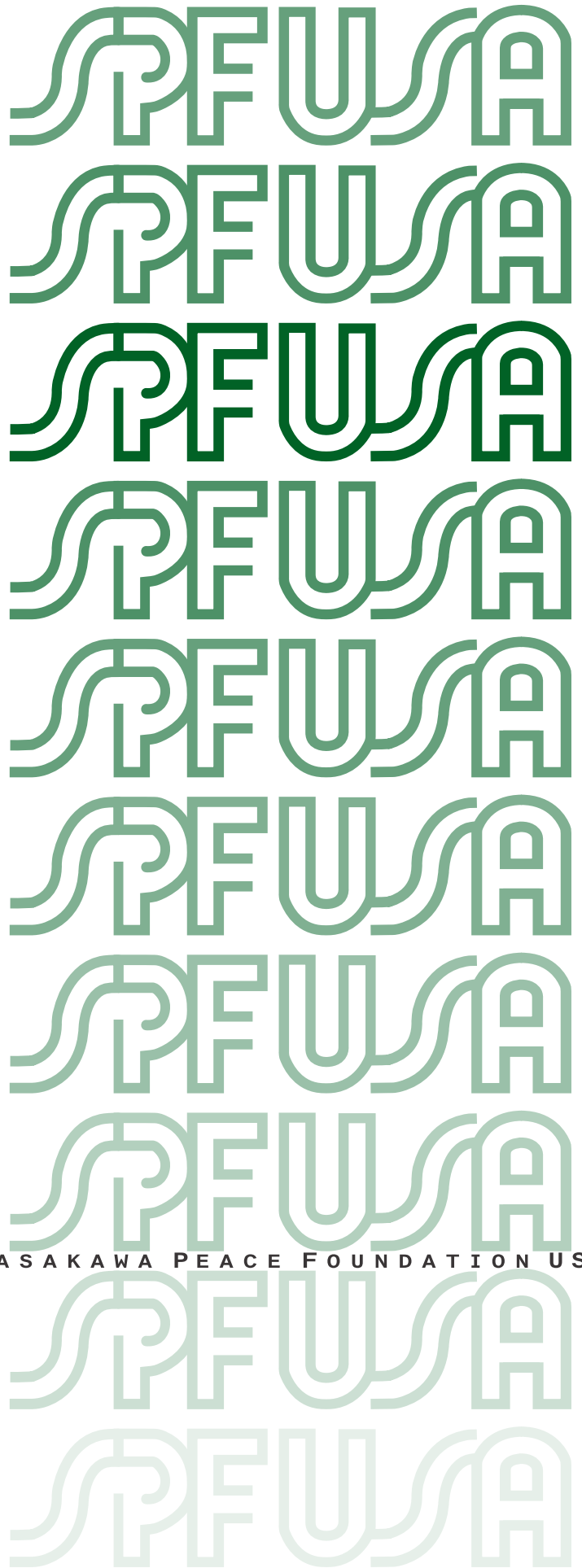


**SPFUSA**  
annual report 2003



SASAKAWA PEACE FOUNDATION USA

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**Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA**

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[www.spfusa.org](http://www.spfusa.org)

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## About the Foundation

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The Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA (SPF-USA) is a not-for-profit organization under IRS code 501c(3) that was incorporated on September 24, 1990 in Washington, DC with a three-billion yen endowment from the Sasakawa Peace Foundation, Japan (SPF). SPF-USA's initial mission was to promote understanding between the United States and Japan, but in 1997 SPF-USA decided to broaden its mission to focus on the Asia-Pacific region, as well as Japan, in response to changing world circumstances.

Since its December 1992 opening, SPF-USA has operated a public library, with collections that include books and periodicals both in Japanese and in English.

In addition to its library operation, SPF-USA conducts the following two programs:

### Asian Voices Seminar Program

Since 1999, SPF-USA has held the *Asian Voices* lecture series to promote dialogue between Asia and the United States. This series provides a forum for Asian views on a wide range of regional and global issues.

In fiscal year 2003, fourteen seminars were held and more than ten speakers from Asian countries spoke at the series. Seminar topics focused on Northeast Asia security developments, U.S.-Asia relations, Islam and Southeast Asia, and East Asian political developments and strategies. Although the seminars are usually held in Washington, DC, the FY 2003 series included a two-day conference in Hawaii on U.S.-Japan security relations.

Seminar transcripts can be downloaded from our website at <http://www.spfusa.org>. Please see the Asian Voices Seminar Program section for more details.

### Grant Program

In fiscal year 2002, SPF-USA launched its grant program, which is designed to support projects that promote international dialogue and cooperation, and that contribute to the development of a sound international community and the welfare of humankind.

In fiscal year 2003, SPF-USA funded three research and dialogue projects totaling \$126,350. Please see the Grant Program section for more details.

## SPF-USA Library

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The Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA Library continued to serve the Washington DC community in its 11<sup>th</sup> year by offering access to books, audiovisual media, periodicals and documents on contemporary Japan.

In fiscal year 2003, the SPF-USA Library had 4,610 patron visits, approximately forty percent of which were non-Japanese patrons. An average of five people per month registered to become a new member. The most frequent visitors are Japan-focused journalists, researchers and academics from think tanks, research institutes and universities in the DC area. The library was featured in a popular Japanese travel guidebook and mentioned on the websites of a number of Japan-associated organizations, describing the library as one of the few facilities in the DC area where people could enjoy reading quality Japanese materials.

The library increased its collection to over 11,000 books and 600 videotapes in 2003, while some of the feature length videotapes were replaced with new copies, due to over use. Japanese movies at the SPF-USA library help to spread understanding and appreciation of Japanese art and culture in the DC metropolitan area and have remained among the most popular borrowed items.

The library continues to assist academics and professionals focused on Japan by renewing the growth of its collection on international relations, politics and economics. In addition to acquiring items on these subjects, improvements were also made within the areas of American customs and legal systems, English language instructional materials and children's literature, in order to better accommodate the increasing needs of Japanese patrons with families. The library also performs an active role in disseminating information on SPF-USA, as well as on affiliated organizations, such as The Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Japan), The Nippon Foundation and The Tokyo Foundation. The library recently incorporated a new display system to provide patrons with easier access to transcripts of the *Asian Voices Seminar* series and other publications by affiliated organizations.



## Asian Voices Seminar Program

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### FY 2003 Asian Voices Seminars



#### *China-U.S. Relations Today: a Chinese Perspective*

Speaker: **Wang Jisi**, Director, Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences  
Discussants: Kurt Campbell, Senior Vice-President, Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), Washington, DC; Minxin Pei, Senior Associate, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (CEIP)  
Moderator: G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
**April 2, 2003**

Professor Wang stated that China-U.S. relations are closer and more cooperative than in the pre-9/11 period; Chinese officials realize that China is not likely to be on Washington's list of enemies in the near future. Professor Wang said that the North Korean nuclear problem provides China and the United States with a new stimulus for seeking strategic coordination, while the Taiwan problem has been put on the back burner for the time being. He believes the new Chinese leadership's preoccupation with domestic issues also helps ensure a moderate policy toward the United States.

#### *A Grand Design for the Stability and Prosperity of Northeast Asia*

Speaker: **Nakano Tamotsu**, Visiting Fellow, The Brookings Institution  
Discussants: Tsuneo Akaha, Professor of International Policy Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies; Kongdan Oh, Research Staff Member, Institute for Defense Analyses  
Moderator: G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
**May 12, 2003**

Mr. Nakano explained that a grand design for Asia consisted of a development scenario and economic sphere to be shared among the countries of Northeast Asia. He said the region holds enormous potential if its capital, technology, labor force, and natural resources are used in a complementary fashion that create a mechanism for multilateral cooperation. Mr. Nakano envisions setting up a regional development framework and conceiving a grand design for Northeast Asia that embraces its diversity and fosters mutual trust in the region.

### FY 2003 Asian Voices Seminars Continued:



#### *Balance Sheet Recession*

Speaker: **Richard Koo**, Chief Economist, Nomura Research Institute  
Discussant: Arthur Alexander, Visiting Professor, Georgetown University  
Moderator: G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
**June 4, 2003**

Mr. Koo presented his recently published book, *Balance Sheet Recession*. In this groundbreaking publication, he argued that far from being the sick man of Asia, Japan is suffering from a temporary, but highly unusual economic aberration. He also argued that contrary to popular belief, a massive shift in corporate behavior, instead of structural problems, has been the root cause of both the deflation and the non-performing loan problems that have troubled Japan for so long. Mr. Koo explained that when the causality runs from the corporate balance sheet problems to deflation and banking problems, a highly unconventional policy response is needed to stabilize the economy.



Mr. Richard Koo discussed the causes of Japan's economic problems in June 2003

#### *China's Rise, US Unilateralism, and Changing East Asia*

Speaker: **Ezra Vogel**, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University  
Discussants: Mike Mochizuki, Director of the Sigur Center, George Washington University; Quansheng Zhao, Professor and Division Director of Comparative and Regional Studies, American University  
Moderator: G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
**September 26, 2003**

Professor Vogel discussed the potential results of the rise of China, its rapid change and its increased confidence. He believes China's rise offers the United States enormous opportunities for large-scale cooperation on political and economic issues. Professor Vogel also said that while the United States has maintained good working relations with Asian countries since 9/11, it has dissipated much of the public sympathy emanating from these countries. Korea, Taiwan, and other countries have become more democratic, and the United States must adapt its policies to the new reality of East Asia. Professor Vogel stressed that the United States' long-term interests would benefit from keeping the goodwill of the East Asian public.

FY 2003 Asian Voices Seminars Continued:



*Koizumi's Diplomacy: New Developments in Japan's Foreign Policy?*

Speaker: **Tanaka Akihiko**, Director of the Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo  
Discussants: Kent Calder, Director of the Edwin O. Reischauer Center, School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University; Steven Clemons, Executive Vice President, New America Foundation  
Moderator: G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
October 10, 2003

Professor Tanaka explained that Prime Minister Koizumi's policies have not been fundamentally different from previous Japanese leaders, but have been consistent with the evolution of the "Yoshida Doctrine Plus." According to Professor Tanaka, even with his secret trip to North Korea and concern over weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, Prime Minister Koizumi's diplomacy has not differed substantially from the basic policies of Japan's diplomacy that have evolved over decades. Although there are clearly new features in Koizumi's diplomacy, and his decision-making style differs from other prime ministers, his foreign policy, in terms of substance, has not greatly diverged from previous Japanese foreign policies.

*Al Qaeda's Network in Southeast Asia*

Speaker: **Rohan Gunaratna**, Head of Terrorism Research, Nanyang Technological University  
Discussants: Catharin Dalpino, Adjunct Professor of Southeast Asian Studies, Georgetown University; Karl Jackson, Director of the Asian Studies Program, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University  
Moderator: David Steinberg, Director of Asian Studies, Georgetown University  
October 27, 2003

Professor Gunaratna discussed how the security environment in Southeast Asia has changed significantly since 9/11. Since U.S. intervention in Afghanistan in October 2001, Al Qaeda organizers, financiers, operatives and other experts have dispersed to lawless zones in the global south. Al Qaeda has also ideologically and operationally penetrated two-dozen Islamist parties and groups, including Southeast Asian groups. Professor Gunaratna claimed that these groups are cooperating and coordinating with Al Qaeda to mount operations against targets of the U.S., its allies and friends. He also talked about the evolving nexus between Al Qaeda and its associated entities and discussed future likely developments in the region.



Professor Rohan Gunaratna spoke on Al Qaeda's growing influence in Southeast Asia in October 2003

FY 2003 Asian Voices Seminars Continued:



*Six-Party Talks: What Does North Korea Really Want?*

Speaker: **Ralph Cossa**, President, Pacific Forum, CSIS, Honolulu  
Discussants: Naoyuki Agawa, Minister for Public Affairs, Embassy of Japan; Sook-jong Lee, Visiting Fellow, The Brookings Institution  
Moderator: G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
November 19, 2003

Mr. Cossa's main assumptions about the North Korea situation are that scholars must guess what the North Koreans are doing, that both Mr. Kim Jong-il and President George W. Bush are rational and are pursuing their own national interests, and that the U.S. objective is to encourage a complete, verifiable, irreversible freeze or end to North Korea's nuclear program. Mr. Cossa believes that a multilateral approach to North Korea is the best option for negotiations, as any solution that deals with peace on the Korean Peninsula must involve South Korea. Mr. Cossa said he did not expect any breakthroughs during the next round of talks. He predicted that the talks would fail if North Korea does not agree to freeze its current nuclear activities.

*What Asia Understands of U.S. Grand Strategy*

Speaker: **Wang Gungwu**, Director of the East Asian Institute, National University of Singapore  
Discussants: Richard Solomon, President, United States Institute of Peace; Lanxin Xiang, Henry A. Kissinger Scholar, Library of Congress  
Moderator: David Shambaugh, Director of the China Policy Program, George Washington University  
December 3, 2003

Professor Wang discussed the history and development of the United States' grand strategy in Asia and divided its strategy into three phases: post-1945, the Cold War and post-9/11. The United States' initial strategy in Asia was based on an anti-colonial message, which then transformed into an anti-communist and interventionist strategy, and later focused on defending U.S. interests after 9/11. Furthermore, after 9/11, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries with large Muslim populations were careful about aligning themselves too closely with the United States. Professor Wang stated that the United States' current grand strategy in Asia is focused on China, a strategy that is not always viewed favorably by Southeast Asian nations.



Professor Gungwu Wang spoke about the history and development of the United States' grand strategy in Asia in December 2003

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FY 2003 Asian Voices Seminars Continued:



*U.S.-Japan Security Alliance: Historical Path and Future Prospect*

Speakers: Kanehara Nobukatsu, Political Counselor, Embassy of Japan;  
James Przystup, Senior Research Fellow, National Defense University  
Moderator: Nishimura Yoichi, Bureau Chief of the American General Bureau, *Asahi Shimbun*  
(Co-hosted by the Japan Information and Culture Center, Embassy of Japan)  
December 10, 2003

Mr. Nobukatsu and Dr. Przystup discussed how the U.S.-Japan security alliance developed in the face of challenges presented by a changing international security environment, including the Cold War, the Gulf War and 9/11. They analyzed the possibility of Japan becoming more of an equal partner in the alliance, while elaborating on the bilateral relationship's strengths and its benefits for regional stability.

*Indonesia and the War on Terror in Southeast Asia*

Speaker: Rizal Sukma, Director of Studies, CSIS, Indonesia  
Discussants: Osman Bakar, Malaysia Chair of Islam in SE Asia, Georgetown University;  
Daniel Benjamin, Senior Fellow, CSIS, Washington, DC  
Moderator: G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
January 22, 2004

Dr. Sukma talked about the distrust that has existed between Indonesia and the United States since 9/11. He spoke in detail regarding how four decades of authoritarian rule in Indonesia has influenced its political culture. He also analyzed current Indonesian domestic politics, including the fact that President Megawati has not attempted to seek the support of Muslim mainstream groups. Dr. Sukma believes these groups must support the government's counterterrorism policy for it to be successful. He also expressed that the U.S. should avoid giving the impression that terrorism is the only focus in its foreign policy toward ASEAN by encouraging economic growth and helping to improve Indonesia's educational system.

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FY 2003 Asian Voices Seminars Continued:



*Japan's Relations with China Since the End of the Cold War*

Speaker: Iokibe Makoto, Professor of Political and Diplomatic History, Kobe University  
Discussants: William Breer, Japan Chair, CSIS, Washington, DC; Minxin Pei, Senior Associate, CEIP  
Moderator: G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
February 3, 2004

Professor Iokibe gave a detailed history and analysis of the relationship between Japan and China beginning in 1979, when China was first transforming its economy. He discussed the issue of Japanese reparations to China; Japan provided investments and aid to China in order to be a responsible member of the world system. Professor Iokibe thinks Japan should develop more creative opportunities to lead East Asia, going beyond economic means. He stressed that the East Asian framework should not become anti-American, but instead must be open to the world.



Professor Iokibe Makoto of Kobe University spoke about the China-Japan relationship in February 2004

*Between Bilateralism and Community: U.S.-Japan Security Relations in a Changing East Asia*

Panelists:

Thomas Berger, Associate Professor of International Relations, Boston University  
Victor Cha, D.S. Song-Korea Foundation Chair, Georgetown University  
Fukushima Akiko, Director of Policy Studies, National Institute for Research  
G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
Inoguchi Takashi, Professor of Political Science, University of Tokyo  
Kawasaki Tsuyoshi, Associate Professor of Political Science, Simon Fraser University  
Mike Mastanduno, Nelson A. Rockefeller Professor of Government, Dartmouth College  
Murata Koji, Associate Professor of Diplomatic History, Doshisha University  
Discussants: Ralph Cossa, President, Pacific Forum, CSIS, Honolulu;  
Sato Yoichiro, Associate Professor, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies  
(Co-hosted by the East West Center)  
February 27-28, 2004 (Two-day conference in Hawaii)

FY 2003 Asian Voices Seminars Continued:



Asia experts discussed U.S.-Japan security relations at a two-day conference held at the East-West Center in Honolulu in February 2004

*Day One: Japanese Approaches to International Institutions: Beyond Bilateralism?*

The panelists debated Japanese approaches to international organizations, discussing whether Japan preferred bilateral or multilateral relationships, and how these relationships affect Japan's national interests. They observed that Japan prefers bilateral relations because of the Cold War structure that enabled countries to relate to each other bilaterally, in addition to the legacy of Japan's defeat in World War II, the diversity of economic development, and its suspicion of international accords. The panelists noted overall that an increasing number of multilateral elements have entered Japan's foreign policy.

*Day Two: U.S. Approaches to International Institutions: Back to Hub-and-Spokes Bilateralism?*

The panelists discussed the United States' role as the world's remaining superpower and its complicated relationship with institutions such as NATO and the United Nations. They identified two paths the U.S. could take: a multilateral system of governance, or hub-and-spoke bilateralism. The U.S. pragmatically uses both approaches in its dealings with other nations and institutions. The panelists and discussants debated which approach the U.S. would be more likely to pursue in the future and what impact this would have on its relations with the international community.

*When Asia Emerges, How Will the World Change?*

Speaker: Kishore Mahbubani, Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations  
Discussant: Kurt Campbell, Senior Vice-President, CSIS, Washington, DC  
Moderator: G. John Ikenberry, Peter F. Krogh Professor of Geopolitics and Global Justice, Georgetown University  
March 2, 2004

Ambassador Mahbubani made three main points in his speech. First, the world is experiencing great change. Second, the rise of Asia is inevitable. And third, most international institutions such as the UN are antiques, set up in the 1940s when the world was in a different era. He remarked that Asia is quietly adjusting to changes in the world and believes that Asian countries will eventually promote the sum transfer of power from Western cities to Asian cities. Ambassador Mahbubani predicted that an Asian Renaissance would occur in 10-15 years.

FY 2003 Asian Voices Seminars Continued:



*Reconciling Burma/Myanmar: Re-examining U.S. Relations with Burma*

Panelists:

John Badgely, Professor, Cornell University (retired)  
Kyaw Yin Hlaing, Assistant Professor of Politics, National University of Singapore  
Morten Pederson, Senior Analyst, International Crisis Group  
David Steinberg, Director of Asian Studies, Georgetown University  
Robert Taylor, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies  
Moderator: Frederick Brown, Associate Director of Southeast Asia Studies, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University  
(Co-sponsored by the National Bureau of Asian Research and SAIS, Johns Hopkins University)  
March 25, 2004

The panelists agreed that sanctions against the Burma/Myanmar government are not working and that they actually hurt the local population. In their opinion, Aung San Suu Kyi should not be the only opposition leader that the world looks to for assistance in negotiations with the government. In addition, working with the military regime is also important for enacting reforms or to bring about any change. The panelists felt that the government has improved since 1988 and that there have been many small changes gone unnoticed by other nations. However, they believe that the Burma/Myanmar government, the opposition, the country's minority population and foreign governments have followed orthodox ways of thinking, making any compromise or agreement difficult.



American and Burmese panelists debated the U.S. approach towards Burma/Myanmar at a seminar co-hosted with NBR and SAIS in March 2004

# Grant Program

## FY 2003 Grants



Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

*Evolving Approaches to Security in the Asia-Pacific Region*  
 Final Year of a Two-Year Project  
 For FY 2003: \$86,350

This two-year project aimed to facilitate international cooperation, conflict management and prevention in the Asia-Pacific region. At the close of its final year, the project provided a comprehensive evaluation of the state of security cooperation involving Asia-Pacific countries, from a historical and contemporary perspective. The project has explored ways in which differing bilateral and multilateral security approaches among Asia-Pacific countries could be reconciled to enhance prospects for regional peace and stability.

During the project's second year, IDSS held a conference in Singapore on "Globalization and Economic Security in East Asia: Governance and Institutions," at which 42 scholars from around the world discussed how to address and minimize the socially disruptive effects and political consequences of globalization in the interests of economic security. A two-day workshop was also held in Washington, DC on "Reassessing Security Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region." Participants from Asia, Europe and the United States discussed the future resilience of U.S. bilateral alliances in the region, debated the security activities of ASEAN and ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), and reviewed the expansion of security issues within ASEAN Plus Three and APEC.



American, Asian, and European scholars gathered at a two-day conference on security issues in the Asia-Pacific region at Georgetown University in November 2003

## FY 2003 Grants Continued:



Japan Center for International Exchange, Inc., New York, USA

*Role of Philanthropy in Postwar U.S.-Japan Relations*  
 Second Year of a Three-Year Project  
 For FY 2003: \$30,000

This project was launched to examine the critical role played by American and Japanese philanthropic organizations in U.S.-Japan relations during the 1945-75 period, in order to fully understand the evolution of the bilateral relationship and be able to draw contemporary lessons from it. JCIE researchers conducted interviews with former foundation executives in the western United States and New York. They also held a workshop in Cambridge, MA and interviewed former Japanese grantees and experts on American studies in Japan. At a two-day workshop in Tokyo, the research team and other experts gathered to critique the research outlines and preliminary papers of the project. A report of the project is expected for publication in fiscal year 2005, both in English and in Japanese.



American and Japanese scholars discussed their research on the role of philanthropic organizations in the U.S.-Japan relationship at a workshop in Cambridge, MA

The Maureen and Mike Mansfield Foundation, Washington, DC, USA

*Trilateral Retreats: Toward New Regional Relations in Northeast Asia and The Mansfield Pacific Retreat*  
 For FY 2003: \$10,000

"Trilateral Retreats: Toward New Regional Relations in Northeast Asia" are workshops designed to foster understanding and build cooperative relationships among emerging decision makers and leaders from Japan, Korea and China. Two workshops were held in Montana in August. At the first workshop, six Chinese and five Japanese leaders gathered for three days to discuss ways to improve Sino-Japan relations. The participants brought forth diverse views on how to manage the two nations' delicate relationship. The second workshop included seven Koreans and six Japanese leaders who met for three days to discuss improving Korea-Japan relations. The group's recommendations to improve bilateral relations included a wide range of cultural and educational activities.

The Mansfield Pacific Retreat provides an informal setting in which leaders from the United States, China, Korea and Japan address some of the most complex and sensitive issues common to the Asia-Pacific region. The sixth "Mansfield Pacific Retreat" was held on Cheju Island, Korea, also in August. Forty scholars, business leaders and government officials from Japan, South Korea, China and the United States met for two days to discuss the application of market-based mechanisms to environmental protection in the Asia-Pacific region. The agenda included a discussion on the lessons learned in applying these mechanisms and whether these approaches might be used to resolve environmental challenges in Northeast Asia.

# Financial Statements

## STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION



### Assets

	Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2004	Fifteen Months Ended March 31, 2003 <sup>1</sup>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,535,838	\$1,404,003
Certificate of deposit	13,742	13,543
Accounts receivable	26,625	8,389
Grants receivable	<u>5,000</u>	<u>--</u>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b><u>1,581,205</u></b>	<b><u>1,425,935</u></b>
<b>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT</b>		
Land	1,200,000	1,200,000
Buildings and improvements	2,905,706	2,905,706
Furniture and equipment	404,527	396,503
Collections of books and artwork	<u>488,358</u>	<u>486,276</u>
	4,998,591	4,988,485
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(1,751,194)</u>	<u>(1,626,347)</u>
Net Property And Equipment	<u>3,247,397</u>	<u>3,362,138</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b><u>\$4,828,602</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,788,073</u></b>

### Liabilities And Net Assets

<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$19,525	\$19,056
Accrued salary expense	--	--
Grant payable	6,350	--
Deferred rental income	<u>--</u>	<u>18,802</u>
<b>TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	<b>25,875</b>	<b>37,858</b>
<b>OTHER LIABILITIES</b>		
Security deposits	<u>180,470</u>	<u>143,394</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>206,345</b>	<b>181,252</b>
Net Assets – Unrestricted	<u>4,622,257</u>	<u>4,606,821</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>	<b><u>\$4,828,602</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,788,073</u></b>

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES



	Twelve Months Ended March 31, 2004	Fifteen Months Ended March 31, 2003 <sup>1</sup>
<b>CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>Revenues and other support</b>		
Rental	\$1,477,355	\$1,682,492
Grants	20,000	49,676
D.C. real estate tax refund	--	337,221
Interest	7,085	15,166
Salary reimbursement	36,000	135,000
Miscellaneous	<u>--</u>	<u>709</u>
<b>TOTAL REVENUES &amp; OTHER SUPPORT</b>	<b><u>1,540,440</u></b>	<b><u>2,220,264</u></b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
<b>Program services</b>		
Library	93,208	114,123
Seminars	242,654	261,838
Grants	126,278	203,000
General and administrative	199,357	413,720
Fund raising – 1819 L Street management	<u>863,507</u>	<u>995,001</u>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b><u>1,525,004</u></b>	<b><u>1,987,682</u></b>
<b>INCREASE IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS</b>	<b>15,436</b>	<b>232,582</b>
Net Assets – Beginning Of Year	<u>4,606,821</u>	<u>4,374,239</u>
<b>NET ASSETS – END OF YEAR</b>	<b><u>\$4,622,257</u></b>	<b><u>\$4,606,821</u></b>

<sup>1</sup> The Foundation has operated on a December 31 calendar year from inception through December 31, 2001. The Foundation elected to change to a March 31 fiscal year starting in 2002.

## Board Members and Staff

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### Board of Directors



**Chairman**  
Setsuya Tabuchi  
Chairman,  
The Sasakawa Peace Foundation

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Akira Iriyama  
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The Sasakawa Peace Foundation

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President,  
The Nippon Foundation

### Staff

Akinori Seki  
President

Etsuo Koseki  
Vice President

Keiji Iwatake  
Director

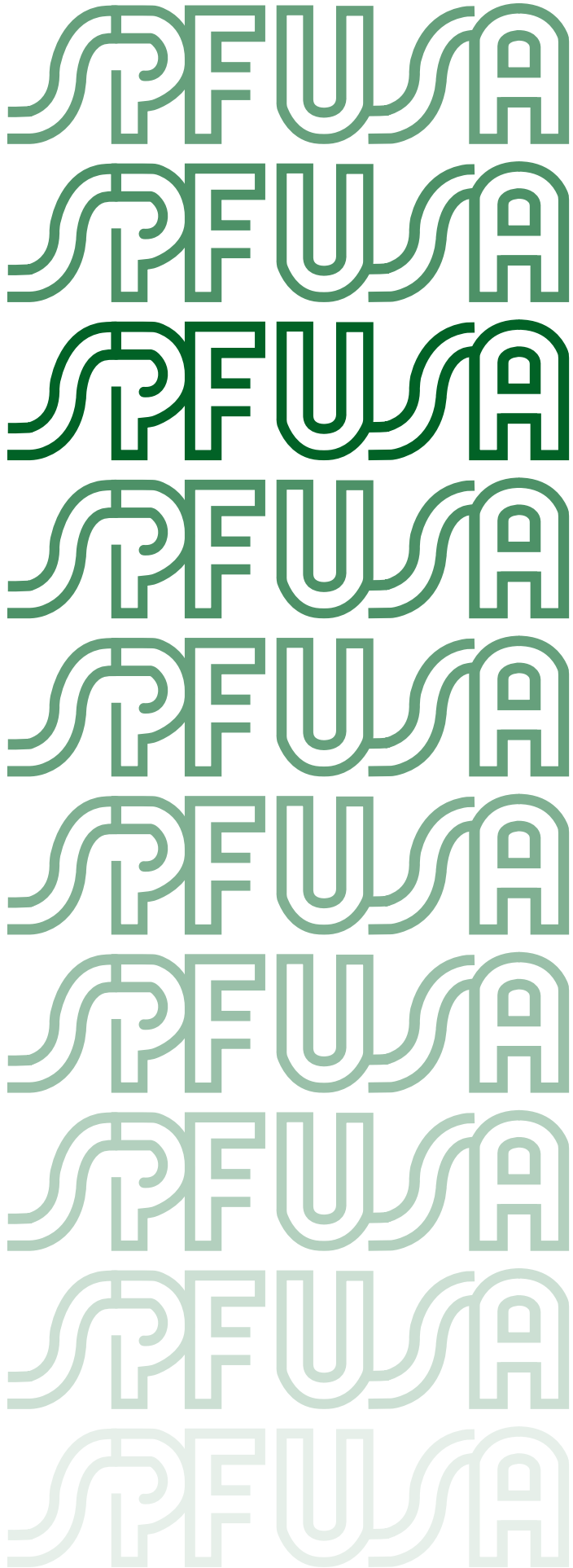
Danielle Williams  
Office Manager/Program Assistant

Gregory Cooper  
Program Coordinator

Misa Imanaka-Miller  
Library Supervisor

(As of June 30, 2004)





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