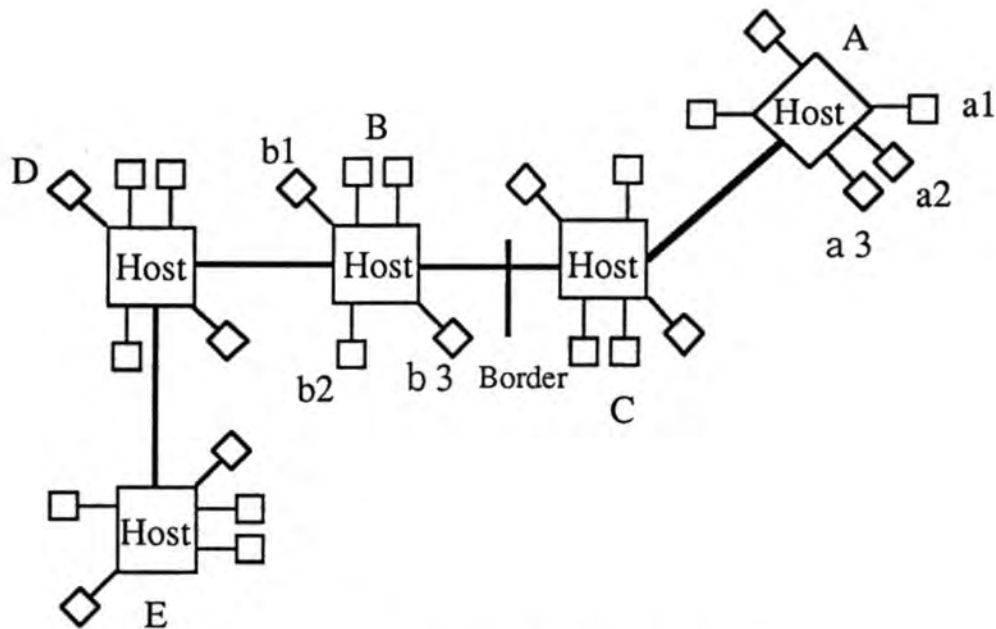
be expected to develop into full-fledged exchanges of more substantial information and research coordination in the future.

Presently, useful social information is scattered among a wide range of universities, government agencies, and private-sector institutions. In addition, researchers in Japan and other countries seek information on a broad spectrum of subjects, including, for example, information on the policies of public institutions (official development assistance, etc.), information that will require more "transparency" on the part of the government (Japanese defense policy or use of nuclear materials, etc.), technical information in a wide variety of disciplines, and more grass-roots, community-level information. We should further note that these are times of sweeping change, and the speed with which social information appears on the network is therefore also of the essence.

The information in this kind of decentralized environment is not standardized, so it will not be efficient to accumulate it in traditional "star-style" databases. Rather, to get effective use out of it, think tanks will need to participate in a "rhizome-style" network.



The traditional star-style database



Rhizome-style networks such as the Internet.

The Internet is the embodiment of the rhizome-style network. Researchers on the network are able to exchange electronic mail, distribute articles and working papers, and use "ultra-wide-area" searching systems. For example, articles and documents are exchanged via a function known as "ftp" or "file transfer protocol," and there are already many services that have coupled ftp with wide-area information searching functions covering a large number of sites.

One such example is the Internet service provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The service began in July 1993, and according to the manager of the UNDP Gopher site, was accessed an average 750 times a day during October of that year. During a sample week of that month, users from 31 different countries accessed the service and retrieved over 900 files. Obviously, UN agencies have an advantage over regular think tanks when it

comes to attracting users, but the numbers nevertheless underscore how actively used Internet sites are.

Results of Survey

We conducted a two-part survey to discover the extent to which the world's major think tanks made use of computer networks, their intentions for utilizing networks in the future, their interest in and expectations for a network linking think tanks together, and their use of and desire for information concerning Japan. Below is a brief summary and analysis of those results.

- *Use of electronic mail*

In North America, over 65% of our respondents used electronic mail, compared with 50% in Europe, 38% in Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa, and 33% in Asia. Note the relative enthusiasm of developing countries for networking.

- *Greater-than-expected Internet utilization*

Some 31% of the institutions responding that they are utilizing electronic mail are users of the Internet, which is at about 10% of the original population. It is generally held that researchers in the humanities and social sciences only recently began to use the Internet, so this shows spread farther than we had expected.

- *Enthusiastic about think tank network*

In the second part of our survey, we asked respondents to assume that it was possible to create a global network that would link up think tanks, and then tried to measure their interest and enthusiasm for participating in such a network.

Some 84% said they would be interested in using the network for information exchange and discussion, and when the "probably interested" responses are factored in, the number rises to nearly 90%. This indicates an extremely high degree of enthusiasm for the project. Institutions were also positive about providing their own information. Some 80% said yes, they would definitely like to, and another 7% said they probably would like to, for a total of 87% positive response. This is a major discovery in that it highlights the need not just for information gathering and utilization, but for a vehicle over which to publish one's own information as well.

- *Growing need for "gray literature" and databases about Japan*

At the moment, "statistical materials" are the most heavily used information on Japan, followed by "government documents and publications," "conference proceedings," "research papers (monographs)," "newspapers and magazines," "newsletters," "specialist journals," "working papers," and "reports on specialist studies." The information researchers would most likely access to in the future is, in order, "conference proceedings," "reports on specialist studies," "working papers," "specialist journals," and "monographs." This indicates present high demand for "gray literature"--documents and information not generally published to the outside world or if published, not easily accessible.

By contrast, use of "foreign on-line databases," "mailing lists," and "Internet search tools" is low, and this is especially the case for "Japanese on-line databases." There is, however, a high level of interest in using "Japanese on-line databases" in the future, as well as (in order) "library and reference services" and "Internet search tools." It is worth noting that these network-style utilization methods, including such things as "Internet newsgroups" rank right near the top.

- *Think tank network highly feasible*

The survey underscores the relatively widespread use of computer networks, primarily the Internet, among think tanks, which validates our prediction of the high potential for contribution to the international development of research activities through a network that links up think tanks. Interest is particularly high in the active transmission and provision of information rather than in one-way information reception, and this enthusiasm makes it extremely likely that we will be able to attract the cooperation needed to realize the Global Think Tank Network concept.

Our conclusion, based on the results of this survey, is that the world's think tanks are gradually developing a common understanding of the effectiveness of networks in information exchange in social science research. However, the conditions have not yet been met for think tanks and researchers to overcome organizational, geographical, and linguistic constraints and actually use computer networks. What is needed to close this gap between potential and reality is for some organization to take the initiative showing the research institutes of the domestic/international community the potential that networked information exchange has. Were a non-profit private-sector research institute to serve as the catalyst in the creation and spread of a network to link think tanks from around the world, it would be a valuable contribution to the research activities of the world's think tanks, and also play a significance role in reducing the information imbalance. that exists between Japan and the international community.

In closing we would like to offer some suggestions and perspectives regarding the creation and operation of a Global Think Tank Network.

- **Phased-In Project Important**

If the Global Think Tank Network is to be successful, it will need to proceed step-by-step. Keep the following principles in mind:

- 1) *Experiment first*

Building a full-fledged think tank network right from the beginning carries enormous risks. A trial period will be needed to test and verify the technology and content of the network, with the full network being built in phases.

There are few companies providing the know-how that research institutes in the social sciences need to connect to the Internet (work stations, Local Area Networks, leased optical fiber lines, etc.) in many societies. Even when the link is made, it is no easy job to find useful files and organize a usable researchers' network from the massive information environment (basically all in English) provided by the Internet. It will be necessary to develop expertise with both the hardware and with how the network is run, and that knowledge will have to be shared by all users.

- 2) *Limit the subject matter and type of information provided, collaborate wherever possible*

It is inefficient to maintain a comprehensive collection of information. Divisions of labor are more effective and must be pursued wherever possible. The basic core of information can be provided from a relatively small database, with other institutions adding further information.

3) *Provide information on the basis of "need" rather than "availability"*

4) *Encourage interaction between users*

Few people will use networks if all they provide is information. The project will move faster if human interaction is encouraged. This should be a "participatory" project, and one way to make it so would be to create a mailing list to discuss the project open to all interested.

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Izumi Aizu (izumi@glocom.ac.jp)

Adam Peake (ajp@glocom.ac.jp)

International University of Japan
Center for Global Communications

Welcome to Glocom's INFORUM experimental home page

<http://www.glocom.ac.jp>

Glocom - Center for Global communications, a research department of the International University of Japan

Glocom INFORUM is a collaboration project among various Japanese academic, corporate and government organizations. INFORUM has two primary goals:

- To improve the quality and quantity of information about and from Japan.
- To promote and encourage the use of the Internet among Japanese corporate, academic and governmental organizations.

Since the 1980's, "imbalance" has emerged as a major issue between Japan and the United States, or more broadly, between Japan and the rest of the international community. This has taken the form of trade imbalances, arguments of "free-riding" on defense, and complaints about unequal contributions to the international community. But we believe there is actually a more fundamental problem at work. What is at the heart of the often severe friction between Japan and the international community is an *information imbalance*. INFORUM will attempt to redress the balance.

The emphasis in this endeavor will be on providing information about Japan, particularly information in the form of "gray literature" - documents and information not generally published to the outside world or if published, not easily accessible. At the same time, we hope that the project will serve as an example to other Japanese organizations and encourage them to follow a similar path.

INFORUM stage one: Experimental WWW Server

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INSTITUTE FOR HYPERNETWORK SOCIETY

*Society and Technology
coming together...*

INSTITUTE FOR HYPERNETWORK SOCIETY
was established on March 29, 1993
under the auspices of Ministry of
International Trade and Industry and
Ministry of Post and Telecommunica-
tions.

The mission of this research institute is
to articulate the fundamental structure
and dynamics of hypernetwork society
which will emerge in the 21st century.
The institute will actively engage in the
promotion of realizing hypernetwork
society in practical ways to help
improve the quality of life both in
Japan and around the world.

Major funding from:

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Nippon Telephone and Telegraph
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Kazuo Takahara President, CRC Research Institute

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Saburo Matsuo President, SCC+Corporation

Jun Murai Assistant Professor, Keio University

The Case for a Global Hypernetwork Society

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As we enter a new phase of modernization, the information age, many of the ways in which we live, work and interact will undergo profound change. Increasingly the problems facing global society demand that we begin to act in ways which are more harmonious and sustainable with regard to the environment in which we live. The best way for Japan and other nations of the world to deal with this new phase in our collective history is to mutually emulate, that is to "co-emulate", others' civilizational components that each lacks and that seem to cope with the demands we will jointly face.

A new form of organization, that we propose to call "intelprise" will engage, collaboratively and competitively, in the "wisdom game", a new type of social game the goal of which is to enhance the intellectual influence of its players. Intelprises will also act as agents for co-emulation between the individualism-based Western branches and the contextualism-based Eastern branches of modern civilization. In other words, co-emulation will be the main content of the wisdom game. It is through such co-emulation that the transition to post-modern civilization will take

Global hypernetworks in this sociological sense will be the arena for the wisdom game

place in the 21st century.

We propose to call the next generation of networks in both technological and sociological contexts "hypernetworks". In technological context they will provide more bandwidth and capability to handle a wide range of media, forming the information infrastructure to support the global activities of not only industrial enterprises in the wealth game but also enterprises in the wisdom game. In sociological context they will present a new social system which people join in order to share useful information, knowledge, and even wisdom and in which the dominant form of social interaction is persuasion/inducement. Global hypernetworks in this sociological sense will be the arena for the wisdom game.

The term hypernetwork was first coined in the fall of 1989 by the members of a Japanese computer conferencing system, COARA, located in Oita Prefecture, to reflect the configuration resulting from the convergence of computer-mediated communication and hypermedia—text, voice, motion and still picture—taking place around the world. COARA evolved in Oita corresponding with the vision of Oita Prefectural Governor Morihiko Hiramatsu to develop their region into an economically autonomous area that does not have to rely on centralized Tokyo and the national government for guidance, leadership, or economic opportunities.

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For Jack Gill

**THE U.S. ADVANCED INFORMATION
COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY
STUDY MISSION
(AICI MISSION)**

**APR. 3 (Sun) '94 ~ APR. 17(Sun) '94
[15 Days]**

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Date: Tue, 05 Apr 1994 20:37:22 +0900
From: Adam Peake <ajp@glcom.ac.jp>
To: jgill@eop.gov
Subject: itinerary and a couple of questions.

I don't have a the group's full itinerary, but what I do know follows.

(Perhaps I had better explain: we we're asked by Mr. Nishi, President of Ascii Corporation, to help set up a few interesting meetings, most arrangements are being made by Professor Tsukio and the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. Nishi thought we might be able to think of a few interesting people that MPT would miss: e.g. yourself, EFF, Tony Rutkowski, Howard Rheingold and Steve Cisler... As it turns out, over the weekend our Research Director, Izumi Aizu, was persuaded to join the Washington portion of the visit. When we began arranging meetings we didn't think anyone from Glcom would actually be going. Aizu-san met with Mike Nelson when we were in Washington last August and they have corresponded about a number of matters since, if you get chance, please mention to Mr. Nelson that Izumi Aizu will be in Washington.)

Itinerary:

April 4th, 5th, San Francisco Bay Area (I only know of two meetings: Howard Rheingold and Steve Cisler)

April 6th, Arrive Washington. Staying at Willard Intercontinental Hotel
(tel: 202-628-9100, fax: 202-637-7326)

April 7th:

8:00 J Gill

9:30 Russel Pipe

11:00 Tony Rutkowski

12:30 (lunch) CSPAN (names to be confirmed)

(after noon, meetings being arranged by MPT)

April 8th

9:30 Net 94 conference or meetings being arranged by MPT

12:00 (lunch) Mike Fowler (ex. FCC)

afternoon, Bell Atlantic (to be confirmed)

afternoon EFF (to be confirmed)

April 10th, travel to New York.

Re. questions and themes for the meeting: Nishi and Aizu are flying to Washington from Tokyo this evening (they will join the rest of the group there.) They have promised to have a list of questions by the end of the flight. I will send them to you tomorrow (or Aizu-san will send the direct by e-mail.)

Could you please tell me where the meeting will be held, building address, room, etc. Is there anything the group should know about gaining entrance (they know to bring their passports.) If you think it would be useful, could you fax a map to Izumi Aizu at the Willard Intercontinental, fax: 202-637-7326.

Thanks for all your help.

Adam

Date: Tue, 05 Apr 1994 10:38:21 -0400 (EDT)
From: Jock Gill <jgill@eop.gov>
To: Adam Peake <ajp@glocom.ac.jp>
Cc: jgill@eop.gov
Subject: 726 Jackson Place

Adam,

Our 8:00 AM meeting on Thursday, April 7th, will be in the White House Conference Center at 726 Jackson Place. We will be in the Eisenhower Room on the second floor. The conference center is behind and connected to the New Executive Office Building. The Eisenhower room provides us with the largest table. It seats 22.

>From your schedule, I see that we have a one hour meeting.

Joining me in greeting your study mission will be:

John Podesta, Staff Secretary
Boman Cutter, National Economic Council
Ira Wolf, USTR
David Lytel, OSTP
Michael Nelson, OSTP (if he can clear his schedule)

I will make a few opening remarks and then we hope that Prof. Tsukio will say a few words concerning the goals of the study mission.

After a presentation of our NII concepts, Mr. Cutter and Mr. Wolf will make remarks. Finally we look forward to expanding the question and answer portion of the meeting into a broader dialog on matters of mutual interest.

If your group had more time, I would be glad to try to arrange a tour of the White House.

I am looking forward to receiving your list of questions. Please remember that I will need Izumi Aizu's date of birth and passport number if he wishes to attend the meeting.

I am delighted that the planning and arrangements for this meeting have been made completely via email and that we needed only 11 days -- perhaps a first for both of us.

Regards,
Jock

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ÿ
The White House

Jonathan P. Gill
Special Projects
Office of Media Affairs

(202) 456-7150

Date: Thu, 07 Apr 1994 01:45:35 +0900
From: Izumi Aizu <izumi@glocom.ac.jp>
To: jgill@eop.gov
Cc: ajp@izanagi.glocom.ac.jp, shumpei@izanagi.glocom.ac.jp
Subject: our visit

Y [The following text is in the "iso-2022-jp" character set]
Y [Your display is set for the "US-ASCII" character set]
Y [Some characters may be displayed incorrectly]

Hi Jock,
I am working with Adam Peake and Shumpei Kumon of GLOCOM, International University of Japan, I also work for Institute for HyperNetwork Society.

At finaly minute I was asked to join the tour with business execs and I am flying from Seattle to Wasington DC today, after visiting Microsoft.

Well, we are working on the questions to the meeting, and hope it will help you give good briefings on what's going on.
I hope that the meeting will be good casual ones, not too much 'official' talk, but rather candid, more interactive, true stories. Shumpei Kumon, our director is closely studying what's going on around NII, (most of participants of the tour is not quite ... tell you the truth), but Prof. Tsukio, head of our delegation and Prof. Hamano is more-less following.

My personal interest it more 'public interest' you are endorsing. I am the first member of MetaNet in DC, back in 1985! Now I am the member of EFF and CPSR, Mitch, Dave Farber, Tony Rutkowsky and Vint Cerf, as well as Howard Rheingold are all good friends of ours at GLOCOM and Inst. for HyperNetwork society.

Most execs this time are from private business and keen on learing where the next source of their income will be. Please give us good balance of these two.

I am personally involved with the prepartion of upcoming Japan - Europe Communication Forum, to be held in 2-3 of June in Paris. EU DG XIII and our MPT are official organizers, while many private companies poeple will also be joining.

Anyway, looking forward to meeting with you soon!
(we need to re-invent our government....)

izumi from Seattle

Date: Thu, 07 Apr 1994 02:09:18 +0900
From: Izumi Aizu <izumi@glocom.ac.jp>
To: jgill@eop.gov
Cc: ajp@izanagi.glocom.ac.jp, shumpei@izanagi.glocom.ac.jp,
Y Noriko Kase <noriko-k@ascii.co.jp>
Subject: our questions

Y [The following text is in the "iso-2022-jp" character set]
Y [Your display is set for the "US-ASCII" character set]
Y [Some characters may be displayed incorrectly]

Dear Jock,
we are still working on the questions, but since time is almost
running out this is the kind of working draft, likely close to final,
so that you can prepare...

best
izumi

Y Questions to Jock Gill, and other White House Staff on NII

Y prepared by Shumpei Kumon and Izumi Aizu, GLOC
OM

As you see, there are too many important issues and questions concerning
NII and its social implications. Please select the priority, give any
reference material, where appropriate. We have the full Internet Access
Of course we are interested in global issues, but also the insider's view
of your domestic situation as well.

OVERVIEW

NII seems rather chaotic, from the other side of Pacific. Please give a
good overall picture

Aren't government bureaucracy and other 'old paradigm' real obstacles to
new reforms? How do you overcome these traditional resistance?

LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

What is the state of NII in relation with legislation?

How are the Congress responding with new proposed legislation of HR 3626,
HR 3636, S1822, and S 1922

What is the likely outline of chapter VII of the New Communications Act?

What is the state of re-framing the regulatory framework? with FCC,
Justice Dept., and other federal agencies...

VIEWS TO PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

How do you guarantee the new Universal Service?

How can you assure the new advanced services affordable to general public?

Which is more important, 'Universal service' or 'Universal access'?

Will the 'mass-media' domination be the main stream of NII or,

Will Internet-based, many-to-many communications with individuals becoming
more providers of information and economic values rather than big
specialized media business be the new main stream

What are the concerns, if any?

What is the Administration's position to RBOCs and CATV's aggressive move to 'Information Superhighway'? with 500 channel, commercial approaches what kind of concerns do you have with business community?
Are market economy and economy of scale enough? or more responsibility applied to private companies?

ECONOMIC issues

Business & productivity

How do you specifically illustrate that new information technologies will boost the productivity of business activities? Especially with white color workers (this is a big question for Japanese business community)

Is NII going to create real increase of employment, or rather, creating new types of jobs without making real net increase of number of jobs?

Many telecoms have re-structured their work force

More restructuring with existing old type of business organization seems to be inevitable...

"Digital Revolution" may purge the old analog type of jobs and business, don't they?

GLOBAL ISSUES

Last summer, when we met with Mr. Michael Nelson, he agreed the importance of GII, but Congress then was not willing to become internationally cooperative; they wanted to emphasize 'national competitiveness' - how things changed, if so happened?

What is the likely scenario of making global cooperation, especially with Japan, as well as other Asian countries

Do you have any specific plan/interests/proposals?

After introduction of US NII, many countries are responding to it, do you have any specific proposal to make GII more than separate visions? If so what are the plans? Going to talk at Summit? New international framework to propose?

Any advancement made with European Union, after meeting of Mr. Bangeman and VP Mr. Gore?

Is GII going to be more wireless? Aren't Americans going to dominate the world market?

Teledesic ; Bill Gates - McCaw Cellular, new satellite, 33 countries
Global Sat, Qualcomm & Loran, says only \$1.8 billion required

There is a global concern that advanced nations Information Superhighway will not reach the rest of the world, thus widening the already huge gaps between rich and poor nations. Any good answer to these criticism?

PUBLIC INTEREST, COMMUNITY & GRASS-ROOTS ACTIVITIES

Your administrations seems to be putting much emphasis on public interest aspect of NII, could you give the reasons why?

Are the education community as active as you wish? (not so, to us)

How about the medical community and other public interest sectors?

Many local governments are initiating regional Information Infrastructures such as North Carolina and California. Do you have more specific plans to assemble these local efforts?

What is the Administration's position to Community networking?

Clipper chip issue - how do you balance the National sovereignty, private business interest, and individual human rights ('Information Rights' to use our term).

The Development of a Communications Network Program Between the Federal Government and the American Public

In his November 4, 1993 progress report, "**Technology for Economic Growth**,"¹ President Clinton stated that information technology will be used to dramatically improve the way the Federal Government serves the people. In particular, government intends to use technology to improve the quality and timeliness of service, to provide new ways for the public to communicate with their government, and to make government information available to the public in an equitable manner.

Earlier in a press release on the **Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)**, the President stated that the FOIA is a vital part of the participatory system of government. He further stated that the statute is based on the *fundamental principle that an informed citizenry is essential to the democratic process*, and that the more the American people know about their government, the better they will be governed. Mr. Clinton concluded by strongly encouraging the use of electronic information systems to enhance public access to government information.

These statements are consistent with the White House **Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-130** document, which promotes the application of information technology to improve the use and dissemination of government information by federal agencies. The statements are also in accord with **Vice President Gore's Report of the National Performance Review (NPR)**, which recommends the use of information technology to improve customer service, to integrate service kiosks, and to implement a government-wide electronic bulletin board system.

¹This, and all other referenced documents, are available via email. Please see the email address section on page 8 of this document.

Similarly, in a recent report, **"Making Government Work: Electronic Delivery of Federal Services"**, the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment, (OTA) states: "If 'electronic service to citizens' is to succeed, grassroots citizen involvement will be needed and must be part of Federal electronic delivery projects. A mandatory set-aside from project or agency budgets may be needed to assure adequate resources for citizen participation." The report documents the powerful forces which have accelerated the movement toward electronic delivery at Federal, State, and local levels of government; intensified demands for a more responsive, more productive, less costly government; relentless fiscal pressures at all levels of government; increasing recognition that service delivery is a core business of government; declining cost-performance ratios and growing user-friendliness of information technology; and the increasing use and acceptance of information technology.

In a similar effort of openness, the construction of an advanced National Information Infrastructure (NII), a seamless web of communications networks, computers, databases, and consumer electronics is in motion, including the establishment of a much needed group, Americans Communicating Electronically (ACE).

ACE membership is diverse and represents private and public organizations and individuals who wish to promote interactive communications among federal, state, and local governments, private businesses, public libraries, and schools, rural cooperatives, public and private universities, community-based arts and theater groups, voluntary associations, job training services, and health care organizations. The members of ACE are particularly concerned that access and participation be made possible and convenient for Americans who do not own modem equipped computers.

To support the development of interactive communications between governments and communities, ACE is recommending that all federal and agencies establish information access programs to help create and foster an "interactive citizen-government communications system." ACE does not recommend a new layer of bureaucracy. ACE is, however, urging federal agencies to fully adhere to the OMB A-130 circular by using existing funds and resources, and to re-

spond to the public's willingness and ability to use information technology with new directions and a commitment to openness in government.

GOALS OF THE INFORMATION ACCESS PROGRAMS

The goals of the information access programs are to encourage interactive communications between, members of the public and their government, and to broaden public participation in the development of government communications policy. Citizens will have access to a wide range of services and public databases containing electronically stored information from participating agencies accessible through electronic gateways.

NATIONAL ADVANCES IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

The nation's advances in computer science and technology are vital for future prosperity, national and economic security, industrial production, and scientific advancement. However, further research and development, expanded educational programs, improved computer research networks, and more effective technology transfer from government to the American people are necessary for the United States to reap fully the benefits of high-performance computing.

All Americans have a stake in the construction of an advanced National Information Infrastructure (NII), a seamless web of communications networks, computers, databases, and consumer electronics that will allow citizens to access information and services through their personal computers and other communications devices. The development of the NII can help unleash an information revolution that will change forever the way people live, work, and interact with each other. With the principles and objectives of the NII in mind, federal agencies should promote technological innovation, initiate research programs, and make grants to help develop the software applications needed to access public information.

To fulfill the NII vision of making the vast quantity of government information available to the American people, it is imperative that a coordinating body be established to secure a balanced public-private partnership and effective agency information management. The coordinating body, in cooperation with the federal government membership of the NII Task Force, which is comprised of high-level representatives of federal agencies that play a major role in the development and application of information technologies, will encourage the computing community to be responsible for the development of networking technologies.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION LOCATOR SYSTEM

ACE recommends the development of a strategic plan to promote the establishment of a standard Government Information Locator System, as a component of the NII to help the public access a wide range of databases, inventories of publications, library services/systems, databases, bulletin boards, multi media systems, clearinghouses, and hotlines.

DELIVERY OF SERVICES

President Clinton's progress report also contained a reference to delivery of services: "We will make it possible for people to communicate with a federal agency using electronic as well as conventional mail. Automated terminals may be placed in public locations such as shopping centers or post offices that could provide in-hours access to a variety of government services."

ACE as a coordinating body, would promote the development of interactive citizen participation centers and kiosks where citizens can access information to communicate, receive services, and send information and comments back to federal departments and agencies. These initiatives would revitalize local economies, form partnerships, mobilize state and local government resources, increase public voluntarism, and greatly improve citizen communications with the White House, Congress and federal agencies. The initial development of the centers and kiosks could be accomplished by utilizing federal government infor-

mation centers e.g., the 115 Small Business Administration offices, 3,000 Cooperative Extension Offices and libraries operated by the Department of Agriculture, 1300 Social Security offices, and the numerous Data Center Programs supported by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

COMMUNITY-BASED CITIZEN DEVELOPMENT/FREE CIVIC COMMUNITY NETWORKS

With the participation and support of federal departments and agency information access programs, the coordinating body would support community-based citizen development of free civic/community networks with a focus on creating broad-based community participation and opportunities. In time, this could lead to the innovative development of nation-wide community computer systems and use of the national communication technology for economic development opportunities. Citizens would learn new issues, gain a sense of accomplishment, and build new relationships. In addition, the coordinating body would foster and promote understanding of the social benefits to be gained from community-based interactive communication applications.

COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

Community and government cooperation is critical to the success and balance of this major undertaking. The participation and contribution of federal staff resources would ensure a more useful government information flow with greater ease to providers of free community networks, citizens, information architects, community activists, public policy analysts, facilitators, and administrators through computer-mediated communication such as e-mail, bulletin boards, and electronic conferencing. Finally, the coordinating body would be responsible for conducting periodic studies to gauge the information needs of the public and compiling an annual report of the findings and goals of the organization.

ABOUT AMERICANS COMMUNICATING ELECTRONICALLY (ACE)

ACE is a team of volunteers both private and public citizens dedicated to open access to information and learning from every home, and community across the nation. ACE understands the power of information and the need to distribute this power in a manner which strengthens our democracy. Therefore, ACE is committed to the provision of internetworked access to U.S. Government information and services at centers open to all Americans -- for example: in public libraries, neighborhood electronic kiosks, shopping centers, and rural cooperatives.

Who Are ACE Members

The pioneering members of ACE included the White House, Department of Agriculture, U.S. House of Representatives, National Archives, Department of Commerce, Defense, Education, Energy, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Senate, Government Printing Office, General Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, National Science Foundation, Small Business Administration, numerous associations, community-based public groups, universities and colleges.

What Kind of Information is Available from ACE

The ACE experiment is coming online in stages. During stage one, selected agencies in the Departments listed above will participate. A single electronic mail address will be used to receive incoming messages from citizens. These messages will be forwarded electronically to the appropriate ACE agency contact for action. Citizens will receive responses either electronically or through conventional means within "48 hours" of their request.

During stage two, a directory of U.S. Government agencies and online databases which can be accessed directly by electronic mail will be accessible

by citizens. Also available online, will be frequently asked questions, policy and issue papers, and speeches. Citizens will be able to browse at leisure.

Future stages will build upon learning experiences. Final plans to pilot test "Interactive Citizen Participation Centers" are currently underway in local communities where citizens can electronically access U.S. Government information when they shop or visit local libraries.

To Join ACE

To join ACE, send an electronic mail message to: **letters@ace.esusda.gov**

References:

Technology for Economic Growth: The President's Progress Report, Executive Office of the President, the White House, (Washington, D.C.) November, 1993

The National Information Infrastructure: Agenda for Action, *U.S. Department of Commerce* (Washington, D.C.) September, 1993

Creating a Government that Works Better and Costs Less, The Report of the National Performance Review, *Office of the Vice President*, (Washington, D.C.) September, 1993

Helping People and Communities in the Information Age: *The Morino Institute, The Morino Foundation*: (Great Falls, Virginia) September, 1993

A National Strategy for Civic Networking: A Vision of Change; *The Center for Civic Networking*: October, 1993 (Charlestown, Massachusetts)

Community Computing and the National Public Telecomputing Network; August, 1993 Dr. Thomas M. Grundner, President: *The National Public Telecomputing Network*, (Cleveland, Ohio)

Federal Information Resources Management (Circular A-130) Revision Notice:
Office of Management and Budget, (OMB), Office of the President, (Washington, D.C.) July, 1993

Making Government Work: Electronic Delivery of Federal Services; *U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, (Washington, D.C.) September, 1993,*

ACE Vision Statement: *Americans Communicating Electronically, Washington, D.C. September, 1993*

To obtain a copy of the references noted above, please use the following e-mail addresses:

National Public Telecomputing Network	TMG@NPTN.ORG
The Morino Foundation	MMORINO@MORINO.ORG
The Ctr for Civic Networking	MFIDELMAN@WORLD.STD.COM
Office of Technology Assessment	ELECDELIVERY@OTA.GOV
ACE Vision Statement	INFO@ACE.ESUSDA.GOV
This Essay	INFO@ACE.ESUSDA.GOV

For Information on obtaining the documents referenced above, send a single line message to: **almanac@ace.esusda.gov**

<u>FOR:</u>	<u>TYPE:</u>
NPR	send npr catalog
NII Agenda For Action	send nii
Technology for Economic Growth	send nii-tech catalog
OTA Report "Making Gov. Work"	send ota-report catalog
OMB A-130	send omb-a130

Please send all critiques, suggestions and recommendations to:

**Ted Blake, U.S. House of Representatives, House Information Systems,
Ford HOB, Room 643, Washington, D.C. 20515,**

Voice Mail: 202.225.9276

Fax: 202.226.3482

e-mail: tblake@hr.house.gov

**Subject: VIEWPOINT Version:11jpg
November 23, 1993**

Date: Tue, 05 Apr 1994 08:23:56 +0000 (U)
From: Peter Tanaka <ptanaka@mail.summer.hawaii.edu>
To: Jock Gill <jgill@eop.gov>
Cc: ptanaka@mail.summer.hawaii.edu
Subject: RE: VT Greetings (fwd)

Jock:

I'm sorry I missed you this morning. I wanted to talk to you directly but...

Here are some guidelines. Regrettably this advice is very general, but I would need more information to be more specific.

I. General comment:

Have a consultant/interpreter of your own at your side in the meeting.

Even if the Japanese side has an interpreter, you should have your own person looking out for cues and clues of their reactions. Or even if they speak English, their mind-frame is Japanese and you may need a person sensitive to cultural difference on your side.

Have technical experts to assist you in the meeting because most of the members of the delegation are technologically knowledgeable.

I feel that they want to know the technological scope/concept (vis-a-vis philosophical goal the technology can achieve) of the advanced information communication system the US is talking about.

What kind of system does the US intend to use?

(They do not want to be left out using an incompatible system or the only

system that other countries and especially the US is not going to use. ex. High resolution TV)

What is the system going to be used for.

To what extent is the US government going to be involved and in what as

(I have no doubt that the Japanese government will be involved in the planning and development of this system)

What has been done in the field?

I think you can assume they will want to protect their sensitive areas in government policy, to secure potential market share, and to access information as well as available technology. Their intent would be to make sure their systems are compatible with the U.S.

II. Linguistic points:

Please remember that politeness in the language use is very important to the Japanese. The Japanese language itself has an elaborate polite language system and the Japanese perceive, judge and interact with this concept in mind.

Do not interpret the "yes, yes", "uh-huh", and positive nods as agreement on the part of the Japanese for your comment or point. They are only indicating their polite attention to your comment and are indicating that they are following your story.

Similarly, do not let it bother you if they repeatedly use them, in short intervals, after your comments. They are not trying to cut you off.

Don't try to fill-in the void (or silence) in the conversation with all your comments at once. Americans tend to feel uncomfortable when there is a gap in the conversation but Japanese do not feel that way. Japanese don't expect to get all the information at once and you shouldn't try either. It is perfectly all right for you to let your point sink in a little at a time and wait for their comments.

Japanese may be indirect in giving you the information you seek. You may have to wait for the relevant information to eventually come out. In writing, Japanese do not have the concept of a "topic sentence" in paragraphs. Similarly, in speaking, they may be circuitous in explanation. Partly because they are used to this mode, they are also patient and will wait for you to get the information across to them. You may have to wait for them to finish their comments to get their whole story, also. (Since most the members of this delegation are engineers, and engineers tend to be more direct, this comment may not necessarily apply.)

You may want to look out for implications of their comments or questions

This is another method by which Japanese often communicate.

They tend to know a lot more than they let it out to be. Possibly out of modesty, they will not overwhelm you with information. You may want to let them react to your comments as you go along and have them react. I am not sure what kind of background you have but when you are dealing with technical matters please be aware that except for Mr. Kajiwara, the banker, they all have technical engineering backgrounds.

III. Comments on group delegation rather than an individual representative.

Team-concept is almost always the norm in all decision making in Japan.

group decision is preferred over individual decision.

Japan has always been known for the close cooperation between the federal government/bureaucracy and the private sector. It has the infrastructure for private/bureaucratic cooperation. The private sector, however, operates as a group in informing the government and to assist in formulation of policies.

This group has representatives from all the relevant industries necessary

creating the infrastructure of an advanced communication industry in Japan. It appears to have all the top companies represented and is well representative of the industry. They will be looking for an overall strategy as a country and as an industry in developing this field. After all, Japanese are known for long range planning even within a single company. Since they are looking at a whole industrial field they must have a very long range in mind.

At the same time these companies are competitors. Make sure one company

not get a jump on the others. It may be significant that a neutral, Dr. Tsukio, a University Professor is the group leader.

IV. Hierarchy in the interpersonal relationship.

Dr. Tsukio, the group leader, is formally the top person of this group and therefore should be treated as such (i.e., seating positions, first to be introduced, etc.,) The order of the hierarchy among the rest of the delegation could be ascertained by the order in which these people are introduced to you.

I have a feeling that there are people in the delegation who are more knowledgeable in the technological details than Dr. Tsukio. However, it may be advisable to maintain and uphold Dr. Tsukio's leadership in formal meetings. (I expect the tour escorts from JTB to be non-entities in this group)

If you want information from a "lower ranking" person (for example, a brilliant young member) in the group, it is easier to get them to talk in informal settings, as in parties, rather than across the table. In formal setting they tend to defer to the higher status people.

and cultural assumptions which the Japanese may not share or find desirable. 1 (For example, further democratization of the political process and widespread participation in information access.)

If you want to discuss any of these further please contact me. Today (April 5) I am in the office during 11:00- 12:40 and 3:00 to 4:30 (Hawaii Time) only. Tomorrow I should be in the office most of the time.

God Luck!
Peter

To: Peter Tanaka
From: Jock Gill on Tue, Apr 5, 1994 4:48 AM
Subject: VT Greetings (fwd)
RFC Header:Received: by mail.summer.hawaii.edu with SMTP;5 Apr 1994 04:48:44 U
Received: from hub.nsf.gov by notel.nsf.gov with SMTP id AA41559
(5.65c/IDA-1.4.4 for <ptanaka@mail.summer.hawaii.edu>); Tue, 5 Apr 1994
10:42:26 -0400
Received: by hub.nsf.gov (5.57/Ultrix3.0-C)
id AA05912; Tue, 5 Apr 94 10:34:41 -0400
Date: Tue, 5 Apr 1994 10:42:18 -0400 (EDT)
From: Jock Gill <jgill@eop.gov>
Subject: VT Greetings (fwd)
To: Peter Tanaka <peter_tanaka.summer_session_mail@mail.summer.hawaii.edu>
Message-Id: <Pine.3.89.9404051046.F31493-0100000@notel.nsf.gov>
Mime-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

Peter,

Ann will want to know about this. Jock

COMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN

1. How involved does your office become in giving assistance to the private sector in such projects as the deployment of the information "superhighway"?
2. What are the major science and technology policy priorities in the Clinton Administration?
3. In order to strengthen the international competitiveness of the U.S. telecommunications industry, what types of programs does this office provide to foster research and development activities?
4. What is the present status of NREN and HPCC?
5. What impact will new entrants (i.e., information service providers, competitive access providers) have on the telecommunications marketplace?
6. What incentives to private businesses does the government provide to foster the development of the information superhighway? What additional programs are planned?
7. What changes in telecommunications regulation could encourage expansion and growth in the telecommunications marketplace? Which of these changes do you anticipate occurring?
8. Has the adoption of price caps as a substitute for rate of return regulation encouraged new investment in the telecommunications infrastructure?

- 8 -

US Rejects Japan's Proposal

Vice President GORE, who leads high-technology industrial policy of the US government, secretly decided to adopt an important policy on Japan last December. The policy is for the US "to refrain from government-level cooperation with Japan for the time being" on the "information superhighway" project to construct a next-generation information-communication infrastructure by using optical fibers.

That is why the US gave no reply to the Japanese government's suggestion during the Japan-US Framework Talks for cooperation on the information superhighway project. The vice president at a discussion meeting with persons in industrial circles stated, "The US will cooperate with Singapore, but not with Japan, for a trans-Pacific trunk-line connecting the information superhighways." This statement is a sort of notice of rejection to the Japanese proposal.

Such a policy of the US government seems contradictory to moves by US private companies apparently beginning to adopt conciliatory policies toward Japan. Actually, US major telecommunications companies such as AT&T and MCI, are jumping at the chances for technical tieups with Japanese major companies such as NTT and NEC, as well as for procurement of their products. For the Japanese government that "way of doing things by the US Administration" probably projects as "Japan-baiting, which disregards the will of the US private sector."

Toward such criticism, a White House high-ranking official replies with a grin, "the Vice President has listened to the voices of US companies." "Our true motive is to transmit to Japan that there are conditions in our cooperation with Japan in the telecommunication area even at the government level." The conditions are "expansion of entry into the Japanese market by US and other foreign companies and realization of fairness" through deregulation in its area in Japan.

The US government has grasped the needs of US firms that are aiming at new entry into the Japanese market, and then has played the role of the "mean villain," in order to force Japan to open its systems firmly. For this reason, the US is smiling satisfactorily toward the Japanese decision of participation by companies other than NTT in the Japanese-version information highways project, saying "our strategy proved to be successful." Such US moves in this area, in which Japan and the US are struggling for leadership, indicate the US approach of cooperation between the government and private sector with singleness of purpose -- lying deeply concealed in the CLINTON Administration's hard-line posture toward Japan.

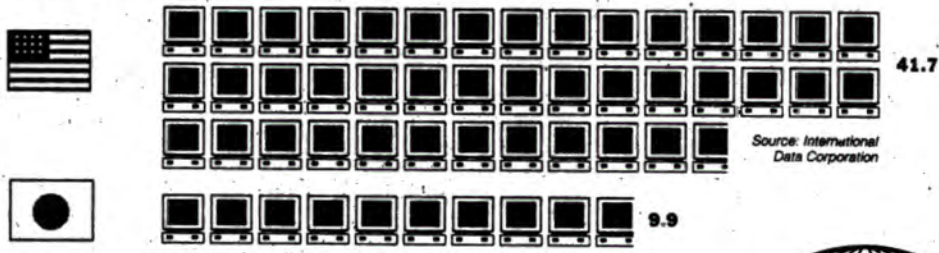
US Government Fearless of Criticism for Cozy Relationship

Senator ROCKEFELLER of the Democratic Party views the CLINTON Administration as "the first Democratic-Party government that listens to opinions of major US firms." As viewed by ROCKEFELLER, the CLINTON

Now It's Japan's Turn to Play Catch-Up

Despite its leadership role in the development of technology, Japan trails the United States in the use of communications technology. While population differences may explain some discrepancies — 248.7 million people live in the United States, about twice as many as in Japan — they do not explain them all.

PERSONAL COMPUTERS used in business per 100 workers.



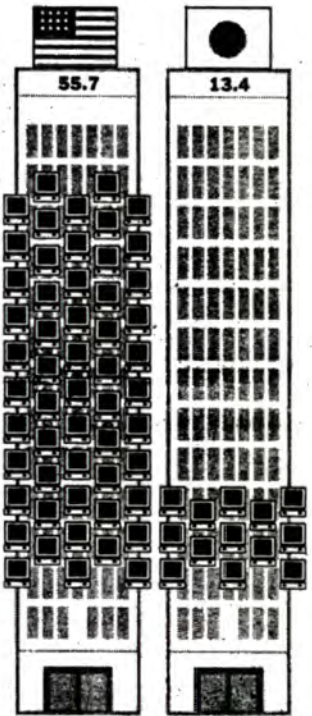
DOMESTIC COMMERCIAL DATA BASES



INTERNET USE as measured by the number of computers directly connected.



LOCAL AREA NETWORK CONNECTIONS for every 100 personal computers used in business.



CELLULAR PHONES in use for every 100 people.



CABLE SUBSCRIBERS as a percentage of households with televisions. Excludes hookups that provide only improved reception.



From PC's to cable TV, Tokyo finds itself far behind in the next electronics revolution.

By ANDREW POLLACK

TOKYO
LAST month, Takenori Kanzaki, head of Japan's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, summoned top executives from about 100 communications companies to an early morning meeting and showed them a videotape prepared by his agency.

The tape opened with President Clinton and Vice President Gore in Silicon Valley, talking about plans for the so-called information superhighway. It then showed American scientists working on an interactive television project. There were glimpses as well of the installation of optical fibers to increase capacity of an American cable TV system and of an American service that delivers personalized electronic newspapers to computer users. "America is again aiming to gain world leadership with the superhighway plan," the narrator intoned.

A few years ago, such a scare tactic might have been used in the United States to warn of Japan's impending conquest of some new market. But when it comes to advanced telecommunications, it is Japan that is now waking up to the fact that it is far behind the United States, at a great risk to its economy. And Mr. Kanzaki's ministry, far from being the solution, is blamed by many experts for being part of the problem, having overregulated Japan's telecommunications industry and smothered innovation.

In the United States, for instance, the use of electronic mail and computer networks is exploding, providing a new forum for commerce, speeding corporate decision-making and allowing scientists to swap data.

But in many Japanese offices, papers are still piled high and the number of personal computers per 100 workers (just 9.9) is only one-fourth that of the United States. Of the PC's that are there, only 13.4 percent can communicate with other computers within a company, through so-called local area networks, compared with 55.7 percent in the United States. And California alone has six times as many computers connected to the Internet, the worldwide network that is growing like a weed, as all of Japan.

"We are almost 10 years behind the United States" in networking, said Tateo Arimoto, an official of the Science and Technology Agency.

Other Big Gaps

In the United States, cable television is evolving into a conduit for hundreds of channels, video on demand and two-way educational programming, among other things.

But in Japan, fewer than 3 percent of households receive cable programming compared with 60 percent in the United States. And while American cable companies like Telecommunications Inc. and Time Warner Inc. are strong and busy forging alliances, Japan's cable companies remain small and for the most part are too unsophisticated even to provide pay-per-view services.

And in the United States, wireless communications are beginning to stretch the boundaries of the office, allowing people to stay in touch from anywhere, anytime. But in Japan the relative number of users of cellular phones is less than one-third of that in the United States. And there is little of the entrepreneurial activity found in the United States aimed at wireless transmission of data.

Developing its own information infrastructure is vital to Japan for several reasons. For one, new services like interactive television or huge computerized data bases can be big businesses in and of themselves.

Moreover, advanced communications can improve the productivity of existing businesses or assist in scientific research. Gobs of data from satellites studying the earth remain unusable by many scientists in Japan for lack of a high-speed

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Now It's Japan's Turn to Play Catch-Up

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network to deliver the information, said Hiroshi Mizuta of the National Space Development Agency.

Japan's lack of sophisticated networks could also threaten its world-leading electronics companies. With their home market underdeveloped, such companies will have to design their most advanced portable phones, video equipment and telephone switches for use abroad, which is a little more difficult.

For the same reason, Japanese companies missed the market for machines known as routers, electronic "traffic cops" used to connect smaller computer networks into bigger ones. A future product they might trail in — unless they work with American companies — is the cable converter that could well control the flow of information into the home.

The Missing Link

Indeed, electronic distribution of video, games, music and computer data could be a competitive threat to Japanese hardware, such as video-game machines, CD-ROM players and videocassette recorders. Japanese companies like Sony and Matsushita, which have already expanded beyond hardware to software, or programming, through purchases of Hollywood movie studios, now must ponder whether they are still missing a link — distribution.

Both Sony and Matsushita have talked recently with John Malone, head of T.C.I. He is said to be interested in purchasing a stake in one of their movie studios, which would give one of them a tie-up in the cable business. A Sony executive said the company is interested in cable. But Tsuzo Murase, executive vice president of Matsushita, said his company is not interested in buying into cable nor in selling its studio, MCA Inc.

One reason Japan is lagging, particularly in computer communications, is cultural. Typing Japanese is difficult, making personal computers less convenient than sending handwritten messages on fax machines.

The Japanese also value face-to-face communications. Ikuo Nishioka, who became the head of the Intel Corporation's Japanese subsidiary a year or so ago after a career at the Sharp Corporation, said he was "astounded" at Intel's use of electronic mail. When he completed his orientation visit to Intel's headquarters in Santa Clara, Calif., he said goodbye to other executives instantly by sending them messages. "In Japan," he said, "it would take two weeks to say goodbye," by arranging appointments.

At the International Superconductivity Technology Center, a Government-backed research lab here, the cultural problem is of another sort. The laboratory's director forbids the use of electronic mail, afraid that confidential information will leak out.

Other problems include the fact that it costs 5 to 10 times as much to lease a data line here as it does in the United States, said Izumi Aizu of the Tokyo-based Center for Global Communications. And Tokyo has been reluctant to support the Internet because it does not use a communications standard the Government has been backing.

Biggest Problem

That is indicative of the biggest problem, many experts say: The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications has ruled over the industry with a heavy hand and has been slow to authorize new services. Such tight



Noboru Hashimoto for The New York Times

Jun Murai at work: "I want to connect all the computers in this world."

Japan's Maverick Master of the Internet

JUN MURAI is the father of the Internet in Japan, a role that has brought him a measure of fame but not always made him popular with the establishment.

Dr. Murai, who teaches at Keio University, began trying to connect Japan's computers to the world in 1984. As a first step, he had to develop Japanese language ability for the software used to control the Internet, the worldwide network.

A ball of energy, Dr. Murai started JU-Net and WIDE, nonprofit networks that connect universities and tie them into the Internet. He is also on Internet's architecture board.

All this has made the 38-year-old computer scientist a revered guru. A company called Intercon International recently advertised that he would be the speaker at a news conference

in which it would introduce a service to connect Japanese businesses to the Internet. But Dr. Murai, who is known for having an overloaded appointment calendar, couldn't make it.

"Some Japanese press didn't walk in the door when they saw Murai was not there," said Intercon's president, Roger Boisvert.

Some scientists, however, feel Dr. Murai is too powerful and he has had his share of clashes with the Government. He has been an adviser to Internet Initiative Japan, a startup that is trying to provide Internet connectivity to businesses but has so far failed to get a Government permit.

The WIDE network was developed with academic volunteers and corporate contributions, without waiting for the Government. Such a grassroots effort has not always been ap-

preciated by the Education Ministry, which is developing its own networks.

Dr. Murai said he has little patience with regulators. "Government people like to control things and I don't like to be controlled," he said.

Someday, he said, he would like to be a visiting scholar in the United States. "It's very interesting to see how people are using computers for their daily lives there, which is not happening in this country," he said.

Not surprisingly, computers play a big part in his daily life. His house is wired with a local area network so he can sit in his kitchen and connect to his computer room and by high-speed data lines to the world beyond. "My 8-year-old daughter communicates with me by e-mail," he said proudly.

His ultimate goal: "I want to connect all the computers in this world."

Company tried to introduce a service here that would allow consumers to use a computer modem while talking on the phone. But regulation was so strict the company gave up.

"What's lagging is not the technology," said Roger Moore, president of the Japanese operations of Canada's Northern Telecom Ltd. "What's lagging has been more the changes in the competitive environment."

Japanese companies, after all, are among the leading manufacturers of cellular telephones. The Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation, Japan's main phone company, and competitors like the DDI Corporation are making good progress on newer digital cellular service and the next generation of mobile phone service.

But because of Government regulation, rates for cellular phone service in Japan are among the highest in the world and customers must rent their phones from the service supplier, paying about \$600 a year for a phone that could be purchased for half that amount in the United States.

Cable television has suffered because the telecommunications ministry decided to back a still commer-

terms, allowing for the development of nationwide cable programming services similar to MTV and Cable News Network. And a controlling interest in a cable company can be held only by an investor based in that company's service area, a rule that will soon change but has left cable operators small and balkanized.

"We don't have capital" in the industry, said Yasuhide Nishimura, who is in charge of the cable business at the Sumitomo Corporation. "We don't have personnel resources. We don't have expertise."

Government's View

Responding to criticism, Masaharu Matsumoto, deputy director of the cablecast division of the telecommunications ministry, said cable TV in Japan is less regulated than in the United States. Cable operators here, he said, do not pay franchise fees and do not have ceilings on their rates.

To be sure, in terms of technology and deregulation of its telephone system, Japan is hardly in last place and is ahead of some European countries such as France and Germany. And

tion television, which is twice as sharp as existing HDTV and would allow medical images to be transmitted with enough clarity for diagnosis by doctors in other locations.

N.T.T. estimates that providing optical fiber to every home and business will cost \$400 billion, an amount it says it can manage. But others have their doubts and there are reports the start of the fiber plan is being postponed. N.T.T.'s profits have been decimated by competition in the long-distance business and by regulations that have held down local rates.

There are also doubts about whether such a high-capacity network can pay for itself. The telecommunications ministry must decide whether to allow N.T.T. to be in the video programming business. If it does not allow it, N.T.T. might never be able to make the optical fibers pay off. But if it does, N.T.T. might crush some fledgling cable television companies.

In electronic mail, Japan's problems are not only Government regulation, but also lack of the Government's usual participation in industrial development. In a reversal of roles, Washington underwrote the de-

to authorize new services. Such tight regulation might have helped protect Japan's market from foreign competition, but it has also stifled the innovation spurred by the more open market in the United States.

A few years ago, for instance, the American Telephone and Telegraph

try decided to back a still commercially unsuccessful effort to transmit television programs from satellites to homes. Cable was relegated to being a local service aimed mainly at improving television reception. It was not until 1989 that satellites were used to distribute programs to cable sys-

such as France and Germany. And much of the frenzy of industry activity in the United States, including the recent rash of alliances, might not result in profitable businesses.

Japan also has a capacity to advance rapidly once it decides what it must do. And that dawning is now occurring. Earlier this month the Social and Economic Congress of Japan, a group that has the ear of the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry, submitted an "emergency" proposal to the Government saying Japan is "decisively behind" in telecommunications and needs a program to catch up.

Already cable TV, computer network and cellular phone use has accelerated. And deregulation is gradually occurring, pushed by Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa. The rule requiring cellular subscribers to lease their phones will be gone by April, for instance.

Expertise is also being imported, giving American and European companies a chance to break into the Japanese market. Last week, the Nynex Corporation said it planned to build advanced cable systems in partnership with the Tomen Corporation, a trading company. T.C.I. has taken a stake in a cable programming service controlled by Sumitomo. And N.T.T., to tap into American technology, made an investment this month in Nextel Communications, a mobile radio company.

The telecommunications ministry's showing of the Clinton-Gore video last month was meant to garner industry support for a pilot project in which optical fiber will be installed in 300 homes near Kyoto to test delivery of video on demand, video telephones and other services.

But there is a debate here, as in the United States, about whether development of the information superhighway should be the role of Government or of industry. Within the Government, there is also a bitter war for control between the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the trade ministry.

N.T.T., which was privatized in 1985, says it can wire the entire country with optical fiber by itself by the year 2015. It is experimenting with new services like super high-defini-

roles, Washington underwrote the development of research networks in the United States while some frustrated scientists in Japan have had to hook up their own networks.

"Our Government doesn't understand the importance of inter-networking yet," said Haruhisa Ishida, a professor in the computer center at the University of Tokyo.

To the extent Government agencies do have networks, they do not communicate with other agencies. A message from one to another might have to go through the United States.

Plugging In

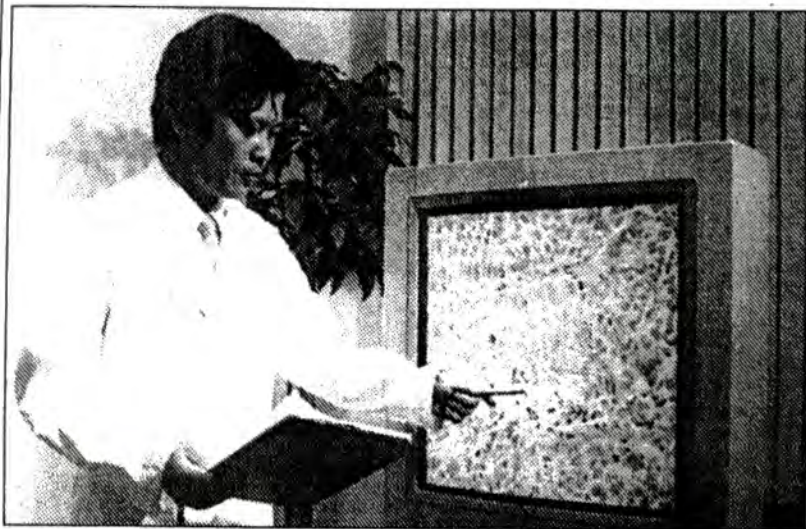
The Government is now planning to remedy that with an interagency network to connect 100 national research institutes, with eventual extensions to universities. But some scientists from industry and Government think that plan, which could cost about \$40 million in the first three years, does not go far enough. They are suggesting a far more ambitious plan to allow researchers to use supercomputers through an extremely high-speed network. But this project, which could cost at least \$300 million, has not yet received approval.

In business, use of networking is also starting to spread. Tadashi Sekizawa, president of Fujitsu Ltd., travels with a pocket computer to check his electronic mail. Japanese affiliates of A.T.&T. and the Intercon Systems Corporation of Herndon, Va., have just begun offering companies here access to the Internet.

And Japanese counterparts of CompuServe and Prodigy, the personal computer services, are also gaining popularity. The two main services, NEC's PC-VAN and Fujitsu's Nifty-Serve, did not start until 1987. Now each has more than 500,000 subscribers.

"When we started this business," said Takashi Yamakawa, general manager of the planning department at Nifty-Serve, "we were afraid that Japanese were too shy to express their private opinions in public spaces like forums."

Now, the on-line forums are overloaded with messages, a sign that a networking culture might not be all that foreign to Japan after all. ■



N.T.T.

Experimenting with N.T.T.'s super high-definition TV.

The Shaky Satellite Gambit

INSTEAD of cable television, Japan has placed its bets on broadcasting directly from satellites to homes. But the satellite business has had trouble getting airborne.

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications decided on using a type of satellite that had a powerful signal but could carry only a few channels. It reserved two of those channels for NHK, the state-controlled broadcasting company. To provide programming for a third channel, the ministry in 1984 pooled investments of more than 200 companies into Japan Satellite Broadcasting under the leadership of a former ministry bureaucrat.

Today, Japan Satellite has only 1.4 million subscribers for its pay-television service, known as Wowow. That

is less than half the 3 million needed to break even. Earlier this year Japan Satellite was rescued from financial straits by a group of banks and the president was replaced.

It wasn't until a few years ago that the ministry liberalized the use of a different type of satellite, previously used in Japan mainly for phone service. These satellites have a less powerful signal but can transmit far more channels. New companies, backed by Japan's giant trading companies, began using them to distribute cable programming. They are also starting to broadcast directly to homes in competition with the older satellites. But the two types of satellites require different receiving equipment, fracturing the market and confusing consumers.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (4 pages)	04/01/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Paul Richard
OA/Box Number: 3024

FOLDER TITLE:

NII [The National Information Instructure]-Japan

2019-0846-S

rs3282

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Date: Fri, 01 Apr 1994 18:14:49 +0900
From: Adam Peake <ajp@glocom.ac.jp>
To: Jock Gill <jgill@eop.gov>
Subject: Re: Meeting on April 7th, 8:00 AM

Please let me know if the following is enough detail for entrance to Govt. buildings.

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ASCII Corporation

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