



**Proceedings of 2011 Blue Planet Prize  
Commemorative Lectures**

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**af** 公益財団法人 旭硝子財団  
THE ASAHI GLASS FOUNDATION

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### 2011 Blue Planet Prize Commemorative Lectures

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## ***MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD***

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I would like to thank you all for taking the time to attend the 2011 Blue Planet Prize Commemorative Lectures. We are honored to have participants from so many different fields present today.

The Asahi Glass Foundation strives to contribute to the creation of a richer, more vibrant society. To achieve this objective, the Foundation has introduced a variety of activities under the wings of its two major programs, the research grant program and the commendation program.

In the area of research assistance, the Foundation has been offering grants to university researchers in the area of applied chemistry since its establishment in 1933. Later, the scope of its research assistance has been expanded to cover all areas of natural sciences and into human and social sciences as well.

The commendation program consists of the Blue Planet Prize, which was created to recognize individuals and organizations that have made substantial contributions toward solving global environmental problems. Through this international award, we hope to raise awareness about environmental problems and to encourage individual action in the search for solutions since its start in 1992. The 20th Blue Planet Prize was awarded yesterday. I would like to thank many people who have supported our efforts to date, and particularly those who helped make yesterday's event a success.

To commemorate the prize recipients, we have asked Dr. Jane Lubchenco (USA) to give a lecture, which will be followed by a questions-and-answers session moderated by Professor Hiroyuki Yoshikawa, Director-General, Center for Research and Development Strategy, Japan Science and Technology Agency. Then, Mr. Bunker Roy, Founder of the Barefoot College (Founded in India) will give his lecture, followed by a questions-and-answers session moderated by Professor Katsunori Suzuki, Environment Preservation Center, Kanazawa University.

In closing, I would like to thank the award recipients and the moderators for being with us today. I hope that today's commemorative lectures will inspire a fuller understanding of global environmental problems and a renewed search for solutions.

Tetsuji Tanaka  
Chairman  
The Asahi Glass Foundation

- Date & Time: November 10, 2011  
1:20-5:10p.m. (Admittance form 0:50p.m.)
- Place: U Thant International Conference Hall at the United Nations University

## ***PROGRAM***

- 13:20    Opening  
Awards Ceremony Short Film Presentation  
Remarks by Mr. Tetsuji Tanaka, Chairman of the Asahi Glass Foundation
- 13:35    **2011 Award Winner's Lecture, and Questions and Answers Session**  
Dr. Jane Lubchenco
- Q&A Session: Coordinated by Professor Hiroyuki Yoshikawa  
Director-General, Center for Research and Development Strategy, Japan Science and Technology Agency
- 15:10    Intermission
- 15:30    **2011 Award Winner's Lecture, and Questions and Answers Session**  
Mr. Bunker Roy, Founder of the Barefoot College
- Q&A Session: Coordinated by Professor Katsunori Suzuki  
Environment Preservation Center, Kanazawa University
- 17:10    Closing

Presentation Coordinator for Dr. Jane Lubchenco

### **Professor Hiroyuki Yoshikawa**

Director-General of the Center for Research and Development Strategy, Japan Science and Technology Agency

Graduated from the Department of Precision Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, the University of Tokyo in 1956, with a PhD in Engineering.

After working for Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd. and RIKEN, he became associate professor and then professor of Faculty of Engineering, the University of Tokyo, and was then elected as Dean, Faculty of Engineering, the University of Tokyo in 1989.

In 1993, Prof. Yoshikawa became the 25<sup>th</sup> president of the University of Tokyo, in which capacity he developed the scheme for Kashiwa Campus. He retired from this position in 1997. Awarded the Japan Prize in 1997. In the same year, he was named president of the Science Council of Japan, and then in 1998, president of the University of the Air. In 1999, he became the first Japanese president of the International Council for Science (ICSU). Prof. Yoshikawa also held positions such as president of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and president of the International Academy for Production Engineering (CIRP). He was awarded an Officier of the Legion d' Honneur in 2000 and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure in 2008.



Prof. Yoshikawa is an advocate of general design theory, which seeks to develop an interdisciplinary approach to engineering, from precision to robot engineering. He is also involved in design education and Intelligent Manufacturing Systems (IMS), or global research based on academic-industry collaboration led by general design theory and the general theory of structure. Among his many other activities, Prof. Yoshikawa also developed the proposal for the “Decade of Education for Sustainable Development” for UNESCO. He has made an incomparable contribution to the international community.

Key publications include: *Full Research*, University of Tokyo Press, 2009; *New Roles of Scientists*, Iwanami Shoten, Publishers, 2002; *Techno Globe*, Kogyo Chosakai Publishing Co., Ltd., 1996; *Goals for Technology and Education*, Iwanami Shoten, Publishers, 2001; and *Robots and People*, NHK Publishing Co., Ltd., 1985.

Presentation Coordinator for Mr. Bunker Roy, Founder of the Barefoot College

### **Professor Katsunori Suzuki**

Professor of the Environment Preservation Center of the Kanazawa University

Professor Suzuki, after graduating Tokyo University, joined the Environment Agency (now the Ministry of the Environment) of Japan in 1976 and since then he has been working on environmental issues.

In the Ministry of the Environment and relevant agencies, he worked in such areas as environmental impact assessment (EIA), environmental pollution control programs and environmental planning at local levels, waste management and promotion of recycling. Since 1988, he has been mainly working for global environmental issues, including climate change, ozone layer protection, acid deposition and transboundary air pollution, deforestation, desertification etc.



As for his international activities, Prof. Suzuki worked on integration of environmental aspects into development planning and promotion of EIA in Asian and Pacific countries at the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN/ESCAP) in 1985-1988, review of EIA for the Bank's investment projects and promotion of Asian metropolitan environment improvement programs at the World Bank in 1992-1995, education for sustainable development (ESD) at the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) in 2002-2007. Since 1998, he has been continuously working on transboundary air pollution problems in East Asia, especially for the establishment and implementation of the Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET).

Prof. Suzuki has been working at the Kanazawa University since September 2007. In the university, he has been promoting (i) research on a regional framework for cooperative atmospheric management in East Asia, (ii) strengthening of environment/sustainable development components into the university's educational programs and research activities, (iii) support for primary and secondary schools in promoting ESD in Japan especially in Hokuriku area where he is located.

### **Dr. Jane Lubchenco (USA)**

Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere

Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)



*Selection rationale:* For substantial contributions to the understanding of biodiversity and marine ecology and clear demonstration to the world of the importance of the social responsibility of scientists.

#### *Education and Academic and Professional Activities*

1947	Born in USA
1969	B.S. in biology at the Colorado College
1971	M.S. in ecology at the University of Washington
1975	Ph.D. in ecology at Harvard University
1975-1977	Assistant professor at Harvard
1978-1982	Assistant professor at Oregon State University
1978-1984	Research associate, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama
1982-1988	Associate professor of zoology at Oregon State University
1988	Full professor of zoology at Oregon State University
1989-1992	Chairperson of the department of zoology at Oregon State University
1992	President of the Ecological Society of America
1993	Elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences
1993-1996	A John D. And Catherine C. MacArthur Fellow
1993-2009	Distinguished Professor of Zoology, Oregon State University
1994-95, 1999-2000, 2002-2003	A visiting researcher, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand
1995-2009	Wayne and Gladys Valley Professor of Marine Biology, Oregon State University
1996	Elected to the (US) National Academy of Sciences
1996-2006	Member of the National Science Board (Board of Directors for the National Science Foundation); nominated by President Clinton and confirmed by the US Senate
1997	President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science
1998	Elected to the American Philosophical Society
2002-2005	President of the International Council for Science
2002	Elected to the European Academy of Sciences
2004	Elected Foreign Member of the Royal Society (UK)
	Elected Associate Member of the Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS)
2007	Elected Corresponding Member of the Academia Chilena de Ciencias (Chilean Academy of Sciences)
2009-present	Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

#### *Major Awards Received*

1979	Awarded the George Mercer Award from the Ecological Society of America for the best paper on ecology published in 1978
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1992	Pew Scholar in Conservation and the Environment
2002	Heinz Award for the Environment, Heinz Family Foundation
2003	Nierenberg Prize for Science in the Public Interest, Scripps Institution of Oceanography Highly Cited Researcher in Ecology/Environment, ISI
2004	The Distinguished Scientist Award from the American Institute of Biological Sciences
2005	The Public Understanding of Science and Technology Award from the American Association for the Advancement of Science
2008	The Zayed International Prize for the Environment, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
2010	Peter Benchley Ocean Award for Excellence in Policy, Blue Frontier Newsmaker of the Year, the scientific journal <i>Nature</i>
2011	Public Understanding of Science Award, the <i>Exploratorium</i>

As a biologist and ecologist, Dr. Jane Lubchenco has contributed a legacy of research that offers profound insight into the way in which marine organisms interact with one another and adapt to their environments. Her outstanding scientific research has demonstrated that human activities have changed the physical structure, chemistry and biology of our planet, and that these changes in turn affect human well-being. She has been a leader in encouraging industries and governments to develop new methods and technologies that will reduce threats to the global environment. Dr. Lubchenco is most widely recognized for her efforts to bridge the gap between scientists and society.

Dr. Lubchenco has left a tremendous impact on the scientific community as well as the general public by showing clearly that while science should be rigorous and objective, scientists must not ignore their responsibility to communicate their knowledge about how the Earth is changing and help develop solutions to minimize adverse impacts. She is an excellent role model, a contemporary environmental scientist of great responsibility, integrity, and commitment.

Dr. Lubchenco was born December 4, 1947, in Denver, Colorado. She entered Colorado College in 1965, where she majored in biology and received her B.S. in 1969. She earned her M.S. in ecology from the University of Washington in 1971 and completed a Ph.D. in ecology at Harvard University in 1975.

Dr. Lubchenco worked as an assistant professor at Harvard from 1975 until 1977. With grants from the National Science Foundation, she conducted research in New England and Panama. She was a visiting professor at the Discovery Bay Marine Laboratory in Jamaica, and a research associate at the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute in Panama.

In the early 1970s, she married Dr. Bruce Menge, who is also an ecologist. In 1978, Dr. Lubchenco and her husband moved to Corvallis, Oregon, to become Assistant Professors at Oregon State University. They pioneered a novel solution for academic career couples by splitting a single professorship into two half-time, tenure-track positions. This arrangement enabled each of them to teach, do research, and spend significant amounts of time with their children. They have two sons. During this period, she did field research in Panama for six years, which resulted in a number of highly cited papers about the ecology of plant-herbivore interactions, predator-prey interactions, algal ecology and community ecology.

In 1979, Dr. Lubchenco and her husband won the George Mercer Award from the Ecological Society of America for the best paper on ecology published in 1978.

In the 1980s, Dr. Lubchenco became a visiting professor in ecology at the University of Antofagasta in Chile and the Institute of Oceanology in Qingdao, China. From 1982 to 1984, she also served as a council member of the Ecological Society of America. In 1988, she was promoted to full professor of zoology at Oregon State University, where she was chairperson of the department of zoology at Oregon State University from 1989 to 1992. She taught and conducted research at Oregon State University until 2009.

Dr. Lubchenco's highly influential research contributions include topics such as marine ecosystem services, the relationship between biodiversity and ecosystem functioning, causes and consequences of climatic change, the design of marine reserves, aquaculture, dead zones, and the interface between economics and ecology. One of her most important contributions to science is the "Sustainable Biosphere Initiative." This multi-authored report, published in 1991, highlights climate change, biodiversity, and sustainability science as priorities for ecological research because of their relevance to solving global problems.

For her pioneering scientific work and social activities, Dr. Lubchenco has won numerous awards. She was elected president of the Ecological Society of America in 1992 and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) in 1997. In her address as president of AAAS, Dr. Lubchenco introduced the seminal concept of a "social contract" between scientists and society in 1997. She outlined the intimate connections between the environment and human health, the economy, social justice, and national security. According to the "contract," scientists should make a commitment to exert all the power of science to discover new knowledge, to communicate existing and new understanding to the public and policy makers, and to help society transition to a more sustainable biosphere.

Through concepts like the "social contract," Dr. Lubchenco seeks to incorporate sound and clearly stated scientific ecological principles into responsibly enacted public policy. She has shown that the environment is too great an issue for partisanship, because its condition affects us all.

Dr. Jane Lubchenco is now Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). She is the first woman and the first marine ecologist to lead NOAA.

NOAA seeks to understand and predict changes in the oceans and atmosphere, to use that knowledge to save lives and property and contribute to the economy, and to be good stewards of oceans and coasts.

### **Barefoot College (Founded in India)**

*Selection rationale:* Having supported rural villagers in underdeveloped nations and created a model for autonomous regional social development through unique educational programs that emphasize traditional ideas and self-respect.



#### *Major Awards Received*

2003	Ashden Awards
2006	Alcan Prize
2009	Sierra Club Award
	Robert Hill Award

Established in 1972, the Barefoot College has a long history providing basic services and solutions to problems in rural communities. The ultimate objective of the college is to help these communities achieve self-sufficiency and sustainability. These 'Barefoot Solutions' can be broad, encompassing solar energy, water, education, health care, rural handicrafts, people's action, communication, women's empowerment, and wasteland development. All Barefoot initiatives are planned and implemented by a network of rural men and women. Because the College believes that it must be based in the village as well as managed and owned by those whom it serves. Those who teach and help rural communities are known as 'Barefoot Professionals', and they defy social stereotypes as to the ability of rural communities and people. It is noteworthy that these Barefoot Professionals have been exemplifying an environmentally sustainable and energy-efficient life realized not only in India but in other developing countries. The most precious and irreplaceable achievement of the Barefoot College is that it enables people to help themselves and live with dignity and self respect.

#### **History and values of the college**

In the late 1960s, a very small group of individuals in India sought an alternative ways of living, thinking about, and looking for rural solutions. After a long and difficult period of trial and error, the group began a process of re-learning life in remote villages with the villagers themselves.

By the early 1970s, urban educated persons and professionals started their own search for working models. However, they were not all successful. While some individuals chose to live in villages, others thought it better to base themselves in the big towns and cities of India. At that time, the idea of living and work in villages was considered 'crazy and daring'. Even with considerable opposition from their parents, they chose an alternative way of life.

Founder Bunker Roy was one person who came to rural community and chose to live there. In 1972, he and other educated people were given permission to collectively register as the Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC), today known as "Barefoot College". The name emphasises the organisation's commitment to poor, neglected, and marginalized sections of society.

In 1972, forty-five acres of Government land and an abandoned Tuberculosis Sanatorium (consisting of 21 buildings) was leased from the Government at Re.1 a month, to serve as a campus. The Barefoot College started working in the village of Tilonia in Rajasthan, with a population of about 2,000 people.

When it was founded, most people working at the College were geologists, economists, doctors, medical and social workers, chartered accountants, graduates and post graduates from universities, who were determined to serve in the villages. Local participation was limited to men, as the College was misunderstood as a missionary organization seeking conversions.

Members of the College focused on trying to identify the needs and priorities of village communities to improve their standard of living and quality of life. The idea was to upgrade their existing traditional skills and knowledge through training, and to help them take control over basic services at the grassroots level. The College struggled and campaigned for justice and the fair application of law, as well as to bring transparency and public accountability to rural communities in whose name the funds were received.

### **Rise of the Barefoot College**

The early 1980s saw a substantial change in the nature of the College work force, with locals forming 80% of the organization. Local people were gradually were taking charge of the activities and initiatives right from planning to completion, reducing on the need external aid and learning to self sufficient.

The Barefoot College aimed to adopt a new approach to and understanding of social work and community development, by using the local skills to achieve sustainable people-centric and participatory development. The importance of respect the wisdom of traditional knowledge was fully understood and moulds it with the involvement of rural communities to meet their needs. It identified and worked with only poor and marginalised farmers, landless peasants, rural artisans, women, children, and scheduled castes and tribes as its target groups.

### **Barefoot Campus**

In 1977, the College acquired eight acres of land for its new campus in Tilonia. The campus was constructed between 1980 and 1986, and was designed by a team of rural Barefoot architects, masons, blacksmiths, farmers, and members of women groups, who all worked together through the difficult basic design of the campus.

One example of the eco-friendly construction of the campus is that all rooftops were designed to connect one underground water tank with the capacity to collect 400,000 litres of rain water. This tank was constructed under an amphitheatre to utilise the space more efficiently. Overflow from the tank was designed to be directed to open wells.

### **Basic values**

The Barefoot College has been providing simple solutions to rural problems based on five non-negotiable values: equality, collective decision-making, self-reliance, decentralization, and austerity. For example, the salary structure of the organization is set according to basic values, irrespective of caste and class barriers. People eat in the same mess and wash their own plates. The Barefoot College has also been very flexible in learning from its own mistakes and adapting to changing times.

Although most of the people involved with the Barefoot College are living on less than \$1 a day, the College trains them to be self-sufficient, which enables them to live with dignity and self respect. This appears to be the secret and source of the success of the College, with its impressive history. The most powerful technique that the College has been using is the 'learn and relearn' method that enables people to adopt new ideas flexibly without being afraid of making mistakes. Thus the organization has laid a solid foundation for itself.

The Blue Planet Prize is an annual award given in recognition of individuals and organizations that have contributed to solving global environmental problems through outstanding achievements in scientific research and its application. The Foundation awarded the first prize in 1992 to express its appreciation for the achievements of the winners and to help raise awareness of and interest in environmental issues throughout the world. Each year two award recipients are chosen, and each winner receives a certificate of merit, a commemorative trophy, and a supplementary award of ¥50 million.

## Target

The prize recognizes outstanding achievement contributing to the solution of all aspects of global environmental problems as well as to the realization of conservation and restoration of the global environment and a sustainable society through significant contributions in observation, analysis, prediction, assessment, and remediation in the natural sciences, humanities and social sciences, and interdisciplinary fields.

## Candidacy Eligibility

- Living citizens of all nations, irrespective of gender or religion, are eligible for the Blue Planet Prize.
- The award is open to individuals, groups of individuals, and organizations. Groups will be nominated under the name of one of the group members.

## Selection Process

- Each year, from August to October, nominations are accepted from nominators around the world.
- The Selection Committee meets several times over an approximate six-month period to choose candidates. The candidates are then passed on to the Presentation Committee, which comprises Directors, for its opinion and approval. Next, the Board of Directors and Councillors reach a final decision on who the winners shall be.

## Past Blue Planet Prize Laureates

**1992 Dr. Syukuro Manabe** (USA) Member of the Senior Executive Service of the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
*Selection rationale: Pioneering research for predicting climate change by numerical models and quantifying the effects of greenhouse gases*

**International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)**(Founded in the UK)

*Selection rationale: Pioneering scientific research and implementation activities for the realization of sustainable development in a wide range of fields, including agriculture, energy, and urban planning*

**1993 Dr. Charles D. Keeling** (USA) Professor, Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego

*Selection rationale: Many years of research into atmospheric and oceanic carbon dioxide levels and their precise measurement and analysis, yielding a vast body of data on global warming*

**IUCN—The World Conservation Union** (Headquartered in Switzerland)

*Selection rationale: Outstanding research and the application of scientific strategies to the conservation of natural resources and the promotion of biological diversity on an international scale*

**1994 Prof. Dr. Eugen Seibold** (Germany) Professor Emeritus at the University of Kiel

*Selection rationale: Major contributions to the understanding of global environmental problems through research in the field of marine geology, including the analysis of ocean sediments, the study of the exchange of carbon dioxide between the oceans and the atmosphere, and predictions of regional desertification*

**Mr. Lester R. Brown** (USA) Founder and President of the Worldwatch Institute

*Selection rationale: Formulation of solutions to global environmental problems based on scientific analysis and contributions to international awareness of food shortages, sustainable energy resources, and the need for an "environmental revolution"*

**1995 Dr. Bert Bolin** (Sweden) Professor Emeritus at the University of Stockholm; Chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climatic Change (IPCC)

*Selection rationale: Pioneering research into the carbon cycle, which affects the oceans, the atmosphere, and ecosystems, and major contributions to worldwide climate policy formation*

**Mr. Maurice F. Strong** (Canada) Chairman of the Earth Council

*Selection rationale: International leadership in conceptualizing sustainable development and forming global-scale implementation strategies based on findings of scientific research into environmental problems*

- 1996 Dr. Wallace S. Broecker** (USA) Newberry Professor of Geology, Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University  
*Selection rationale: The discovery of the global ocean current known as the "great conveyor belt" and other pioneering research into global ocean currents, ocean chemical cycles, especially the carbon cycle, and the ocean's influence on global climate changes*
- M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation** (Founded in India)  
*Selection rationale: Leading the way toward the realization of sustainable agriculture and rural development through research into soil improvement and genetic engineering of plant species and the application of these findings*
- 1997 Dr. James E. Lovelock** (UK) Honorary Visiting Fellow of Green College, Oxford University  
*Selection rationale: Pioneering the detection and measurement of trace substances in the atmosphere in addition to formulating the Gaia Hypothesis of earth science, which has helped stimulate interest in the environment*
- Conservation International (CI)** (Headquartered in Washington, D.C., USA)  
*Selection rationale: Protecting the earth's biological diversity through research into ways to conserve ecosystems while improving the lives of local people*
- 1998 Prof. Mikhail I. Budyko** (Russia) Head of the Division for Climate Change Research, State Hydrological Institute  
*Selection rationale: Founding the field of physical climatology, the quantitative analysis of climate change, and making early predictions of global warming*
- Mr. David R. Brower** (USA) Chairman of the Earth Island Institute  
*Selection rationale: Pioneering in environmental activism, educating the general public about the science of environmental conservation and setting an important precedent for international environmental non-profit organizations*
- 1999 Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich** (USA) Director of the Center of Conservation Biology, Stanford University  
*Selection rationale: Co-founding the new science of conservation biology, co-authoring the theory of co-evolution and promoting environmental conservation by warning of a population explosion*
- Prof. Qu Geping** (China) Chairman of the Environmental Protection and Resources Conservation Committee of the National People's Congress of China  
*Selection rationale: Establishing the legal framework for environmental protection in China based on scientific research and his conservation efforts throughout that vast country*
- 2000 Dr. Theo Colborn** (USA) Senior Scientist and Director, Wildlife and Contaminants Program, World Wildlife Fund  
*Selection rationale: Systematic research revealing the risk that "endocrine disruptors" pose to humans and wildlife and warning about the threat of these synthetic chemicals*
- Dr. Karl-Henrik Robèrt** (Sweden) Chairman of The Natural Step (NGO)  
*Selection rationale: Scientifically formulating the principles and theoretical framework required to establish a sustainable society and enhancing the environmental awareness of businesses, municipalities and others*
- 2001 Lord (Robert) May of Oxford** (Australia) President of Royal Society of London  
*Selection rationale: For developing mathematical ecology, the means to predict changes in animal populations that serves as a fundamental tool for ecological conservation planning*
- Dr. Norman Myers** (UK) Honorary Visiting Fellow of Green College, Oxford University  
*Selection rationale: For ongoing leadership in warning about new environmental problems, such as the mass extinction of species, and stating the criteria for a society that attaches importance to environmental conservation*
- 2002 Prof. Harold A. Mooney** (USA) Professor, Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University  
*Selection rationale: For pioneering work in field of plant physiological ecology, for providing objective measures of how plant ecologies are influenced by their environments, and for his conservation efforts*
- Prof. J. Gustave Speth** (USA) Dean and Professor, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University  
*Selection rationale: For a lifetime of creative and visionary leadership in the search for science-based solutions to global environmental problems and for pioneering efforts to bring these issues, including global climate change, to broad international attention*
- 2003 Dr. Gene E. Likens** (USA) President and Director, Institute of Ecosystem Studies  
**Dr. F. Herbert Bormann** (USA) Oastler Professor of Ecosystem Ecology, Emeritus, Yale University  
*Selection rationale: For pioneering an approach that has become a model for the scientific world, and for the comprehensive understanding of ecosystems through long-term measurement of the flows of water and chemical substances in watersheds*
- Dr. Vo Quy** (Vietnam) Professor, Center for Natural Resources Management and Environmental Studies, Vietnam National University, Hanoi  
*Selection rationale: For investigating the war-damaged forests of Vietnam and for the dedication to its restoration and conservation, as well as for the development of environmental laws and the contributions to the conservation of wildlife*

- 2004 Dr. Susan Solomon** (USA) Senior Scientist, Aeronomy Laboratory, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration  
*Selection rationale: For pioneering work in identifying the mechanism that produces the Antarctic ozone hole and momentous contributions towards the protection of the ozone layer*
- Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland** (Norway) Chairman WCED (World Commission on Environment and Development); Former Prime Minister of Norway/Director-General Emeritus, WHO  
*Selection rationale: For putting forward globally the innovative concept of sustainable development, an idea that aims to balance environmental conservation with economic growth*
- 2005 Prof. Sir Nicholas Shackleton** (UK) Emeritus Professor, Department of Earth Sciences, University of Cambridge; Former Head of Godwin Laboratory for Quaternary Research  
*Selection rationale: For his contributions to palaeoclimatology, particularly in identifying the glacial - interglacial climatic cycles and identifying the role of carbon dioxide as well as changes in the Earth's orbit in causing them; this aids us in better predicting future climate changer*
- Dr. Gordon Hisashi Sato** (USA) Director Emeritus, W. Alton Jones Cell Science Center Inc.; Chairman of the board, A&G Pharmaceutical, Inc.; President, Manzanar Project Corporation  
*Selection rationale: For developing a new mangrove planting technology in Eritrea and through its utilization thus showing the possibility of building a sustainable local community in the poorest area of the world*
- 2006 Dr. Akira Miyawaki** (Japan) Director, Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE); Emeritus Professor, Yokohama National University  
*Selection rationale: For establishing a theory to restore and to reconstruct forests based on the concept of "Potential natural vegetation" and by implementing the theory succeeded in reconstructing disaster-preventing environment-conserving forests and tropical forests, contributed in restoring the green on earth*
- Dr. Emil Salim** (Indonesia) Professor, Faculty of Economics and Post Graduate Course, University of Indonesia; Former Minister of Population and Environment, Republic of Indonesia  
*Selection rationale: For contributing in establishing the concept of sustainable development and furthering global environmental policies through various United Nations' committees especially as the chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development*
- 2007 Professor Joseph L. Sax** (USA) Professor Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley  
*Selection rationale: For drafting the world's first modern environmental law based on public trust doctrine supporting citizen action for protection of the environment, and for his pioneering contributions in development of the theory of environmental protection law and in establishing environmental laws internationally*
- Dr. Amory B. Lovins** (USA) Chairman and Chief Scientist, Rocky Mountain Institute  
*Selection rationale: For his contributions to leading global energy strategy for protection of the global environment by efficient utilization of energy through his advocacy of the "soft energy path" and invention of the Hypercar*
- 2008 Dr. Claude Lorius** (France) Director Emeritus of Research, CNRS, Member of the French Academy of Sciences  
*Selection rationale: For his contribution in disclosing past climate change based on polar ice sheet core analysis and in discovering the relation between climate change during glacial and interglacial periods and atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, indicating its current unprecedentedly high level and warning a consequent global warming*
- Professor José Goldemberg** (Brazil) Professor, Institute of Electrotechnics and Energy, University of São Paulo  
 Former Rector, University of São Paulo  
*Selection rationale: For making major contributions in formulating and implementing many policies associated with improvements on energy use and conservation, in devising a pioneering concept of "technological leapfrogging" for the developing countries for their sustainable development and in exhibiting strong leadership in preparation for the 1992 Rio Earth Summit*
- 2009 Professor Hirofumi Uzawa** (Japan) Member of The Japan Academy, Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo  
*Selection rationale: As a theoretical framework for confronting environmental issues such as global warming, he has advocated the concept of Social Common Capital, which contributed to pioneering and highly original achievements from a very early stage*
- Lord (Nicholas) Stern of Brentford** (UK) Professor, The London School of Economics  
*Selection rationale: Having reported the economic and social impact of and actions against climate change in The Economics of Climate Change with the approach of using cutting edge natural sciences and economics, he provided a clear cut policy regarding the global warming, which has had a major impact on the world*

**2010 Dr. James Hansen** (USA) Director at Goddard Institute for Space Studies (NASA), Adjunct professor in the Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences at Columbia University

*Selection rationale: Having predicted global warming in the early stage and warned that it would very probably cause destructive results for life on Earth, he called on the governments and the public to take immediate action to reduce and mitigate the impact of climate change*

**Dr. Robert Watson** (UK) Chief Scientific Adviser of the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Chair of Environmental Science and Science Director at Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, the University of East Anglia

*Selection rationale: Having organized the famous scientific project to derive scientific evidence of the depletion of the Ozone Layer, he eventually endorsed the Montreal Protocol. Later as Chair of IPCC, he played a significant role in coordinating and bridging science and policy for protecting the world environment*

(Information on past Blue Planet Prize laureates corresponds to their titles and positions at the time Prize was awarded.)

## Mission

The Asahi Glass Foundation strives to contribute to the creation of a society that can transmit the genuine wealth of human civilization by supporting advanced research in the fields of science and technology and by recognizing efforts to solve environmental issues that call for global solutions.

## Programs

### 1. Research Grant Program

- a. Natural Sciences Research Grants\*
- b. Humanities and Social Sciences Grants\*
- c. Task Oriented Research Grants
- d. Environmental Research: The Kondo Grant
- e. Overseas Research Grants (Thailand and Indonesia)
- f. Research Grant Presentation ceremony and Seminar on Research Findings

\* Research Encouragement Grants, Continuation Grants for Young Researchers and Continuation Grants for Outstanding Projects

### 2. Commendation Program

- a. Blue Planet Prize, an international environmental award
  - Awards ceremony
  - Commemorative lectures
- b. Other environment-related activities
  - Annual survey: "Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind"
  - Information about environment-related events, including "Round Table Conference on Global Environment Problems" and publications

### 3. Publications

- Annual Report & *af News*
- Related issues for Research Grant Program and Commendation Program

## History of the Asahi Glass Foundation

1933 The Asahi Glass Co., Ltd., establishes the Asahi Foundation for Chemical Industry Promotion.

1934 The Asahi Foundation for Chemical Industry Promotion gains recognition as a nonprofit organization and increases its basic endowment to ¥1 million.

The Foundation begins extending research grants to university researchers in the field of applied chemistry.

1961 The Foundation changes its name to the Asahi Glass Foundation for Industrial Technology.

1982 The Foundation begins research grants for Chulalongkorn University, Thailand.

1988 The Foundation begins research grants for Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia.

1990 To support the expansion of its activities, the Foundation revises its funding program and changes its name to the Asahi Glass Foundation.

The Foundation begins extending comprehensive research grants.

1991 The Foundation diversifies its natural sciences research grants to other fields of than applied chemistry.

1992 The first annual Blue Planet Prize awards ceremony is held. The first annual "Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind" is conducted.

The Foundation begins providing research grants to the fields of humanities and social sciences

The first seminar presenting findings from Foundation-granted research in Thailand is held at Chulalongkorn University.

The Foundation begins issuing a semiannual newsletter, *af News*, in Japanese and English.

1993 The first seminar presenting findings from Foundation-granted research is held.

- The first seminar on Foundation-assisted research in Indonesia is held at the Institut Teknologi Bandung.  
The foundation inaugurated Endowed Chair in Chemical Engineering at the University of Oklahoma.
- 1994 The Foundation publishes *Zaidan 60 Nen no Ayumi*, a history of its first 60 years, in Japanese.
- 1997 The Foundation issues *A Better Future for the Planet Earth*, a publication commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Blue Planet Prize.
- 2002 The Foundation commemorates the 10th anniversary of the Blue Planet Prize.  
Publication of *Toward the Future of the Blue Planet -10-Year History of the Blue Planet Prize*.  
10th anniversary commemorative lectures is held.  
Publication of *A Better Future for the Planet Earth Vol. II*.
- 2006 The Foundation begins "Special Round Table Conference on Global Environment Problems."
- 2007 Publication of *A Better Future for the Planet Earth Vol. III*.
- 2008 The Foundation commences Continuation Grants for Young Researchers, Continuation grants for Outstanding Projects and a Task-Oriented Research Grants.
- 2009 Publication of *Our Vision: Conditions for Survival* in Japanese and in English  
The Foundation becomes a Public Interest Incorporated Foundation.
- 2010 The Foundation begins new grant program "Environmental Research: The Kondo Grant."  
Publication of *Conditions for Survival – Toward a Solar Energy-Based Society Full of Vibrant Life*, in Japanese and English.
- 2011 Publication of *Conditions for Survival* in Chinese.

#### **Financial Information**

Total Assets as of February 28, 2011: ¥37.4 billion

Budget for Activities in Fiscal 2011: ¥686 million

# DIRECTORS AND COUNCILLORS

(as of October 1, 2011)

## Directors

### Chairman

**Tetsuji Tanaka**

Former Senior Executive Vice President, Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.

### Senior Executive Director

**Shunichi Samejima**

Former Head of Secretariat, the Asahi Glass Foundation;  
Former Chief Executive, F2 Chemicals; Former Director Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.

### Trustees

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Professor, Tokyo University of Agriculture, Director General;  
Yamashina Institute for Ornithology

**Kazuhiko Ishimura**

President & CEO, Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.

**Yukiharu Kodama**

President, The Mechanical Social Systems Foundation;  
Former Administrative Vice-minister of International Trade and Industry

**Kazuo Matsushita**

Professor, Kyoto University

**Hideo Miyahara**

Former President, Osaka University;  
President, National Institute of Information and Communications Technology

**Terunobu Miyazaki**

Professor, Tohoku University

**Akio Morishima**

Special Research Advisor, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies;  
Professor Emeritus, Nagoya University

**Hachiro Nakanishi**

Auditor, Professor Emeritus, Tohoku University

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President, RIKEN

**Kenjiro Omura**

Professor, University of Tsukuba

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Honorary Chairman, Toyota Motor Corporation;  
Honorary Chairman, Japan Business Federation

**Hiroyuki Yoshikawa**

Director-General, Center for Research and Development Strategy, Japan Science  
and Technology Agency;  
Former President, Science Council of Japan;  
Former President, The University of Tokyo

### Auditors

**Shigemitsu Miki**

Senior Advisor, former Chairman, The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.;  
Former President, The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

**Masashi Sakamoto**

Former Statutory Auditor, Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.

## Councillors

**Masuo Aizawa**

Executive Member, Council for Science and Technology Policy;  
Professor Emeritus, former President, Tokyo Institute of Technology

**Yohichi Gohshi**

Executive Auditor, University of Tsukuba;  
Former President, National Institute for Environmental Studies;  
Professor Emeritus, The University of Tokyo

**Michiko Imai**

Director, Le Verseau Inc.

**Katsuhisa Kato**

Executive Vice President & CTO, Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.

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Commissioner, Nippon Professional Baseball Organization;  
Former Ambassador to the United States of America

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Chairman, Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.;  
Former President, The University of Tokyo

**Minoru Makihara**

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Mitsubishi Corporation

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Vice-Chairman, The Japan Institute of International Affairs;  
Former Ambassador to the United States of America

**Mamoru Mohri**

Executive Director, National Museum of Emerging Science and Innovation;  
Astronaut

**Keiko Nakamura**

Director General, JT Biohistory Research Hall

**Yuji Nishimi**

Senior Executive Vice President, Asahi Glass Co., Ltd.

**Hitoshi Osaki**

Special Advisor to the President, National Institutes for the Humanities;  
Former Commissioner for Cultural Affairs

**Niro Shimada**

Former Chief Justice, the Supreme Court of Japan

**Tsukasa Shimizu**

Chairman, Tokyo Kasei University;  
Professor Emeritus, former President, Waseda University

**Yuichi Shionoya**

Professor Emeritus, former President, Hitotsubashi University

**Junjiro Takahashi**

Advisor, Academyhills;  
Professor Emeritus, Keio University

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MEMO





公益財団法人 旭硝子財団

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