

APW

News & Views

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1. JIAP NEWS

OCCUPYING IRAQ:

ARE THERE LESSONS FROM THE JAPANESE EXPERIENCE?

Wednesday, April 23rd [tentative date], Noon to 1:30

Major General William L. Nash (USA, Ret.), Senior Fellow and Director,
Center for Preventive Action, Council on Foreign Relations

Dr. Ronald Spector, Professor of History and International Relations,
George Washington University, and

author, *Eagle Against the Sun: The American War with Japan*

Mr. Toshiyuki Yasui, Washington Representative, Japan Center for
International Finance
Program location TBA

Contents: COVER STORIES, JAPAN: Japan-Business, Japan-Economy, Japan-Foreign Policy, Japan-Iraq, Japan-Politics, Japan-Public Diplomacy/Academic Freedom, Japan-Security, **JAPAN RELEVANT:** China-Foreign Policy, China-Iraq, China's Leadership, China-Politics, Foreign Policy, Global Economy, Indonesia, Intellectual Property, Iraq Issues, Leadership, North Korea, Science & Technology, South Asia, South Korea, Taiwan, Trade, US Economy.

Contact

If you have any comments/suggestions please contact Japan Information Access Project (JIAP) Asia Policy Calendar & Weekly Editors Ms. Mindy L. Kotler, Mr. Seth D. Drewry, and Mr. Daisuke Okuyama at (202) 822-6040, or access@jiaponline.org <http://www.jiaponline.org>

About JIAP

JIAP is a Washington-based nonprofit, membership research center studying Japanese and Northeast Asian science, technology, security and public policy.

Established in 1991, the JIAP is a trusted member of the U.S. policy community interested in Japan and Asia. The Project specializes in introducing to Washington the best "outside-the-Beltway" scholarly research and analysis on critical Asia policy issues. The goal is to strengthen international understanding of Japanese and Northeast Asian science, technology, economic and security policy. Through a range of programs and publications, the Project educates its members, policymakers, and the public to use knowledge of Japan and Asia to increase national strategic competitiveness and security.

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2) CRITICAL REPORTS-Iraq

“Statement on Post-War Iraq,” 3/19/03. Statement of support for military action in Iraq by conservative and liberal foreign policy notables. Produced by the Project for a New American Century, an arch-conservative think tank affiliated with AEI and headed by William Kristol. “The successful disarming, rebuilding, and democratic reform of Iraq can contribute decisively to the democratization of the wider Middle East. This is an objective of overriding strategic importance to the United States, as it is to the rest of the international community - and its achievement will require an investment and commitment commensurate with that. We offer our full support to the President and Congress to accomplish these vitally important goals.” Letter signed by: Ronald Asmus, Max Boot, Frank Carlucci, Eliot Cohen, Ivo H. Daalder, Thomas Donnelly, Peter Galbraith, Robert S. Gelbard, Reuel Marc Gerecht, Martin S. Indyk, Bruce P. Jackson, Robert Kagan, Craig Kennedy, William Kristol, Tod Lindberg, Will Marshall, Danielle Pletka, Dennis Ross, Randy Scheunemann, Gary Schmitt, Walter Slocombe, James B. Steinberg, R. James Woolsey. See: <http://www.newamericancentury.org/iraqstatement-031903.htm>.

UNITED STATES

Bush Ultimatum – “President Says Saddam Hussein Must Leave Iraq Within 48 Hours,” White House, 3/18/03. See: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/03/20030317-7.html>.

“President Bush Addresses the Nation,” White House, 3/20/03. See: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/03/20030319-17.html>.

CHINA

“Statement of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China,” PRC Foreign Ministry, 3/20/03. “War will inevitably lead to humanitarian disasters and undermine the security, stability and development of the region and the world at large. People throughout the world detest war and want to see peace preserved. The Chinese Government is always committed to peace and stability in the world. We stand for settlement of international disputes by political means and reject the use or threat of force in international affairs. The Chinese Government strongly appeals to the relevant countries to stop military actions and return to the right path of seeking a political solution to the Iraq question.”

See: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/44864.html>.

10th National People's Congress (NPC) Calls for Halt Against US Military Action in Iraq, 3/21/03, http://fpeng.peopledaily.com.cn/200303/21/eng20030321_113699.shtml

JAPAN

“Statement by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi,” On the US-led war in Iraq, Kantei, 3/20/03. See: “In consideration of its national interest, and as a responsible member of the international community, Japan supports this time's use of force against Iraq by the United States, our ally, and other countries.” http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2003/03/20danwa_e.html.

“Press Conference by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi on the Issue of Iraq,” Kantei, 3/20/03. “The most important basic policy that has underpinned Japan's postwar development to date has been our adhering to the Japan-US alliance and to the international coordination. Deeply reflecting on the defeat of the Second World War, Japan must never again allow itself to be isolated from the international community. Based on such thoughts, Japan has pursued its development while working on an international coordination system. At the same time, in order to ensure its security, Japan formed an alliance with the United States based on the recognition that it was insufficient for Japan on its own to protect itself. Given that Japan cannot ensure its own security alone, Japan concluded the Japan-US Security Treaty and has firmly maintained the Japan-US alliance as a means of ensuring the security of our nation.” See: http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/koizumispeech/2003/03/20kaiken_e.html.

“Toward Peace and Stability in the Middle East,” Statement by Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi, MOFA, 3/20/03. “The Government of Japan deeply recognizes that anxiety for the future in the Middle East is mounting because of the

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military actions against Iraq. Now is the time for Japan to make further efforts for peace and stability in the region, because they are directly linked with the peace and prosperity of Japan.”

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2003/3/0320-2.html>.

“**The Outline of Measures based on the Action Guidelines,**” MOFA, 3/20/03,

http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/iraq/issue2003/measure.html.

“**Measures to be Taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Response to the Military Actions Taken Against Iraq,**” MOFA, 3/20/03, http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/middle_e/iraq/issue2003/measure-2.html

TAIWAN

“**President Chen's Statement on the Commencement of U.S.-Led War Against Iraq,**” 3/20/03. “As we are confronted by changes in both the regional and the international arena, and in view of situations developing in North Korea, Taiwan will continue its efforts to maintain stability in the Taiwan Strait, calling on the United States, Japan, South Korea, and other Asian Pacific nations, to work together to ensure stability and continued development in the region. I would also again urge the People’s Republic of China to play its part in the effort to maintain peace and to avoid any actions that might jeopardize stability in the Taiwan Strait. Taiwan is a peace-loving country. That all peoples and nations throughout the world can enjoy permanent peace—this is our fervent hope.” See:

http://www.president.gov.tw/php-bin/docset/showenews.php4?_section=5&_rid=1160.

AUSTRALIA

“**Transcript Of The Prime Minister, The Hon John Howard, Address To The Nation,**” 3/20/03. “The Government has decided to commit Australian forces to action to disarm Iraq because we believe it is right, it is lawful and it’s in Australia’s national interest.” See: <http://www.pm.gov.au/news/speeches/2003/speech2209.htm>.

SOUTH KOREA

“**Statement to the Nation by President Roh Moo-hyun on the Outbreak of War in Iraq,**” Blue House, 3/20/03. “Accordingly, the Government intends to support the measures taken by the international community, including the United States. The Government will also extend such humanitarian support as relief for refugees. It will join forces with the international community in extending economic support to those countries neighboring Iraq, which are liable to sustain damage from the war. Along with economic support, the Government will take steps to send an engineering corps and a medical unit to contribute to rehabilitation projects in Iraq.” See:

http://www.president.go.kr/warp/app/en_speeches/view?group_id=en_archive&meta_id=en_speeches&id=7ef3d7d38f6995a7018e5ca&list_op=YTo3OntpOjA7czo1OiJsc3RvcCI7aToxO3M6MTI6ImFyY2hpdmVfbGlzdCI7aToyO2E6Mjpw7czo3OiJzemNoY2F0IjtzOjA6IiI7czo3OiJzemNoY29uIjtzOjA6IiI7fWk6MztzOjI6ImkljtpOjQ7aTowO2k6NTtpOjIwO2k6NjtpOjEwO30%3D

3) CRITICAL REPORTS-Other

North Korea

“**The U.S. Can’t Go It Alone on N.Korea**” Henry A. Kissinger,(Former Secretary of State, President of Kissinger Associates), WP3/17/03, A19. “A serious strategy will try to counter North Korea’s intransigence and outrageous playing of the nuclear card with a broader multilateral approach addressing the security situation on the Korean Peninsula as a whole. Such a course could strive to address the aims of all parties: the nuclear issue, an attempt to end the isolation of North Korea, and economic cooperation. This can occur only within the context of a nonnuclear Korea....One way to achieve these goals is by a conference on the security future of the Korean Peninsula involving China, Russia, Japan, the tow Koreas and the United States.”

Japan’s Economy

“**Perhaps society is the problem,**” by Yukio Suzuki, economics commentator and professor emeritus at Reitaku University. Op Ed, Japan Times, 3/21/03. “How should Japan change? Perhaps, as Drucker says, the economy is unlikely to change unless society changes drastically. Changing society will require changing the educational and

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political systems and the consciousness of business executives, bureaucrats and white-collar workers.”
<http://www.japantimes.com/cgi-bin/geted.pl5?eo20030321ys.htm>

US Chamber of Commerce Hires Japan Insider

2/6 - The United States Chamber of Commerce announced it has created a new position -- executive vice president and chief legal officer -- and has tapped **Stanton D. Anderson** to lead the Chamber's efforts on legal reform and defense of business interests in the courts. <http://www.uschamber.com/press/releases/2003/february/03-19.htm> . Mr. Anderson is best known as the most infamous defender and lawyer/lobbyist for Japan. He was the primary attorney for Toshiba, Japan's machine tool industry, and the Japan's semiconductor industry in the 1980s and early 1990s. Mr. Anderson retains his partnership in McDermott, Will & Emery, a leading DC trade law firm for Japanese interests. An interesting choice indeed.

War is Good Business

“Pentagon Adviser Is Also Advising Global Crossing,” NYT, 3/21/03, C1. “Global Crossing is preparing to file soon in bankruptcy court, Mr. Perle is to be paid \$725,000 by the company, including \$600,000 if the government approves the sale of the company to a joint venture of [Hutchison Whampoa](#), controlled by the Hong Kong billionaire Li Ka-shing, and Singapore Technologies Telemedia, a phone company controlled by the government of Singapore. Lawyers said today that Mr. Perle had been helping Global Crossing for several weeks. They said he was brought in as a prominent Republican with close ties to the current officials. He has taken on a particularly important role, they said, since the company recently pulled back its request for the government to clear the sale in the face of opposition from the Defense Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Those agencies have said that the proposed deal presents national security and law enforcement problems, because it would put Global Crossing's worldwide fiber optics network - one used by the United States government - under Chinese ownership....Mr. Perle, who as chairman of the Defense Policy Board has been a leading advocate of the United States' invasion of Iraq, spoke on Wednesday in a conference call sponsored by [Goldman Sachs](#), in which he advised participants on possible investment opportunities arising from the war. The conference's title was "Implications of an Imminent War: Iraq Now. North Korea Next?"”

4) OPINION, REPORTS & STATEMENTS

COVER STORIES

NATIONAL JOURNAL – **“Collateral Damage:** The question nagging at the world's conscience is, what cost will innocent Iraqis bear?” 3/15/03, <http://nationaljournal.com/members/news/2003/03/0314nj1.htm>. [Limited Edition]

ECONOMIST – **“Saddam's last victory:** It is time to end Saddam Hussein's divisive game, and move to war,” 3/15/03, <http://www.economist.com/printedition/Index.cfm?d=20030315>. [Limited Edition]

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW – **“Outbreak—What You Need To Know About Asia's Killer Bug:** Some scientists believe they may know the cause of the illness that has spread across the globe, but uncertainty prevails. Here's what is known so far and what to look for as the outbreak proceeds on its unpredictable course,” 3/27/03, http://www.feer.com/articles/2003/0303_27/p012region.html.

TIME ASIA - **“Why Asia Fears Bush's War** The repercussions of a U.S. campaign in Iraq will be widespread—and Asians are dreading the coming fight,” 3/24/03. “Opined the *New Straits Times* in Malaysia: “[This] is about the imposition of a Pax Americana on the Middle East. All the justifications—democracy, human rights and regional stability—echo the double-talk used by 19th-century European imperialists, who conquered and plundered Africa and Asia.” Seconded the *China Business Times*, the mainland's leading economic journal: “We are facing a more and more aggressive America, an America that frequently wields its fists.”
<http://www.time.com/time/asia/covers/501030324/story.html>

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JAPAN

JAPAN-BUSINESS

“Long War Feared to Hurt Japan’s Corporate Earnings Recovery,” Nikkei Online, 3/21/03.

“Women Entrepreneurs,” by Mariko Tamura, Secretary General, The Japan Academic Society for Ventures & Entrepreneurs, IIST MAIL MAGAZINE, No.0038, 3/17/03. “Women are appearing in a variety of business areas from housework-related services through to software development. In establishing their businesses, these women are seeking to create vehicles for their personal abilities. According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Labor, more than half of respondents indicated that they wanted to work in fields which they liked or were interested in (50.0%), or wanted to work regardless of their age (50.0%). The next largest category at 47.9% was those women entrepreneurs who wanted to make use of their own abilities.” http://www.iist-info.jp/magazine/back/0038/index.html#Tamura_m

“Inventing a New Way to Reward the Thinkers; Japanese Companies Face Pressure to Pay Employees More for Creative Ideas They Contribute,” FT3/18/03, p8.

“Japan ‘Must Reform’ to Woo Foreign Investors,” FT3/18/03, p7. Japan Investment Council (JIC) issued a report on 3/17 that said in order to meet its 5 year goal of doubling FDI, Japan needs to call for the eradication of barriers to FDI, increased cross-border M&As, administrative reform, relaxed immigration, and making foreign investors feel welcome in Japan.

JAPAN-ECONOMY

“A 1980s Chart-Topper Struggles to Win Back Fans; Structural Reforms And Geopolitics Have Japan’s Nikkei Average Trading At Levels Seen Two Decades Ago,” FT3/17/03, p15.

“Personal Ties Influence Financial Policy,” Nikkei Online, 3/17/03. Intervention by former PM Miyazawa to convince Koizumi to choose Fukui as BoJ Governor over a non-bureaucrat echoes past personal interventions on financial policy by LDP heavyweights.

JAPAN-FOREIGN POLICY

“Japan Emollient on North Korea Crisis,” FT3/15-16/03, p5. MOFA said that Japan would be reluctant to impose sanctions even if Pyongyang tests a long-range ballistic missile.

“Japan questions N Korea deal: Tokyo has warned North Korea that it may scrap a landmark agreement between the two sides if Pyongyang carries out a ballistic missile test aimed at Japan,” BBC Online, 3/19/03. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/2863071.stm>

“Strengthening Personal Relations with New Chinese Leadership Vital for Japan,” by Kiyoshi Inagaki, China specialist, METI. IIST MAIL MAGAZINE, No.0038, 3/17/03. “Japan-China relations are in fact extremely fragile at present and urgently need to be strengthened. Mr. Ma has attracted attention with his proposal of a “new approach” to Japan-China relations, but China has yet to relinquish its old approach, and seems likely to take a tough stance in its Japan policy. Japan needs to bolster personal ties with the new Hu Jintao administration.” <http://www.iist-info.jp/magazine/back/0038/index.html#inagaki>

JAPAN-IRAQ

“For A Vision Of Iraq, The Japan Model Fails,” By Eamonn Fingleton, International Herald Tribune, 3/18/03. “Although Japanese leaders did not always obey U.S. instructions scrupulously, they at all times saw it as a matter of enlightened self-interest to appear as cooperative as possible. In effect Japan played the role of model prisoner, gracefully putting up with many indignities the sooner to regain freedom. For people to behave like this requires a

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sense of far-sighted discipline that few nations have shown in defeat. Yet post-war Iraq will lack even the most basic decision-making structures necessary to enforce such discipline.”

[http://www.iht.com/ihtsearch.php?id=90134&owner=\(IHT\)&date=20030319131104](http://www.iht.com/ihtsearch.php?id=90134&owner=(IHT)&date=20030319131104)

“Koizumi: US ties beat out public opinion,” By Axel Berkofsky, Asia Times, 3/20/03. "Criticism will disappear the minute military action [begins] against Iraq, as the issue concerns national security," he maintained. Whether this is true remains to be seen, and the public is very likely to be back on Koizumi's case if he decides to follow the example of one of his predecessors a decade ago raising taxes to pay the US bill for fighting Iraq.”

<http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Japan/EC20Dh01.html>

“Quarter of Japanese Support Attack on Iraq: Kyodo Poll,” Kyodo News, 3/21/03 [FBIS Transcribed Text JP20030321000088]. 27.1% of respondents approve of war in Iraq, while 41.7% affirm Japan’s support for the military operations.

“National Interests Lead Japan to Support Bush,” Editorial, Nikkei Online, 3/20/03. “North Korea’s nuclear weapons development program and test-firing of ballistic missiles posing an increasingly serious threat against Japan. If the North Korea issue is to be resolved, it is absolutely necessary for the US to play a primary role. If Japan’s national interests are taken into account coolly and realistically, Japan cannot afford to select any policy that could upset the alliance with the US.”

“Koizumi Sticks With US When Chips are Down,” Asahi Online, 3/20/03.

<http://www.asahi.com/english/politics/K2003032000337.html>

“Bush gives Koizumi big pat on back,” Japan Times, 3/22/03. U.S. President George W. Bush expressed his gratitude for Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi's "courage and friendship" in supporting the war on Iraq during a telephone call Friday. In a 10-minute conversation, Bush said he is "always moved" by Koizumi's firm support for Washington and that he highly values Japan's package of humanitarian aid measures announced immediately after the war began.” <http://www.japantimes.com/cgi-bin/getarticle.pl5?nn20030322a1.htm>

“Korean Fears Push Japan to Offer US Its Support on Iraq,” WSJ3/18/03, A15.

Telephone conversation between Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and President George W. Bush of the United States of America, <http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2003/3/0321.html>

Diet Members' Attitudes toward attack against Iraq?

<http://www.eeweb.com/~research/top.htm> (Japanese only)

“Japanese Embassy in Washington Sets Up Iraq Data Task Force,” Kyodo News, 3/20/03 [FBIS Transcribed Text JPP20030320000200]. Embassy of Japan announces it has set up a task force “for gathering intelligence” related to battle situation in the Gulf War.

JETRO has established special website providing information related to Iraq war from JETRO's offices all over the world. <http://www.jetro.go.jp/sc/j/iraq.html> (J)

JAPAN-POLITICS

“Durable Democracy: Building the Japanese State,” Woodrow Wilson Center Asia Program Special Report, NO. 109 MARCH 2003. The three essays in this Special Report look at Japanese democracy from a historical perspective, from its roots in the Meiji era to the present day. **John Dower** of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology examines the virtues and flaws of Japan's democratic system, and reflects on how the Japanese public came to accept and support the postwar reforms. He challenges the oft-made claim that Japanese democracy is inherently "dysfunctional." **Donald Robinson** of Smith College discusses why state building was so successful in Japan, and what lessons can be applied to similar endeavors elsewhere in the world. He examines the importance of factors from military force to a positive spirit of cooperation. **Franziska Seraphim** of Boston College explains how the new constitutional democracy became the framework within which different war memories competed. She

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describes how Japanese people made democracy their own through political participation in the decades following the U.S. occupation. [Ed. Excellent, thoughtful and important collection of essays.]

http://wwics.si.edu/topics/pubs/asiarpt_109.pdf

“Leadership and Political Change in Japan: The Case of the Second Rincho,” Richard J. Samuels (MIT), *The Journal of Japanese Studies*, Volume 29, Number 1, Winter 2003. Abstract: Ideology, social movements, class conflict, culture and state power dominate most scholarship, whereas leadership is discounted – especially in Japanese studies. This case study of administrative reform demonstrates how powerful individuals manipulate constraints in creative ways, tipping the balance of historical inertia in directions of their choosing – even in Japan. Businessman Doko Toshio and politician Nakasone Yasuhiro reconfigured Japan’s ruling coalition, effectively eliminating the distinction between “mainstream” and “antimainstream” conservatives. They warned the bureaucracy that a greater degree of political control was possible and eviscerated the political base of the Japan Socialist Party, the LDP’s most formidable rival under the “1955 System.”

JAPAN-PUBLIC DIPLOMACY/ACADEMIC FREEDOM

“Criticism of a Japanese Seminar by a Subsidiary Organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs”

[Gaimukyoku no Kabusoshiki ga America de Tainichi Dankyu Semina] by Yoshihisa Komori, *Sankei Shimbun Online*, 2/12/03. <http://www.sankei.co.jp/news/030212/0212kok013.htm>

“Seiron (rational view) column by Tadae Takubo -- I want to offer respect for the Bush administration's attitude toward Japan; America's sound judgment found in war reparations lawsuits,” SANKEI 2/16/03, p9. By Tadae Takubo, professor at the Faculty of General Policy Studies of Kyorin University, [US Embassy Translation 2/25/03].” What I am concerned about now is the Japanese Foreign Ministry. I was stunned recently by an article carried by the *Sankei Shimbun*. It reported that the Japan Foundation -- an organization under the control of the ministry -- had paid a portion of the funds for holding a seminar censuring Japan that was recently held in Washington. Some of participants in the seminar were activists calling on Japan to pay war reparations. Is there someone in the ministry who shares common ground with such activists? If there is anyone, it's outrageous and beyond belief.”

“Reconciliation needed for Japan Security Role” [Kaiken wa Wakai ga Zentei] by Toshiaki Miura, *Asahi Shimbun*, 2/26/03. Interview with Prof. Mike Mochizuki.

The Speech/response of Foreign Minister Kamaguchi regarding the Seminar by the Subsidiary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a sub-committee in the Diet on March 6, 2003. “No. 156 Diet, the Budgetary Committee, No. 7, 3/6/2003” [Dai 156 KokKai, the Yosan Inkai, Dai 7 Gou, Heisei 15 Nen 3Gatsu 6ka]. Equivocal. <http://www.sangiin.go.jp/japanese/joho1/kaigirok/daily/select0114/main.html>

“Objections to the Report of ‘Criticism of a Japanese Seminar,’ The letter of Professor Mike Mochizuki, George Washington University; Variety of Opinion / Too Early to Evaluate the Seminar” [Honshi ‘Tainichi Dankyu Semina’ wo Megutte Hanron, G. Washington Dai Professor Mochizuki Ra Hanron, Habahiroi Iken Hanei/Shyokidankai nomi Hyoka Syousou] by Mike Mochizuki, and Charles Burrell, *Sankei Shimbun Online*, 3/18/03. <http://www.sankei.co.jp/databox/kyoiku/etc/030318-1etc.html>

“Bias On The Selection Of Speakers And Framework, Clearly” [Jinsen/Kousei de Katayori Meihaku] by Yoshihisa Komori, *Sankei Shimbun Online*, 3/18/03. <http://www.sankei.co.jp/databox/kyoiku/etc/030318-2etc.html>

“Open Discussion on Asian History Vital: Views between nations will always differ, experts say, but a willingness to talk is key,” *International Herald Tribune*, 3/21/03. [Ed. 3/21/03 unable to find on website, possibly only in Japanese edition.]

[JIAP translations available. Conference in question, the first of a series of working sessions toward a publication, Reconciliation between Japan and Asia: What is America’s Role? Held at George Washington University, 1/30/03.]

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JAPAN-SECURITY

“International system teeters on the cusp of tectonic change,” By Robyn Lim, professor of international relations at Nanzan University, Nagoya, Japan Times 3/19/03. “Japan has given up its head-in-the-sand approach to security. Indeed, some Japanese are now asking if they can depend on America to protect them against North Korean missiles and weapons of mass destruction. The answer is that Japan needs to make sure that American bases remain in Japan. That way, North Korea cannot attack Japan without also attacking U.S. forces here, and inviting obliteration. But Japan needs to work hard so that America has reason to stay. The looming test is Japan's willingness to participate in missile defense.” <http://www.japantimes.com/cgi-bin/geted.pl5?eo20030319a1.htm>

“New Law Eyed for SDF Role In Iraq,” Yomiuri Online, 3/20/03. GoJ has finalized the outline of new legislation, to be enacted on a temporary basis, that would allow SDF forces give rear area support for multinational forces stationed in Iraq after the end of the war.

3/20 – Kyodo news reports that the SDF has intensified MSDF patrols in Sea of Japan against threats from the DPRK and has dispatched an Aegis destroyer along with surveillance flights. Kyodo also reports MSDF vessels dispatched in the Indian Ocean to support US-led operations in Afghanistan may move farther away from Iraq if it fires ballistic missiles at US and British forces.

JAPAN-RELEVANT

CHINA-FOREIGN POLICY

“With Aggressive Trade Pacts, China Quietly Builds Clout in Region,” WSJ3/20/03 A12. “In part, the moves reflect China’s eagerness to present its booming economy as a benefit to Asia, rather than a threat. But they also show how fast Beijing is moving to exert leadership in the region.”

“The Choice of China’s Diplomatic Strategy,” Peoples Daily Online, 3/19/03. Judged from an analysis of US foreign strategy, the United States is now "pretending to advance along one path while secretly going along another", this means it is launching an anti-terrorism struggle in name while actually making a layout of hegemonic strategy. Therefore, it is very important to have the art of holding a proper distance and propriety in the relationship between China and the United States. Sino-US relationship is not isolated, If we maintain good relations with other big countries, the safeguard of Sino-US relations will become relatively easy. Under the new situation, Sino-US relationship can win greater area of cooperation, in the long run, the space for its development will not extend indefinitely. http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/200303/19/eng20030319_113553.shtml

Effects and Consequences of an Emerging China. Hearing US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 3/19/03. Testimony: <http://foreign.senate.gov/hearings/hr030319p.html>

“Schriver Says U.S., China Have Strong Mutual Interests (Testimony before Senate Foreign Relations Committee),” US State Dept. 3/21/03. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Randall G. Schriver whose portfolio covers East Asia and the Pacific, testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee March 19. "We view China's integration into regional and global organizations and arrangements as a positive development," he told senators. The Deputy Assistant Secretary of State noted that not only was China committing itself to "play by the rules," but that Beijing saw that it had "an increasing stake in seeing that others do the same." While hailing the potential in the relationship with Beijing, Schriver noted there remained "significant differences" between the two countries, citing the issues of human rights, nonproliferation and Taiwan. <http://lists.state.gov/SCRIPTS/WA-USIAINFO.EXE?A2=ind0303c&L=us-china&D=1&H=1&O=D&F=&S=&P=212>

Full Testimony: <http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/ea/uschina/schriver.htm>

CHINA AND IRAQ

“U.S. Asian allies back war, but China blasts it,” International Herald Tribune, 3/21/03. <http://www.iht.com/articles/90530.html>

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“China: Call Highlights U.S. Emphasis on Clear Understanding,” Stratfor Report, 3/20/03. “U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell called former Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan on March 20 to discuss the military action in Iraq. Powell's decision to call Tang, rather than newly appointed Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing, reveals the importance Washington places on ensuring that both countries fully understand each other at this critical time.” <http://www.stratfor.biz/Story.neo?storyId=212125>

“China’s Hu Urges Bush to Engage North Koreans; New Leader Hopes to Keep Iraq War from Knocking Pyongyang Off US Agenda,” WSJ3/20/03, A16. In Bush-Hu phone call on 3/18, Hu urged Bush to hold talks with North Korea “as soon as possible.” See: <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/44831.html>.

“Iraq War Worries Oil-Thirsty China,” Newsday, AP, 3/21/03. “A long, messy war against Iraq that causes a spike in oil prices could pose a threat to China -- a key economy with a growing thirst for fuel and increasingly tighter ties to global markets, analysts said. The conflict also puts additional pressure on the new leaders who took over China this week, pledging to keep stoking economic growth. If the economy sputters, the communist rulers might be unable to calm the mounting unrest among impoverished farmers and legions of laid off workers in the northern rustbelt. <http://www.newsday.com/business/nationworld/wire/sns-ap-china-iraq-economy.0.6134438.story?coll=sns%2Dap%2Dbusiness%2Dheadlines>

“War to Affect China's Economy, but Growth to Continue Economists said Thursday the war in Iraq would have some negative impact on China's economy, but will not dampen the growing economic momentum of the country. People's Daily, 3/21/03. "Although the Chinese economy is unable to escape the negative impact of US-led Iraq war, it will probably continue its rapid growth of the past decade," said Huang Yiping, a researcher with Salomon Smith Barney, a member of Citigroup. He attributed China's capability to sustain rapid growth in a volatile world to its relatively closed economy, improved competitiveness and its accession to the [World Trade Organization](http://www.wto.org/). "It is still likely that it will outperform all of its neighbours," said Huang. <http://wn.com/link/nph-link.cgi?tom/emailTemplate.txt&19452767&http%3A%2F%2Fenglish%2Epeopledaily%2Ecom%2Ecn%2F200303%2F21%2Feng20030321%5F113684%2Eshhtml>

“War -- What Is It Good For? China's Economy,” By William Pesek Jr., Bloomberg Online, 3/19/03. “The world's sixth largest economy already has gotten a major boost from the U.S. dollar's slide. War jitters are weakening the dollar, to which the Chinese yuan is pegged. As the U.S. currency falls and becomes more competitive, so does Asia's star economy. War in Iraq could help China in bigger ways -- some direct, some indirect. For one thing, war-related dynamics could drive even more foreign direct investment its way. For another, China is gaining geopolitically, solidifying its central role in the Asian economy. Beijing also has gotten Washington off its back.” http://quote.bloomberg.com/fgcgi.cgi?ptitle=William%20Pesek%20Jr.&touch=1&s1=pesek&tp=ad_topright_bbco&T=markets_fgcgi_content99.ht&s2=ad_right1_bbco&bt=ad_bottom_bbco&s=APnkhShQiV2Fy1C0t

CHINA'S LEADERSHIP

With the end of the 1st session of the 10th National People's Congress, a complete listing of all the top officials in the PRC is handsomely set out at the government's central website: www.china.org.cn

On the right side of the home page, under Features, clicking "State Leaders" brings up links to biographic data and in almost all cases color photographs of all the top brass in the government, from president all the way down to governors of the provinces. Included are leaders of the NPC and the CPPCC, State Councillors, the Central Military Commission, and all ministry heads.

If you want the names and data in Chinese, just click on the "zongwen" tab at the top of any page. Also under Features on the home page is a link labelled "CPC Leadership". Clicking on that will take you to all the leading elements in "The 16th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China" -- color photos and bio data, same as for the government leaders, of the General Secretary, the Politburo Standing Committee, the full Politburo, and so on.

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“China unveils new cabinet: A new cabinet has been unveiled in China following the appointment of a new prime minister and premier at the annual session of the country's parliament.” BBC Online, 3/17/03.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/2856271.stm>

“China’s New Prime Minister Seen as Careful Conciliator,” NYT3/17/03, A5. Profile of new Prime Minister Wen Jiabao.

“China’s New Leadership Lineup Eyes Firmer Japan Ties,” Asahi Online, 3/19/03. Chinese leaders who are noted for their advocacy of close China-Japan ties: Hu Jintao, President; Huang Ju, leading Vice-Premier; Zeng Qinghong, Vice Premier; Tang Jixuan, former Foreign Minister.

CHINA-POLITICS

“Chinese Newspaper Closed After Printing Critical Interview; Beijing Suspends Publication After Attack By Mao’s Secretary On Leaders’ Refusal To Submit To Democratic Vote,” FT3/15-16/03, p5. Publication of the 21st Century Herald based in Guangzhou, China was closed after publishing an interview with Li Rui, a 86-year old former secretary to Mao Zedong, in which he criticized the senior Chinese leadership for forming a “cult of personality” around themselves, engaging in corruption, falsification of history, and absence of legal check on power of CCP. [Article does not seem to be translated yet by FBIS]

“Mao's Secretary Li Rui Offers Guidance on Political Reform,” Yanhuang Chunqiu in Chinese 1 Jan 03 p.2 [Article by Li Rui: "Suggestions Regarding our Country's Reform of the Political System" -- originally a speech by the author at the group discussion of the 16th CPC National Congress] [FBIS Translated Text, CPP20030115000204].

FOREIGN POLICY

“America's Image Further Erodes, Europeans Want Weaker Ties: But Post-War Iraq Will Be Better Off, Most Say,” Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, 3/18/03.
 See: <http://people-press.org/reports/display.php3?ReportID=175>.

	<i>Favorable view of the U.S.</i>		
	<i>'99-00</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>Today</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Britain	83	75	48
France	62	63	31
Germany	78	61	25
Italy	76	70	34
Spain	50	--	14
Poland	86	79	50
Russia	37	61	28
Turkey	52	30	12

1999/2000 trends provided by Office of Research, U.S. Department of State

“Bush Wanted His Doctrine And the Allies, Too,” James Mann (Writer in Residence, CSIS), Op-Ed, WP3/16/03, B1. “Administration officials persuaded themselves that the allies and other major powers would ultimately support the United States. They did this by holding to two fallacious assumptions about the nature and behavior of America’s friends and allies’ objections....[The] Strength Hypothesis: America’s friends and allies were afraid to support the United States on Iraq because the Clinton administration’s policy was too weak...The more strength the United States displayed, Wolfowitz suggested, the more support it would have from other governments....[The Follower Hypothesis]: The theory was that if America led, it’s friends and allies would inevitably follow.”

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“Ceasing Diplomacy, US Nears War; American Move Jettisons Cooperative Strategies, Weakens Old Alliances; A New Policy of Pre-Emption,” WSJ3/18/03, A1.

“A Muscular Foreign Policy May Be Too Costly for Americans to Bear; The Iraq Crisis Could Signal A New US Commitment To Global Intervention Whenever It Believes Its Security To Be Threatened. But It Is Not Clear That The Country Would Be Prepared To Make The Huge Financial Sacrifices Required,” Alan Beattie, Commentary, FT3/15-16/03, p7. “Once the potential cost becomes apparent, the willingness of the American public to pay for their country’s new security strategy will be tested to the limit.”

“Failed Strategy Leaves Powell Weaker; Inability to Win Over UN Waverers Was Turning Point for Secretary of State,” FT3/18/03, p2.

GLOBAL ECONOMY

“For Global Economy, Much Rides On How the Conflict Plays Out,” WSJ3/20/03, A1.

“A Big Threat to Asia’s Export-Driven Economies,” NYT3/21/03, W1.

INDONESIA

“US Mining Group Funded Indonesia Military,” FT3/15-16/03, p5. Freeport McMoRan admitted that it paid the Indonesian military \$5.6m in 2002 to provide security at its mines in Papua, despite efforts to disassociate itself from the Army, accused of killings and other human rights abuses around the mine. See: <http://www.fx.com/>.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

2/27 – The MacArthur Foundation awards \$760,000 in grants for work on issues related to intellectual property rights and the long-term protection of the public domain. A grant of \$450,000 over three years was made to the Washington, DC-based Center for Study of Responsive Law to support its Consumer Project on Technology (CPTech). The grant will help CPTech analyze the intellectual property restrictions being proposed in international trade agreements, such as the Hague Convention and the Free Trade Area for the Americas. Many of these international treaties go on to form the basis of national laws governing intellectual property. A grant of \$250,000 to the Center for Democracy and Technology will be used to support efforts to promote a balanced debate over the use of technological locks in preventing the copying of digitized content, such as music CDs and DVDs. A grant of \$60,000 was made to the Duke University School of Law to convene a conference of international economists and legal experts to discuss a number of intellectual property issues raised by the World Trade Organization's Trade Related Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights. http://www.macfound.org/announce/press_releases/2_12_2003_4.htm

“Japan to Map Out Plan On Intellectual Property,” Jiji Press, 3/19/03 [FBIS Transcribed Text JPP20030319000231]. GoJ holds first meeting of Prime Minister’s Strategic Committee on Intellectual Property and decides to compile a comprehensive plan by July 2003 on Intellectual Property in Japan.

IRAQ ISSUES

“71% of Americans Support War, Poll Shows; But Overseas, Attitudes About Invading Iraq Continue to be Overwhelmingly Negative,” WP3/19/03, A14. Washington Post-ABC News Poll show support for War in Iraq surged to 71% after his televised speech on 3/18, up from 59% one week ago. 64% approve Bush’s handling of the crisis, an increase of 9% from one week ago. <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/politics/polls/vault/stories/data031803.htm>

“US Names 30 Countries In ‘Coalition Of The Willing’,” FT3/19/03, p2. Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Azerbaijan, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Poland,

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Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and Uzbekistan. 15 countries who are supporting the US war in Iraq do not wish to be listed. See: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2003/18809.htm>

“The Summit of Isolation,” Editorial, NYT3/16/03, WK12. “[T]he Bush administration now gives every appearance of going through the motions of diplomacy as a favor to Mr. Blair without really believing in it. By allowing that perception to grow, Mr. Bush finds himself about to embark on an uncertain course of war and nation-building in one of the world’s most dangerous and complex regions, with an alliance far too narrow for comfort.”

“Bill Kristol, Keeping Iraq in the Cross Hairs,” WP3/18/03, C1. Profile of William Kristol, editor of the Weekly Standard and head of the AEI affiliated Project for the New American Century, the influential chicken hawk mouthpiece of the Neo-Cons.

“Things to Come,” Paul Krugman, Op-Ed, NYT3/18/03, A31. “The members of the Bush team don’t seem bothered by the enormous ill will they have generated in the rest of the world. They seem to believe that other countries will change their minds once they see cheering Iraqis welcome our troops, or that our bombs will shock and awe the whole world (not just the Iraqis) or that what the world thinks doesn’t matter. They’re wrong on all counts.”

“Good Reasons for Going Around the UN,” Anne-Marie Slaughter (Dean, Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton), Op-Ed, NYT3/18/03, A31. “The war might be illegal, but it could still be legitimate.”

“Cassandra Speaks,” Nicholas D. Kristof, Op-Ed, NYT3/18/03, A31. “[T]he story makes clear that Troy’s fundamental failing was not a military one. Troy would not have saved itself with higher walls or better spears. Better intelligence might have helped, but above all Troy was destroyed by its refusal to listen to warnings about the wooden horse....We Americans are the Greeks of our day, and as we now go to war, we should appreciate not only the beauty of the tale, but also the warnings within it.”

“War in the Ruins of Diplomacy,” Editorial, NYT3/18/03, A30. “The result is a war for a legitimate international goal against an execrable tyranny, but one fought almost alone. At a time when America most needs the world to see its actions in the best possible light, they will probably be seen in the worst. This result was neither foreordained nor inevitable.”

“Pearl Harbor 2003?” Frederick W. Kagan (Military History; author, *While America Sleeps*), Op-Ed, 3/18/03, A29. “The clearest lesson of all is the one that is never discussed. We are in a period of grave national crisis, engaged in three major peacekeeping operations, preparing for one major war and having to contemplate another one that might begin at the same time (but in any event will not begin on our timetable). Our armed forces – all of them – are stretched beyond the danger point into crisis.”

“D-Day,” Thomas L. Friedman, Op-Ed, NYT 3/19/03, A27. “Defeating Saddam is necessary but not sufficient to achieve those ends, which are: a more progressive Iraq and a world with fewer terrorists and terrorist suppliers dedicated to destroying the US, so Americans will feel safer at home and abroad. We cannot achieve the latter without the former. Which means we must bear any burden and pay any price to make Iraq into the sort of state that fair-minded people across the world will see and say: ‘You did good. You lived up to America’s promise. To maximize our chances of doing that, we need to patch things up with the world.’”

“An Air of Empire,” Leon Fuerth (National Security Adviser to former Vice-President Gore), WP3/20/03 A29. “The administration knows that it is responsible for the reconstruction of Iraq after this war is over. But it does not appear to realize that it also must find a way to reconstruct another collateral casualty: the notion that America is part of a community of nations.

“America And Its Allies Should Help Iraq To Rebuild Freedom,” James Baker (Senior Partner, Baker Botts; former US Secretary of State), Commentary, FT3/20/03, p15. “The US, Great Britain and other allies will liberate the Iraqi people. We will also do what needs to be done to help secure their freedom through post-war democracy, the rule of law and economic opportunity. The real question, frankly, is whether other nations – particularly those

that stood on the sidelines during the war – will redeem their harsh pre-war criticism of America with equal postwar generosity toward the Iraqi people.”

“The Pentagon’s Scariest Thoughts,” Anthony Cordesman (Senior Fellow, CSIS), Op-Ed, NYT3/20/03 A31. “The bad news is that all of these risks [from chem-bio weapons] are real. The good news is that Iraq doesn’t have the equipment or military sophistication to pose the kind of serious threat that it might in a few years – or that North Korea is capable of posing now. War is never a cakewalk and the unexpected is a certainty. But most ‘worst cases’ in Iraq are ones our troops are well trained and well equipped to handle.”

LEADERSHIP

“Repairing The World,” Thomas L. Friedman, Op-Ed, NYT3/16/03, WK13. “Lord knows, I don’t diminish the threats we face, but for 8 months all we’ve been doing is exporting our fears to the world. Virtually all of Mr. Bush’s speeches are about how we’re going to protect ourselves and whom we’re going to hit next. America as a beacon of optimism – America as the world’s chief carpenter, not just cop – is gone. We need a little less John Wayne and a little more JFK. Once we get this Iraq crisis behind us, we need to get back to exporting our hopes not just our fears.”

NORTH KOREA

“N. Korea Stymied on Plutonium Work; Reprocessing Lab Called Antiquated,” WP3/20/03, A24. Despite 24/7 work on Yongbyon nuclear plant, North Koreans are unable to make the antiquated plant work.

“Pyongyang says US is planning attack: North Korea has accused the US of preparing a pre-emptive strike on its nuclear facilities, as US-led forces continued to attack Iraq,” BBC Online, 3/21/03. KCNA said the US-South Korean annual military drills were "timed to coincide with the US attack on Iraq" and showed the US had a "win-win" strategy towards Iraq and North Korea - two countries which US President George Bush has named as being part of an "axis of evil". <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/2871261.stm>

“Iraq War Could Fan Flames in Asian Conflicts,” WSJ3/20/03 A12. “A rapid US victory over Iraq’s forces could induce North Korean leader Kim Jong Il to take a more conciliatory line toward Washington, fearing reprisals by the US military, said government officials in South Korea. But a prolonged conflict in Iraq could embolden Pyongyang to further develop its weapons of mass destruction as the US is bogged down.”

“Congress Wants UN to Look at N. Korea's Human Rights Abuses (Debate on H. Res. 109 cites Pyongyang cruelty to its citizens),” US State Dept, 3/19/03. “Democratic and Republican lawmakers in the House of Representatives were united in their condemnation of the human rights abuses committed by North Korea’s leadership during a March 18 debate on a resolution that calls on the Secretary of State to bring Pyongyang’s human rights record before the United Nations Human Rights Commission. The House passed House Resolution 109 (H. Res. 109) in a 419-1 vote later that day.” Excerpts of debate included. <http://lists.state.gov/SCRIPTS/WA-USIAINFO.EXE?A2=ind0303c&L=WF-EASIA&P=R11726>

“Tokyo and Seoul keep one eye on North Korea,” FT 3/21/03. <http://news.ft.com/servlet/ContentServer?pagename=FT.com/StoryFT/FullStory&c=StoryFT&cid=1045511932882&p=1012571727169>

"Assessment of the North Korean Missile Threat" By David C. Wright (Co-Director and Senior Scientist for the Global Security Program at the Security Studies Program, MIT) March 17, 2003. Paper was originally prepared for the Task Force on U.S. Korea Policy sponsored by the Center for International Policy and Center for East Asian Studies, University of Chicago, Brookings Institution, Washington, January 9, 2003. Wright argues against the belief that North Korea possesses long-range nuclear missile capability or even has the ability to rapidly acquire one. In reality, a more likely threat is short-range missiles launched from ships, which uses simpler technology and appears far more feasible for a country like North Korea. See: http://www.nautilus.org/fora/security/0320A_%20Wright.html

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“A Cry for Attention,” NATIONAL JOURNAL, 3/15/03, p835. Interview with New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson on his meeting with North Korean officials.

NJ: We've recently seen a North Korean missile test and the buzzing of a U.S. military plane. Will North Korea's Kim Jong Il use preoccupation with Saddam Hussein to try to provoke the United States?

Richardson: Most definitely. I believe the North Koreans are looking at the American distraction with Iraq to press their points even further. This is why it's in America's interest to defuse it, whereby there will be an agreement: In exchange for not attacking North Korea, that country would reduce its nuclear arsenal. We don't need to have three crises at the same time-the war on Al Qaeda, Iraq, and North Korea. The North Koreans typically escalate their rhetoric and actions right before they believe they're entering into a negotiation with the United States. The reality is, they're not restarting their reprocessing plant or taking overly belligerent actions, except for these missile tests. I'm not trying to excuse them, but it's important to engage them effectively instead of trying to isolate and contain them. That's not gonna work.

NJ: Are we just willing to accept that North Korea is a nuclear power?

Richardson: Their only card is the nuclear option. The reality is, they are a nuclear power. We should probably accept that, but at the same time try to curb its use and its proliferation and engage them, not keep them isolated. They're resilient. Probably one of the poorest nations on Earth, they seem to survive.

“Why North Korea Is Different,” John R. Bolton, (Undersecretary of State for Arms Control and International Security), Fifth Column, FEER 3/13/03, p23. “As we near the endgame in Iraq, it is important to remember that Kim Jong Il and other budding violators will watch the world’s response to Saddam with rapt attention. Their willingness to risk obtaining and developing weapons of mass destruction will be based on a careful calculation of the international community’s likely reaction.”

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

“Japan's Biotechnology Strategy Council,” ATIP03.015, 3/03. Created in the summer 2002, Japan's Biotechnology Strategy Council (BTSC) is an advisory committee attached to the Prime Minister's Office. Modeled after the country's IT Strategy Council, the Biotechnology Strategy Council is presently drafting a set of recommendations to the Japanese government on promoting life sciences and biotechnology R&D. An explicit goal behind the creation of the council was to provide for a platform to coordinate government R&D initiatives in the field of life sciences and develop a strategic vision for the life sciences sector in Japan. This report provides an overview of the Council and its recent activities. Summary including a table of contents:

<http://www.atip.org/public/atip.reports.03/atip03.015.pdf>

“GCC 2002 and Grid Computing in China,” ATIP03.014, 3/03. GCC 2002, the first international workshop on grid and collaborative computing, was held in Hainan Island, China, on December 26-28, 2002. This report summarizes the conference and provides insights on grid research and development in China. Summary (including a table of contents): <http://www.atip.org/public/atip.reports.03/atip03.014.pdf>

SOUTH ASIA

“Deal On Talks Brings Nepal Peace Hope,” FT3/15-16/03, p5. Government and rebels sign code of conduct for talks between two sides, to be held “as soon as possible.”

“India Plans Special Economic Zones; Drive to Compete Better With China Coincides With Shift in Attitude Over Global Trade Negotiations,” FT3/18/03, p7.

“An Island Of Peace?” Radhika Coomaraswamy (Director, International Center for Ethnic Studies in Colombo; NYT School of Law), Op-Ed, NYT3/19/03, A27. “If Sri Lanka is to thrive, the international community needs to continue to press for respect for human rights and to make sure that funds for reconstruction are not squandered. The Tigers will have to adapt, learning to respect the rights of their own people and embracing a democratic ethos. It is imperative that all parties in the negotiations sign on to a human rights agreement that would be monitored by international observers. And Sri Lankans have to start imagining themselves differently, to accept the plurality of their heritage and the multiethnic nature of their society. Judging from the outpourings by both Sinhalese and the

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Tamils in the national newspapers and journals since the peace process began, however, that will be a long time in the making.”

SOUTH KOREA

“**Stance on Asian Space Race Thwarts U.S. Goals,**” Stratfor Report, 3/19/03. “Japan plans to launch its first two indigenous spy satellites on March 28. Meanwhile, North Korea may be planning another attempt at a satellite launch atop a Taepo Dong long-range missile, and China says it is on track for its first manned space flight later this year. But South Korea's fledgling space program hit a speed bump when the United States blocked the sale of tracking radars to Seoul's space agency. For Seoul, the decision is just one of many apparent steps to slow South Korea's space development -- and if tensions continue to build, South Korea will begin turning to other nations for supplies and systems.” <http://www.stratfor.biz/Story.neo?storyId=211765>

“**US, South Korea Eyeing Military Realignment Blueprint by Sep 03,**” Kyodo News, 3/20/03 [FBIS Transcribed Text JPP20030320000093]. US troops are expected to be relocated away from Seoul.

“**South Korea Economy Feels Blast of ‘Perfect Storm;’ The North’s Nuclear Programme and a Company Accounting Scandal Add to Seoul’s Problems,**” FT3/18/03, p7. One year after being considered among the world’s best performing economies, South Korea now faces its gloomiest outlook since the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis.

“**Korean Contractors Hope for a Windfall in Postwar Iraq,**” NYT3/21/03, W1. Korean construction firms, important builders in the mid-east before the first Gulf War, hope to jump back into the market.

TAIWAN

“**Brussels Ban for Taiwan Leader,**” FT3/17/03, p6. EU Foreign Ministers and European Commission block visa for Taiwanese President Chen Shui-bian to come and speak to European Parliament.

“**Taiwan President Asks Beijing for Cooperation to Maintain Stability,**” Taipei Central News Agency, 3/20/03 [FBIS Transcribed Text CPP20030320000141]. Pres. Chen in a 3/20 address as war in Iraq began, called on the PRC, “to play its part in the effort to maintain peace and to avoid any actions that might jeopardize stability in the Taiwan Strait.” See: http://www.president.gov.tw/php-bin/docset/showenews.php4?_section=5&_rid=1160

TRADE

“**U.S. Unilateralism Worries Trade Officials,**” NYT3/17/03, A8.

“**WTO Faces Standoff on Agriculture; Talks Appear Likely to Miss Deadline for Farming Pact; Leveling Field is Crucial,**” WSJ3/18/03, A2. 3/31 deadline for agreeing on negotiating framework for agriculture in the Doha round

“**Text: "Serious Concern" about Some Chinese WTO Compliance Efforts (Prepared remarks of Deputy Assistant USTR Freeman),**” US State Dept, 3/21/03. “Deputy Assistant USTR Charles Freeman told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee March 19 that the Office of the USTR has “found a number of causes for serious concern during China's first year of WTO membership.”” <http://usinfo.state.gov/regional/ea/uschina/freeman.htm>

US ECONOMY

“**Fed Holds Rates But Signals Uncertain Future,**” FT3/19/03, p1. Rates stay at 1.25%. See: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/BoardDocs/Press/monetary/2003/20030318/default.htm>

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5) WEBSITE OF THE WEEK

Defend America

DOD website of the latest news, photographs, transcripts and other information about the U.S.-led global effort against terrorism. “Iraqi Freedom” campaign news here.

<http://www.defendamerica.mil/>

6) KEY & QUICK NEWS LINKS

*****Many are by subscription*****

- *Asahi Shimbun (AS): <http://www.asahi.com>
- *BBC Online: <http://news.bbc.co.uk>
- *Economist (EC): <http://www.economist.com>
- *Far Eastern Economic Review (FEER): <http://www.feer.com>
- *Financial Times (FT): <http://www.FT.com>
- *Inside U.S. Trade (IUST): <http://www.insidetrade.com>
- *Japan Digest (JD): <http://www.japandigest.com>
- *New York Times (NYT): <http://www.nytimes.com>
- *Nikkei (NK): <http://www.nni.nikkei.co.jp>
- *Oriental Economist (OE): <http://www.orientaleconomist.com>
- *Wall Street Journal (WSJ): <http://www.wsj.com>
- *Washington Post (WP): <http://www.washingtonpost.com>
- *Yomiuri On-line (YM): <http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/index-e.htm>