



Dr. Sodei with Dr. Butler at the Symposium on Aging in Osaka, Japan, 1995

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

1996

1997

1998

2002

2003

2004

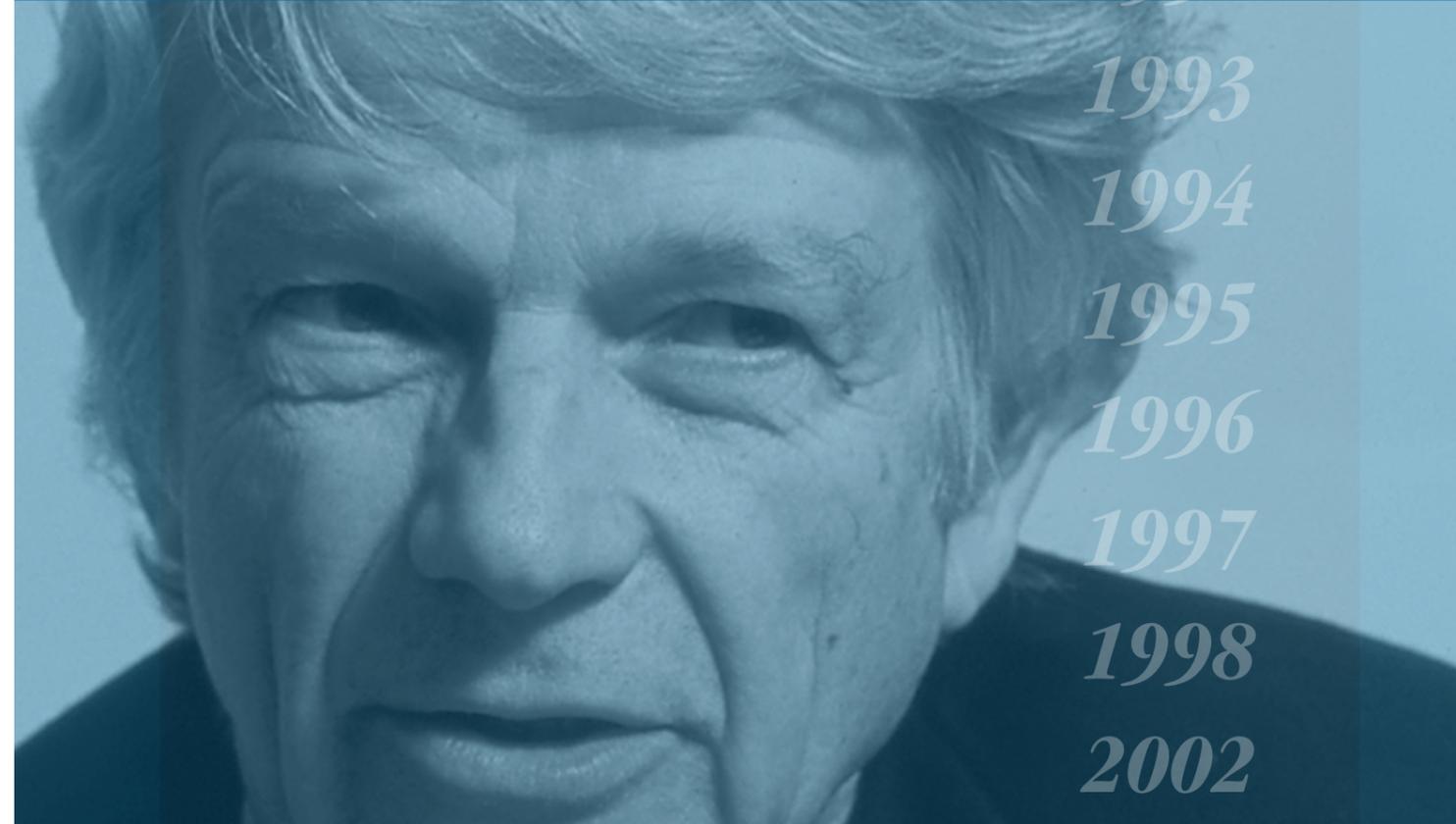
2005

2007

2008

2009

2010



And then...

1990-2010

As a philosopher and Advocate...

1990 (63 years old)

- He established the ILC-USA at Mount Sinai Medical Center. He also organized a seminar series to introduce Japan's Gold Plan, and this was attended by the director of Health and Welfare Bureau for the Elderly at the Ministry of Health and Welfare. Dr. Butler strongly expressed his expectations for Japanese policies on the elderly and energetically called for establishment of a US-Japan joint committee on aging through efforts made to congresspersons and the US Department of Health and Human Services.
- The ILC-Japan, headed by Dr. Hideo Ibe, was established as affiliated to The Japan College of Social Work, and Dr. Butler visited Japan to attend its first board of meeting.
- He visited Japan to attend the seminar series on aging held by the Sasakawa Memorial Foundation.

1991 (64 years old)

- He came to Japan to attend the symposium "Productive Aging" that

celebrated the establishment of the ILCs in Japan and the USA. At this symposium, he strongly advocated the need for a paradigm shift in society and a new value system as population ages.

Playback:
First symposium "Productive Aging" hosted by ILC

Dr. Butler strongly expressed praise and a shared feeling for Dr. Ibe who had developed a unique theory from a perspective of the grand design reform of society.

- He visited Japan to attend the seminar series hosted by the Sasakawa Memorial Foundation.

1992 (65 years old)

- At a conference in New York celebrating the 10th anniversary of the UN World Assembly on Aging, his speech "Reigniting Our Engines for The Future" inspired the audience as he expressed his honest concern about the lack of recognition and slowness of the efforts among developed countries.

- He visited Japan to attend the

seminar series hosted by the Sasakawa Memorial Foundation.

1993 (66 years old)

- The US-Japan Joint Commission on Aging was held in Bethesda. At this conference which was held following the joint government statement on the need for cooperation between the US and Japan to address various issues in aged societies, representatives discussed needs for the exchange not only of researchers but also of human resources, information and knowledge in the private sector with the full cooperation from welfare/ health departments in both countries. Dr. Butler and Dr. Ibe were both appointed to the committee, and the ILCs of both countries assisted the administrative offices.

- Dr. Butler presented "Longevity and Society" as the ILC USA-Japan joint project at the Fifteenth International Congress of Gerontology in Budapest, Hungary. This symposium was initially scheduled as a joint presentation by the presidents of both centers, but Dr. Ibe (president, ILC-Japan) was

unable to participate due to illness.

1994 (67 years old)

- The international symposium "Productive Aging and Economic Growth in Japan and the United States," co-sponsored by the Japan Society, was held in New York. Participants from Japan included the experts like Mr. Masatoshi Abe, Ms. Teruko Kanehira, Mr. Atsushi Seike, Mr. Yasuhiko Yamazaki, Mr. Michio Fukuoka and Dr. Yoshio Gyoten (ILC-Japan board member). In addition to Dr. Butler, participants from the US included policymakers, economists, media representatives and corporate representatives. A conference of experts from Japan and the US was held along with a seminar for the general public. Dr. Butler gave a keynote address which was based on data, refuting the conventional theory that an aged society would devitalize communities.
- He visited Japan to give a keynote address at "International Health Care Forum" commemorating the 120th anniversary of the Yomiuri Shimbun.

While giving his objective analyses on the results and concerns stemming from the "longevity revolution," he pointed out that it was the quality rather than the length of life which should concern us. He then went on to question whether Japan and the US could prepare a social system that would be ready for population aging in the 21st Century.

1995 (68 years old)

- He was appointed as Advisory Committee Chair of the 4th White House Conference on Aging sponsored by President Clinton.
- He visited Japan (Osaka) to participate in the US-Japan expert conference and symposium in this field.

The US-Japan Joint Commission on Aging held for the first time in 1993 later suffered a setback in the US when budgeting became impossible, and Dr. Butler was bitterly disappointed. This conference was held instead, and Japanese and American experts in the fields of health care, social welfare and gerontology presented

clinical results and exchanged opinions and views. The symposium "How Can We Support The Independence of The Elderly" was held in conjunction with the conference, and Dr. Butler proposed 5 points to help the elderly achieve independence.

- He gave a keynote address at the 2nd IFA Global Conference on Ageing in Israel. Under the theme "Global Aging: Challenges and Options for the Next Century", he called for a high quality longevity society on a global scale through assisting developing countries, establishing a new social security system, ensuring job security by work sharing and promoting geriatric medicine. Participants from Japan included Mr. Ichiro Kaneda, the ILC board member and also then-president of Foundation of Social Development for Senior Citizens, and Mr. Yasuhiro Yokota, the executive director of the ILC-Japan.

1996 (69 years old)

- He gave a keynote address at the international symposium "Challenges to the New-Roles of



The Aged – Productive Aging: Is it working?” that was held as part of “Nenrin-pic” in Miyazaki”. In the subsequent dialogue with Mr. Ichiro Kaneda, then-president of Foundation of Social Development for Senior Citizens, he presented the situation in the US regarding attaining health and “Ikigai (i.e. meaning of life, life worth living)” as well as measures taken by individuals, companies and society as a whole.

1997 (70 years old)

- The ILC four-country joint symposium was held at Hammarskjold Auditorium in the United Nations headquarters. Along with UN ambassador Alvarez, the heads of the four ILC centers including Dr. Butler (USA), Mr. Morioka (Japan), Dr. Forette (France) and Baroness Greengross (UK) reported on the current status and issues involving the QOL of the elderly in each country. The joint symposium like this one later became a permanent event for the ILC.
- The ILCs in the US and Japan organized a joint project called Media Project, and a US-Japan

Media Conference was held in New York. Reporters from newspapers, magazines and broadcast media in Japan and the US attended this conference, and lectures and discussions covered issues and actual conditions of the aged society from various angles. This was also an opportunity for reporters from Japan and the US to learn from each other. This project was later named “Age-Boom Academy” and developed into a major project in the ILC-USA but could not sustain in Japan.

- He visited Japan to attend a debriefing conference on Japan’s Media Project.
- In Nagoya, he gave a keynote address on the theme of “The Quality of Life: Longevity Style” at the 10th Nagoya International Symposium on Aging and Health held by Japan Foundation for Aging and Health. He stressed that important elements for productive aging include not only the length but also the quality of life (QOL). He also emphasized that this is not

something that is given to us but rather a process and a goal we must make efforts to attain.

1998 (71 years old)

- The ILC-USA spun off from Mount Sinai Medical Center, which it had belonged to for 8 years since the foundation, and became an NPO (non-profit organization). It purchased a four-story building in Manhattan’s Upper East Side (60 East 86th Street) and moved its offices there.

2002 (75 years old)

- At the second UN World Assembly on Ageing in Madrid, which was held 20 years after the first one in Vienna in 1982, Dr. Butler presented “Declaration of the Rights of Older Persons.” This declaration was eventually approved by representatives from 160 countries worldwide and became the essential part of this assembly’s final report.

2003 (76 years old)

- He received the 10th Heinz Award for the Human Condition for “advancing the rights and needs of the nation’s aging citizenry and enhancing the quality of life for

elderly Americans.”

2004 (77 years old)

- At the celebration of Columbia University’s 250th anniversary, he was selected as one of the “250 Remarkable Columbians.”
- At the 20th International Conference of Alzheimer’s Disease International Kyoto 2004, he gave a keynote address on video. Based on his “Declaration of the Rights of Older Persons” given at the second UN World Assembly on Ageing in 2002, he expressed his fervent wish to propose “Declaration of the Rights of Persons with Dementia and Their Families” in Kyoto.

2005 (78 years old)

- He gave a closing speech at the 5th White House Conference on Aging under the Bush Administration. In this speech he sharply pointed out that policies for and social conditions of the America’s elderly had not improved since he served as conference chair 10 years before. He also inspired the audience with his sincere and constructive recommendations regarding how to overcome the risk of the baby-

boom generation becoming the elderly through social solidarity.

2007 (80 years old)

- At the 60th Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America (GSA) in San Francisco, he gave a keynote address on the vast theme of “The Era of Global Aging: Challenges and Opportunities.” He said that global strategies on health, water resources, education and aging are needed through solidarity among all countries to deal with the challenge of global aging. In proposing the global action, he particularly stressed the importance for developed countries to make proactive efforts for the developing countries and to take the lead while sharing their experiences.

2008 (81 years old)

- His book “The Longevity Revolution” was published.

2009 (82 years old)

- The dinner salon on Alzheimer’s in an Aging Society was held jointly by Columbia University and the ILC-USA. While exchanging the latest information on Alzheimer’s

disease in each country, the attendees searched for future directions in medical, economic, and social approaches. This salon was also attended by Dr. Kazuo Hasegawa, globally known for the Hasegawa Dementia Scale from Japan.

Playback:
“Revisiting Productive Aging”, *Global Information Journal on Longevity and Society Vol. 11*

2010 (83 years old)

- Dr. Butler became a professor at Columbia University. His book “Longevity Prescription” was published.

2010 (July 4)

- Deceased.

Memorial service

Essay:
Shigeo Morioka
Rihito Kimura
Masako Tamura
Shiro Yamasaki
Noriko Tsukada
Teruko Kanehira

