I. Introduction
   A. USTR, 1985-1990
   B. Tokyo, 1990-2012: AT&T, ADL, Cadence, NCR, Airbus; ACCJ President
   C. CAP (Center for American Progress), 2012-present

II. Increased Attention to Japan Since Abe Cabinet (Dec. 2012)
   A. Earthquake, tsunami, nuclear radiation
   B. Territorial disputes
   C. Economy (“Abenomics”)
   D. National security
   E. History

III. Washington, D.C. View of Abe Government
   A. Positive expectations
      1. Revive economy
      2. Strengthen U.S.-Japan relations
   B. Negative concerns
      1. Historical consciousness
      2. Relations with South Korea and China

IV. Phases
   B. Apr. 2013-Dec. 2013: Wait and see
   D. Apr. 2014-present: Concern

V. The “Good” Abe: “Abenomics” to Revive the Japanese Economy
   A. U.S. support: USG, business, media, economists (e.g., Stiglitz, Krugman, Posen)
   B. Effective PR: D.C., London, NYC, Davos, Paris, etc.

VI. The “Bad” Abe: Revising History (“Sengo regime kara no dakkyaku”)
   A. Yasukuni Shrine
   B. Comfort women, Murayama Statement, Kono Statement
   C. Textbooks and patriotism
   D. Tokyo War Crimes Trial

VII. The “Uncertain” Abe: Security Policy
   A. New National Security Strategy
   B. National Security Council
   C. State Secrets Protection Law
   D. Arms exports
   E. Collective self-defense
   F. Article 9 of Constitution

VIII. U.S. Policy Toward Japan
   A. Bilateral
   B. Regional: Asia Pivot/Rebalance (TPP)
   C. Global
   D. China

IX. Three Concerns
   A. Insularity: Language and culture
   B. Isolation: History
   C. Tunnel vision: Old stereotypes of the U.S.

X. Japan’s Challenges
   A. Understand and engage changing U.S.—diversity of region, gender, age, party, etc.
   B. Engage U.S. substantively on ideas, policies, and shared interests
   C. Coordinate on North Korea, Iran, Russia, etc.
   D. Support educational, cultural, and intellectual exchange with content
   E. Promote youth, women, and non-Japanese in Japanese organizations

XI. Prospects: Enhancing Japan’s Positive Presence in the World