

Words from the President



Brief personal record:

1941: Born in Tokyo

1967: Graduated from the Medical School, University of Tokyo

1990: Professor, Department of Neurology, University of Tsukuba

1991: Professor, Department of Neurology, Institute of Brain Research, University of Tokyo

2002: Professor emeritus, the University of Tokyo,

Director, National Institute of Neuroscience, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry.

Consultant Medical Doctor for Royal Families

2003: President, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry

Member of Science Council of Japan

2006: President, Science Council of Japan

Themes of the Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

The Science Council of Japan has become a new organization with all the members and associate members appointed. It is said that human society generally develops only when it is equipped with both what should be inherited and what should be changed. I think it necessary for the SCJ to operate with “change and consistency” going hand in hand. Enough changes have taken place with the recent drastic reform of the SCJ: a change in the member selection method, the newly-created status of associate members, and reorganization of sections to address new and integrated academic fields, to name a few. These changes should be for the better. In the meantime, what should be inherited most are “an overall perspective,” “volunteerism with no reward sought,” “discussions based on insight” and “refined proposals.”

Quoting figuratively the inaugural address of the former U.S. President John F. Kennedy, I say to all the members and associate members: “Ask not what scientists with clear aims can do for themselves; ask what they can contribute to society through the SCJ; and act in the belief that such a frame of mind can be conducive to the welfare of the Japanese society in general and eventually of the whole mankind.

To me, the presidency of the SCJ means assuming a role to play in helping scientists achieve their clear goals. I hope for your understanding and cooperation with regards to activities of the SCJ, a representative organization of the science community in Japan.

Ichiro Kanazawa,
President of the SCJ

Roles of the Science Council of Japan

An organization to represent Japanese scientists both at home and abroad

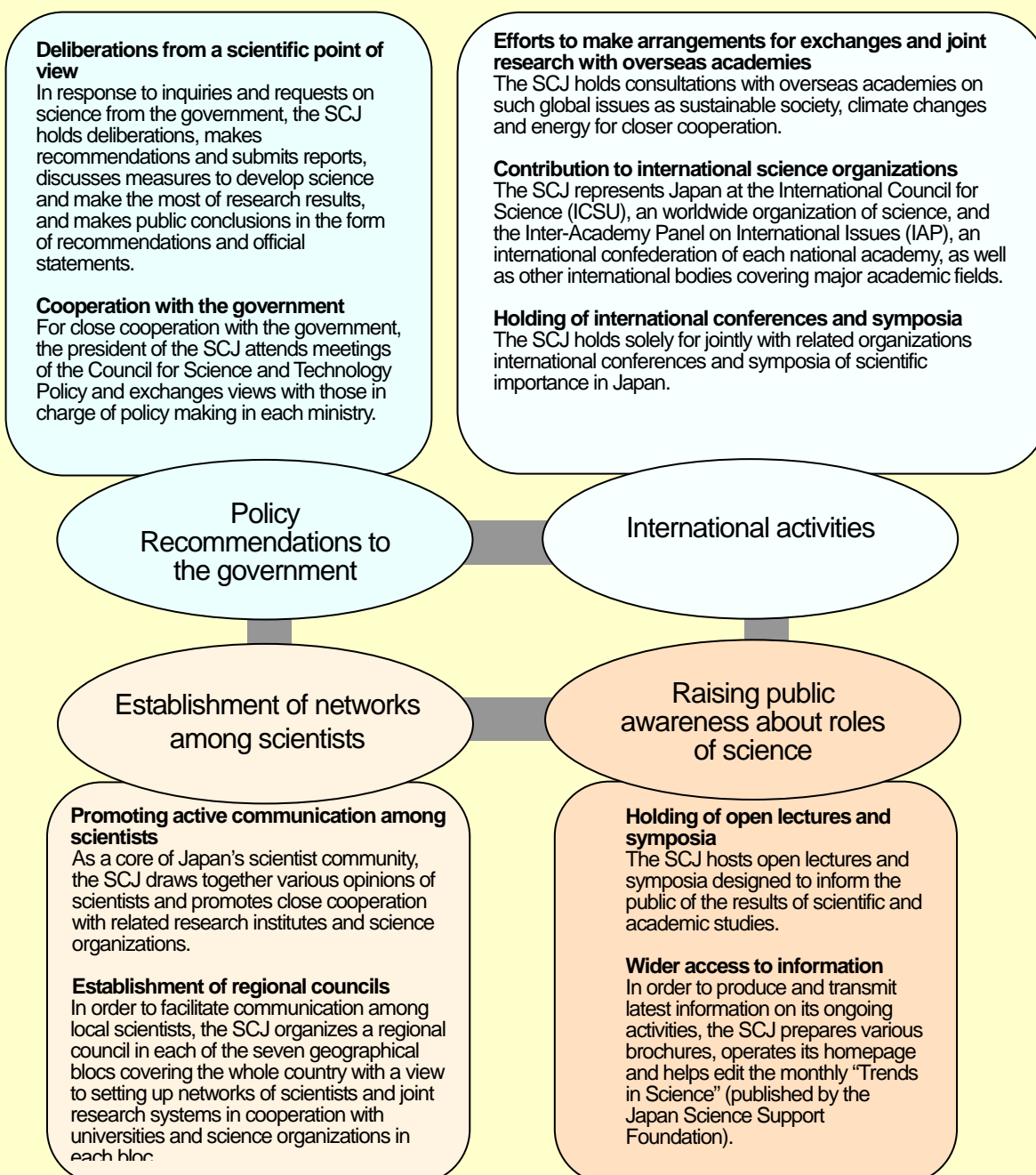
The Science Council of Japan was established in January 1949 as a “special organization” under the jurisdiction of the Prime Minister for the purpose of promoting and enhancing the field of science, and having science reflected in and permeated into administration, industries and people’s lives. Following are its two functions:

- To deliberate on important issues concerning science and help solve such issues.
- To make coordination among scientific studies to achieve higher efficiency.

The SCJ consists of 210 members and some 2,000 associate members.

The SCJ organization comprises a General Assembly, an Executive Board, three Section Meetings (Humanities and Social Sciences, Life Sciences, and Physical Sciences and Engineering), 30 committees based on fields of specialties, five Administrative Committees for operation, and issue-oriented ad hoc committees.

Four Pillars of Activities



Major Activities of the Science Council of Japan

(October 2005 to September 2006)

Policy Recommendations to the Government



Explanation of the President's view to the then Chief Cabinet Secretary Abe

Announcement of a view on the formulation of The 3rd Science and Technology Basic Plan by the President of the SCJ (December 2005)

Toward the formulation of the third Science and Technology Basic Plan, the SCJ issued an announcement under the title of "Gist of Japan's Policy on Science and Technology" in April 2005. In December 2005, when the formulation of the basic plan entered the homestretch, the President of the SCJ expressed a view on the basic plan considering its great significance. In this announcement, the President expressed that it was desirable to show the government's strategic policy on research and development as well as the amount of investment for the purpose of sustainable development of Japan.

<http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-20-d1.pdf>

Proposal for Designing of Official Statistics of Japan (March 2006)

In recent years, it has been pointed out that Japan's official statistics have failed to meet the requirements of the modern age, and the government has launched study on the revision of the statistical system. In this situation, the SCJ has set up an ad-hoc committee to study what official statistics should be in the overall perspective. On March 23, 2006, it published a report entitled "Proposal for Designing of Official Statistics of Japan" which called on the government, among other things, to improve the function of statistic preparation, publish micro-data and open part of statistic compilation to the private sector. The government studied a bill for drastic reform of the statistic legal system to a regular session of the Diet for 2006.

<http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-20-d2.pdf>

<http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/kohyo-20-t10.pdf>



Presentation of the guidelines to the Ministry from the then Chairperson of Division II Kanazawa

Guidelines for Proper Conduct of Animal Experiments (June 2006)

The SCJ has submitted recommendations and reports on how proper animal tests should be since 1980. As a result, the 3R principle (Replacement, Reduction and Refinement) on animal tests was stipulated in the partial revision of the "Law Concerning Protection and Management of Animals" in 2005. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare asked the SCJ on November 22, 2005, and on March 9, 2006, respectively, to prepare common guidelines as a model regulation on animal experiments and related activities by research institutes. In response to the requests, the SCJ submitted the "Guidelines for Proper Conduct of Animal Experiments" for both ministries and publication on June 1.

<http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo-20-k16-2.pdf>

Policy Recommendations to the Government

How to respond to natural disasters on a global scale (June 2006, inquiry from the Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)

Amid a growing number of large-scale natural disasters, such as earthquakes and tsunami, around the world in recent years, the SCJ set up an ad-hoc committee in charge on February 13, 2006. In the meantime, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, considering it necessary to carry out scientific research into this issue, asked the President of the SCJ to study “how to respond to natural disasters on a global scale.” Underway now are discussions intended to make policy recommendations in an overall perspective and from a neutral view point integrating humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.

<http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/kohyo/pdf/shimon-20-1.pdf>



Inquiry to the then President Kurokawa from the then Minister of Land, Infrastructure and Transport Kitagawa

Formulation of the statement “Code of Conduct for Scientists” (October 2006)

The SCJ is gravely concerned about frequent occurrences of misconduct by scientists at home and abroad and is keenly aware of its responsibility to work out measures to prevent the recurrence of unfair practices. Toward this end, the SCJ formulated the statement “Code of Conduct for Scientists” in October 2006. The code represents the minimum ethical standards which should be shared by all scientists regardless of their disciplines. The standards are for scientists to conduct independent and autonomous research under trust and commitment from society. The SCJ hopes that all universities, research institutes and academic organizations will formulate their own code of conduct with reference to the “Code of Conduct for Scientists.” Another statement, “Toward the Autonomous Realization of the Code of Conduct for Scientists”, inseparable from the code, calls on all the organizations to prepare and implement ethical programs.

<http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/iinkai/index.html>



SCJ General Assembly where the statement was adopted

Closer cooperation with the government

With a view to information sharing and closer cooperation with each ministry, the SCJ hosted a “forum on science and policies” on April 11, and November 15, 2006, to exchange views with those in charge of policy making at each ministry. Since November 2005, the SCJ has held regular consultations with members of the Council for Science and Technology Policy.

Structuring of Networks among Scientists

Appointment of members and associate members

On October 1, 2005, 210 members were appointed for the 20th period of the SCJ, the hub of the Japanese scientific community comprising some 800,000 scientists. A total of 478 associate members were appointed on March 15, 2006, and 1513 associate members on August 20, 2006.



The appointment ceremony of the members for the 20th periods (held at the official residence of the prime minister)

Cooperation with other science and research organizations

In October 2005, the SCJ set up a system of the cooperative science and research bodies. In response to requests from the SCJ, each participating body is required to maintain close cooperative relationship with the SCJ—for example, to extend cooperation to activities of the SCJ, and provide information on candidates for members or associate members. At present, about 1,430 cooperative bodies of the SCJ, maintain and reinforce close relationship with each other, and are engaged in public relations of activities.

http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/info/link/link_touroku_a.html

Activities of district conferences

The SCJ organizes a district conference in seven geographical blocs — Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kinki, Chugoku/Shikoku and Kyushu/Okinawa — to foster communication among local scientists and promote the advancement of science at the local level. The district conferences hold lecture meetings on themes appropriate for regions, host forums with scientists and publish district conference newsletters.



Science lecture meeting held in Akita (March 2006)

Raising Public Awareness of Roles of Science

Open forum “Ethics of Engineers and the Social System — scientific study of the fabricated earthquake resistance data scandal and collusive ties among bridge constructors scandal” (March 2006)

In 2005, two scandals — condominiums built based on fabricated earthquake-resistance data and collusive arrangements among major bridge constructors—shook the nation. With this fact in mind, the SCJ convened an open forum “Ethics of Engineers and the Social System — scientific study of the fabricated earthquake resistance data scandal and collusive ties among bridge constructors scandal” for panel discussions. A number of participants were engaged in heated discussions on the effects of changes in social systems — for example, the emergence of competitive society amid growing globalization — brought on ethics of scientists and engineers.

Science Café (April 2006)

Unlike conventional lectures and symposiums, science café is a place for a new type of communication where scientists and ordinary people talk casually with each other over a cup of coffee. In cooperation with other numerous organizations like the National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation, the SCJ held science café at 21 sites across the country from Hokkaido to Okinawa during the science and technology week in April 2006. In “Science Café Kurashiki” held at Ohara Museum in Kurashiki on April 23, SCJ members Norio Kaifu and Masaki Aoyagi served as lecturers under the theme of “How Human Beings Have Viewed Space.” The talk ranged from stories about constellations in the Greek and Roman ages, Galileo’s observation of the heavenly body through a telescope to modern astronomy.



Science Café (in Tokyo, April 2006)

Wider access to information

For wider access to information such as on activities of SCJ, the Science Council of Japan has been involved in preparing brochures and leaflets, improving its homepage for facilitating easier access to the information. Adding to this, it provides editorial support to the monthly information magazine “Trend of Academy” (published by the Japan Science Support Foundation) aiming at creating a magazine to introduce “Real profiles of Japanese Scientists”. Further, it provides information through sending news mail for ordinary scientists as well as members and associate members. For inquiry, contact the information desk, Planning Division, Secretariat (See the back cover).

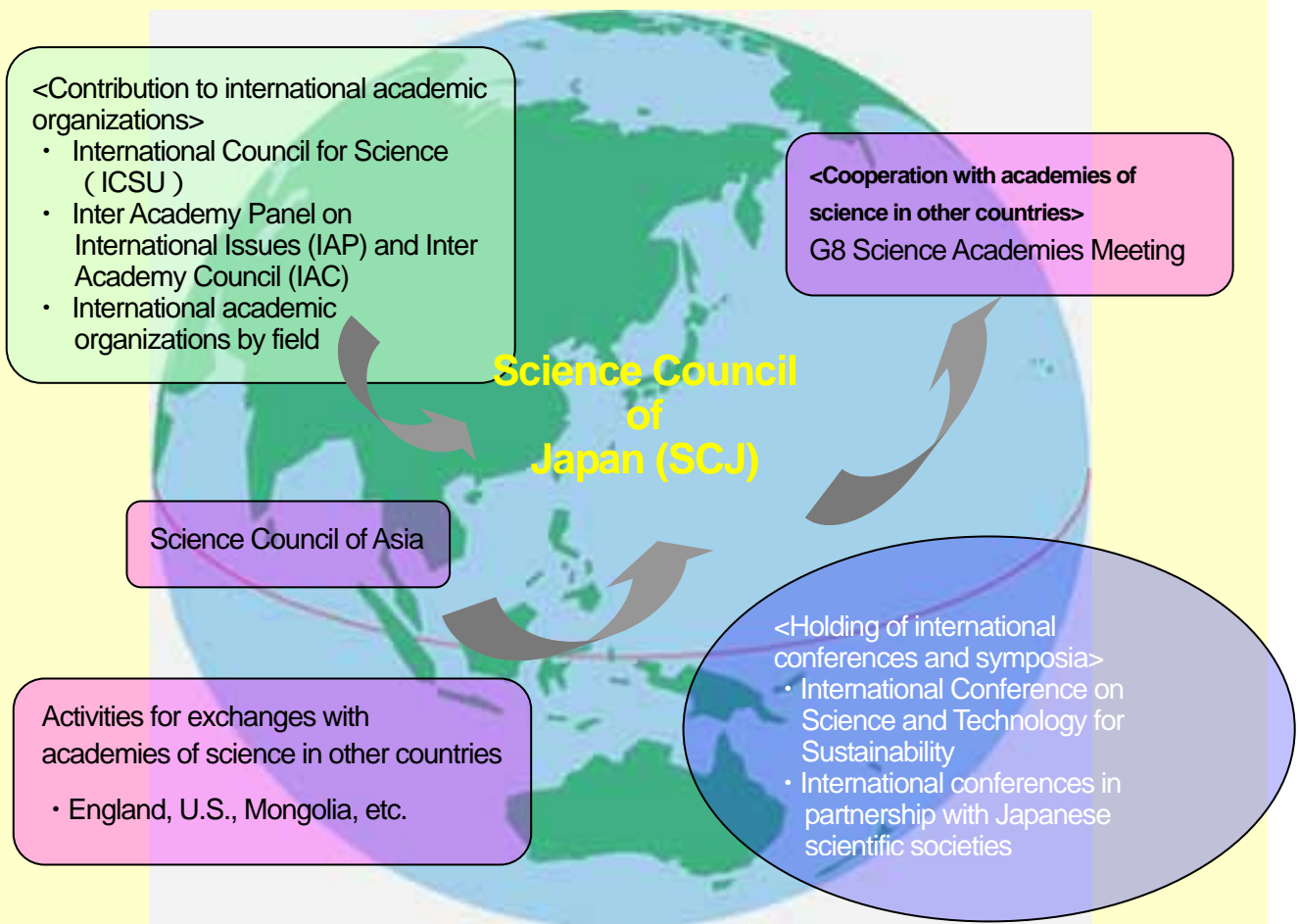
<http://www.h4.dion.ne.jp/~jssf/text/doukousp/backnumber.html>



Publications of SCJ

- International Activities -

(Major Frameworks)



Exchanges with Science Academies in other countries

G8 Science Academies Meeting

Regarding agenda of each year's G8 summit, G8 science academies submit joint Statement to the leaders of these countries.

Science Council of Asia

The Science Council of Asia comprises academies and other scientific bodies from 11 Asian countries in order mainly to "lay the groundwork for the promotion of academic exchanges and cooperation within the Asian region."

Other exchanges with foreign science academies

- To organize bilateral academic exchange programs with science academies in other countries
- To host international symposia jointly with overseas science academies ("Nanotechnology" joint project by Japan-Britain Science Councils, etc.)

Contribution to international academic organizations

International Council for Science (ICSU)

ICSU, based in Paris, is an international "hub" of science academies and the scientific community in the world with science academies of more than 100 nations and 30 international science associations taking part.

Inter Academy Panel on International Issues (IAP) based in Trieste, and Inter Academy Council (IAC) based in Amsterdam.

Both are forums of science councils around the world to provide scientific advice.

A total of 45 international organizations, including other international science academies; International Economic Association, International Mathematical Union (IMU), International Astronomical Union, etc.

Holding of international conferences and symposia

International Conference on Science and Technology for Sustainability

It is an annual conference devoted to the solution of global problems, bringing together scientists of wide-ranging fields from the world.

Jointly holding of international conferences (8 annually)

The SCJ holds international conferences of academic importance to be held in Japan jointly with science and research institutes after obtaining approval from the cabinet.

International Activities



The 6th Science Council of Asia

Science Council of Asia (SCA) (April 2006)

The Science Council of Asia (SCA), an international academic organization founded in 2000, comprises 19 academies and other scientific bodies from 11 Asian countries. It promotes discussions and joint research on scientific development and cooperation in Asia. The 6th conference was held in New Delhi, India in April 2006 to discuss “Institution and Capacity Building for Rural Development” and “Roles of Science in Sustainable Development.” The 7th conference will take place in Okinawa, Japan in June 2007.

<http://www.scj.go.jp/en/sca/index.html>



Submission of a joint statement from the then President Kurokawa to the then Prime Minister Koizumi

G8 Science Academies Joint Statement (June 2006)

Science of academies in the G8 countries as well as in China, India, Brazil and South Africa issued a joint statement on “energy” and “infectious diseases” in June 2006 prior to the July summit in St. Petersburg. In advance of an annual G8 summit, scientists of various countries get together to exchange their views on how to solve problems facing the human beings and issue a joint statement for consideration by world leaders.

<http://www.scj.go.jp/ja/topics/g8/index.html>

Holding of international conferences and symposia

Since 2003, the SCJ has hosted an international symposium annually on “science and technology for sustainability” to prepare recommendations on roles of scientists. In September 2006, a symposium was held in Kyoto under the theme of “global innovation and ecosystem.” Since 1953, the SCJ has hold international conferences of great academic importance in Japan jointly with domestic academies and research institutes, usually in the presence of Imperial Family members. In 2006, eight international conferences took place. “The 20th International Congress of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology” in June was attended by the Crown Prince and “the 16th International Microscope Congress” in September by the Emperor and Empress.

Highlights of Past Activities

Since its inauguration, the SCJ has submitted numerous recommendations and reports, announced views on science and technology and obtained results.

As of the end of October 2006, the SCJ submitted 829 recommendations, requests and statements, and published 426 reports.

Major recommendations, requests and reports

- Request to the government on “three principles of atomic energy utilization for peace” (1954)
incorporated into the Atomic Energy Basic Law
- Implementation of the International Geophysical Year, an official request to the Prime Minister (1955) of the Antarctic region observation project
(Launch of the Antarctic region observation project in 1956)
- Recommendation on “prevention of official documents from being dispersed and lost” (1959)
(Establishment of the National Archives in 1971)
- Recommendation on “promotion of research on brain and related sciences” (1996)
(Foundation of the Brain Science Research Center at RIKEN (Institute of Chemical and Physical Research))
- Recommendation on “promotion of computer science research” (1997)
(Establishment of the National Information Science Research Institute under the Ministry of Education (the predecessor of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Sciences and Technology) in 2000)
- Request to the government on “specific measures for improving research environment for female scientists” (2000)
- Request to the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Sciences and Technology on “incorporation of national universities and shared laboratory facilities attached to universities” (2003)
- Report on “description and estimation of multiple-functions of fisheries and fishing villages related to the global environment and human lives” in response to an inquiry from the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2004)
- Recommendation on “ensuring safety at a time of an earthquake in large cities” (2005)

Major statements and appeals

- “Declaration of Resolve as Scientists at the inauguration of the Science Council of Japan” at the 1st General Assembly (1949)
(This serves as a fundamental principle of the SCJ today)
- Declaration of “The SCJ on International Cooperation in Science”(1961)
(5 principles: contribution to peace, worldwide, independent, equal, open)
- Declaration of “The SCJ on the Basic Principles of International Scientific Exchange”(1988)
- Report on “Dignified Death” (1994)
- Informal view by the President on “The Basic Science and Technology Plan” and “Abolition of The Book Reprinting System ” (1996)
- “Report on Hanshin-Awaji Great Earthquake by an ad-hoc committee” (1997)
- Informal view by the President on “Securing University Facilities and Equipment Expenses ” ,
“Review of National Testing and Research Institutions” and “Accreditation of Engineering Education and Qualifications” (1998)
- Informal view by the President on “The Promotion of Research Projects Requiring Global Perspectives and The Establishment of Overall Science and Technology Policies” (1999)
- Announcement of “Promotion of Equal Opportunities for and Treatment of Men and Women Participating in The SCJ” and
“Towards a Comprehensive Solution to Problems in Education and The Environment Based on a Recognition of Human Dignity and Self-esteem” (2000)
- Informal view by the President on “Promotion of Technology for The Disposal of Abandoned Chemical Weapons” (2002)
- Statement “Japan Perspective” (2002)
(Statement from a viewpoint of scientists on measures to realize sustainable development of human society)
- Statement “Toward dialog with society” (2004)
(An appeal for scientists to hold dialog with society, especially children of our future, in order to help them have a dream about science)
- Statement “Gist of Japan’s policy on Science and Technology” (2005)
(Sequel to Japan Perspective, presenting a national vision designed to establish Japan as a nation with dignity and obtain trust from other Asian countries)
- “G8 Science Academies’ joint statement “global response to climate change” and “science and technology for African development” in advance of the G8 summit in Gleneagles, England (2005)
(A landmark attempt by scientists to appeal to leaders of the developed countries for solution of global problems facing the human beings in the 21st century)
- G8 Science Academies’ joint statement “energy sustainability and security” and “avian influenza and infectious diseases” in advance of the G8 summit in St. Petersburg, Russia (2006)
- Statement “Code of Conduct for Scientists” (2006)
(Code of Conduct for scientists to conduct independent and autonomous research under trust and commitment from society)

List of SCJ Members



President
Ichiro Kanazawa



Vice-President:
Makoto Asashima
(in charge of organizational
management)



Vice-President
Kotaro Suzumura
(in charge of contacts with
government)



Vice-President
Norihisa Doi
(in charge of international activities)

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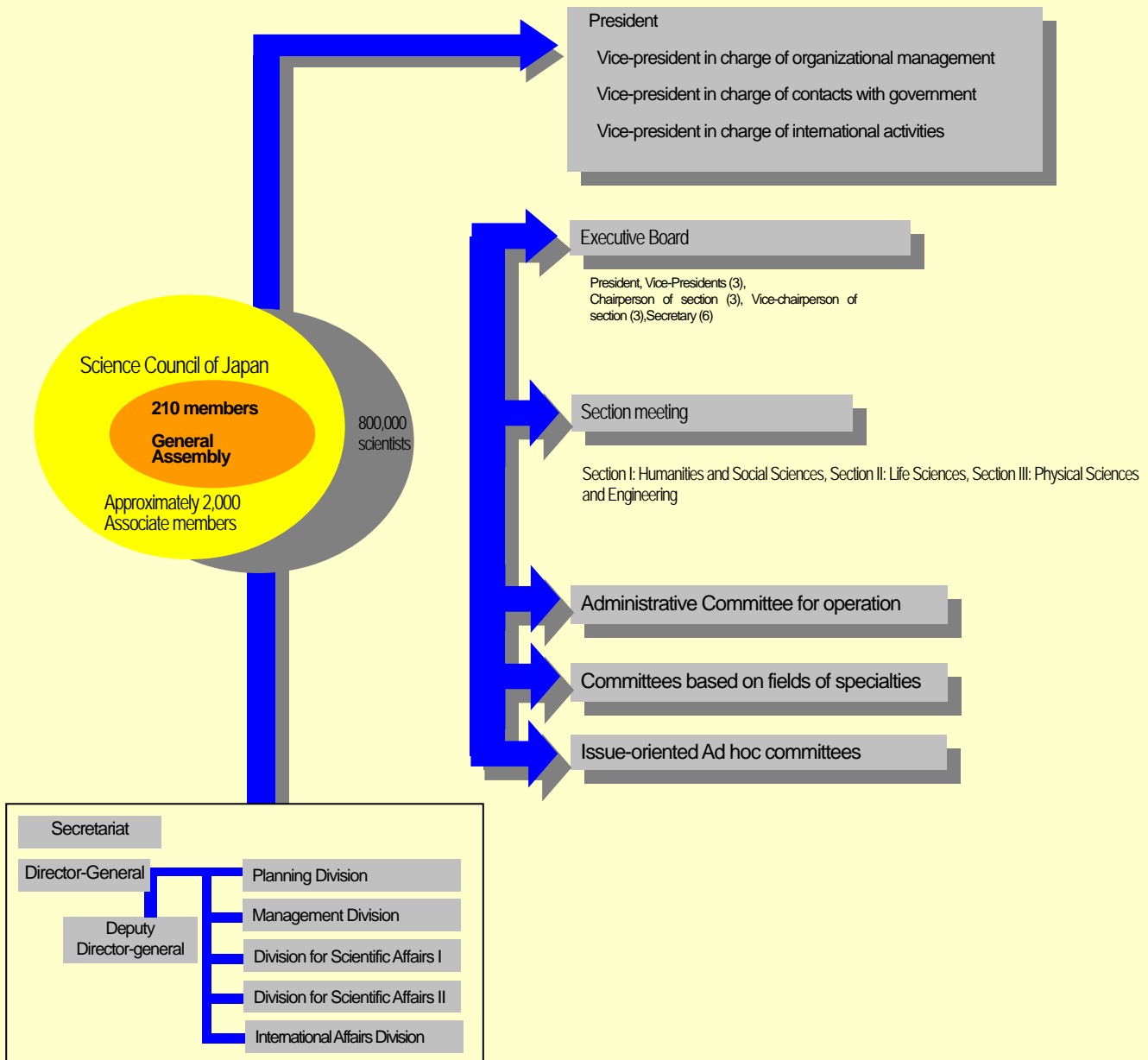
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Genki Yagawa (general engineering)
Kenji Yamaji (general engineering)
Yoshio Waseda (material engineering)

Organization of SCJ



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 Public Relations,
 Planning Division,
 Secretariat,
 Science Council of Japan

〒106-8555
 7-22-34, Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo
 TEL 03-3403-1906
 FAX 03-3403-6224
 URL : <http://www.scj.go.jp>
 E-mail : info@scj.go.jp

