

Dispatched Overseas

The Japan Foundation carries out cultural-exchange programs in a broad range of fields, and one of the main pillars of its work is its personnel exchange programs, centered around the exchange of specialists in the various cultural fields.

One of these is the dispatch program for the sending out of scholars, researchers, and specialists in numerous fields, including academics, the arts, and sports, to the various countries of the world for the purpose of introducing Japanese culture and providing advice and guidance, based upon requests from both at home and abroad.

Great expectations are held for the people who are dispatched under this program to not stop at the simple exchange of knowledge and technology, but, rather, to go on to convey the true nature of Japan to all parts of the world through their various fields, and to contribute to the promotion of international mutual understanding by coming into contact with the society of the countries to which they are sent, and, subsequently, to introduce the cultures of those countries to Japan after their return home.

1. Cultural Demonstration Tours Program

Under this program, individuals and small groups are dispatched overseas for a short period for the purpose of introducing some aspect of Japanese culture to a country or several countries.

The program consists of such activities as the exchange of opinions through lectures and intellectual guidance, demonstrations of such arts as ikebana (flower arrangement) and origami, as well as performances and lecture-demonstrations of the performing arts by small groups.

This program also provides aid in the form of part of the necessary expenses for the carrying out of projects in response to applications from specialists in Japan.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Cultural Lecture Tour (March 10–18, 2002, to Bhutan, and India)
Yoneo Ishii (Kanda University of International Studies, President) made a lecture tour titled “Religions and States in the Process of Modernization: Thailand and Japan,” which attracted huge and enthusiastic audiences throughout the tour.
- Latin Jazz (February 11–March 2, 2002, to Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela)
“Ritsuco Endo with Funky Ritsuco Version!” gave Latin jazz performances of original, traditional Japanese, and contemporary popular pieces in her own unique arrangements. She also held joint concerts with local musicians and attracted huge and enthusiastic audiences wherever she went.
- Kyogen Lecture-Demonstration (February 24–March 7, 2002, to Cambodia, Malaysia, and Thailand)

The Shigeyama Kyogen Group of the Okura School of Kyogen performed “Tied to a Stick,” “Rinse River,” and “The Melon Thief.” The group promoted understanding of the unique style of expression of Kyogen in audience-participation workshops in conjunction with the performances, fascinating the audiences with this traditional performing art form.

2. Athletic Instructors Dispatch Program

This program includes both long- and short-term dispatches for the purpose of contributing to

international friendship through sports.

(1) Long-Term Program

The aim of this program is to dispatch instructors specializing in sports in which Japan excels at an international level, primarily to ODA-recipient countries, on long-term visits for the purpose of providing guidance, advice, and making surveys of local conditions. The program is divided into the “sponsorship program,” under which the Foundation defrays all expenses, and the “support program,” under which the Foundation bears only part of the expenses.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Softball Guidance (April 6–July 6, 2001, to Brazil)

Naoko Yoshino (softball instructor) carried out guidance and training of instructors for the national team in preparation for its participation in the Pan American Tournament.

- Judo Guidance (October 4, 2001–March 31, 2002, to Madagascar)

Hikaru Kai (7th level) carried out judo guidance and training of instructors for the Madagascar Judo League.

(2) Short-Term Program

The Foundation dispatches sports missions for the purpose of introducing traditional Japanese sports, providing coaching guidance, and playing friendly matches.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Karate Lecture-Demonstration (July 16–31, 2001, to Panama, Peru, and Trinidad & Tobago)

Karate specialists carried out lecture-demonstrations for local karate athletes, their students, police officers, and general citizens.

- Large-Scale Soccer Mission (March 14–31, 2002, to Egypt, Qatar, and Tunisia)

Friendship soccer matches were carried out by a total of 30 athletes selected from all the universities of Japan, coached by Hiroyuki Nishida of Nara Industrial University, under the cooperation of the Japan Soccer Association.

3. The Japan Foundation Dispatch Fellowship Program

On the overseas scene, aid is granted to cover travel expenses to scholars and researchers involved in research activities, mainly in positions of guidance in joint research and production projects in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences, as well as to artists involved in production activities, mainly in positions of guidance in joint research and production projects in the fields of the arts.

This program has also been carried out since fiscal 2000 for scholars and researchers residing in Okinawa under the title of the “Obuchi Japan Foundation Fellowships.”

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- “A Study of Social Support Networks for the Elderly in Melbourne.”

Masao Nobe (Okayama University, Associate Professor) August 1–October 31, 2001, to Australia

- “Japan-United States Museum Professionals Exchange Program: Exhibition Research and Planning—Retrospective of Robert Smithson at the Whitney Museum of American Art”
Makiko Matake (Kitakyushu Municipal Museum Art, Curator) (October 20–November 19, 2001, to the United States)
- “On the Methodology of Transferring of Accounting in Transition to the Market Economy in Russia”
Kumiko Saito (Wakayama University, Associate Professor) (September 4–October 3, 2001, to Russia)

4. Support Program for Participation in International Conferences

Aid is extended to Japanese specialists in the fields of the humanities, the social sciences, and the arts who are invited to international conferences and symposiums that are held overseas to play a leading role through lectures and keynote theses. The Foundation provides aid to cover air fare.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- 21st International Congress of History of Science
Fumihiko Satofuka (Musashino Women’s College, Professor) (July 8–14, 2001), to Mexico
- 30th Annual Meeting of the International Society for the Comparative Study of Civilizations
Makoto Ozaki (San’yo Gakuen University, Professor) (May 30–June 3, 2001, to the United States)
- IMPACT 2nd International Printmaking Conference
Keizo Sato (Printmaker) (August 29–September 2, 2001, to Finland)

5. Dispatch of Specialists in Cultural Cooperation

Japanese specialists who have made remarkable accomplishments are dispatched to provide advice and guidance to local leaders and specialists and to carry out surveys of the actual local conditions in answer to requests from developing countries for the nurturing of personnel in the various cultural fields.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Bonsai Techniques Guidance (February 25–March 5, 2002, to Bangladesh and Pakistan)
Susumu Nakamura, president of the Nippon Bonsai Association held a workshop for the members of the local bonsai association and visited the homes of the members to observe the sites where bonsai are nurtured and provide guidance.
- Stage Technology Workshop (September 9–27, 2001, to Malaysia)

Tetsuo Kuwatani, technical manager of the Setagaya Public Theatre, was dispatched to Malaysia, where he held a workshop on stage lighting. He took a work that was actually being performed at the Malaysian National Theatre as his subject matter for teaching the planning, setup, and manipulation technology to a group of applicants,



centered on the lighting staff of that theatre and including applicants in the same field from other theatres as well.

6. Dispatch of Cultural Properties Specialists

Japanese specialists who have made remarkable accomplishments are dispatched to the various countries of the world to provide advice and guidance on the preservation and repair of local cultural properties and works of Japanese art that are owned by those countries, to give advice and guidance to local leaders and specialists, and to carry out surveys.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Preservation and Restoration of the Angkor Ruins (Cambodia)

This is a continuing project that is being carried out in response to the strong demands of the people in charge of the site itself and the Cambodian government. During fiscal 2001, Shigeru Sakurada was dispatched to serve as head of the Siem Reap office (from April 16, 2001 to the present) and Takashi Yamamoto to serve as chief of the construction department (from August 22 to the present).

- Ancient Art in Europe, August 22–30, 2001

An investigation group made up of 2 members from the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo, and 2 members from the Agency for Cultural Affairs were dispatched to the National Museum of Denmark and Rosenborg Castle (both in Denmark) and the Linden Museum (in Germany) to carry out investigations on the craft products (such as lacquerware) owned by those institutions, make up a list of the works that need restoration, and make a written report on the extent of damage to them.

7. Programs for Community-Based Cultural Exchange

These programs provide aid to cover traveling expenses for personnel exchange on the regional and grass-roots level and for groups carrying out training and surveys at international exchange facilities for the purpose of promoting mutual international understanding and friendship between Japan and Europe.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Hirano/Osaka Meets Ottensen/Hamburg 2001 (June 7–16, 2001)

Aid was provided for a program for the Hirano People's Network for Community Development to visit the Ottensen area of the city of Hamburg, Germany, to exchange opinions on the problem of the old cityscape and community preservation in the context of urban redevelopment

- Cultural exchange with European people through traditional Japanese music (European version) (August 11–20, 2001)

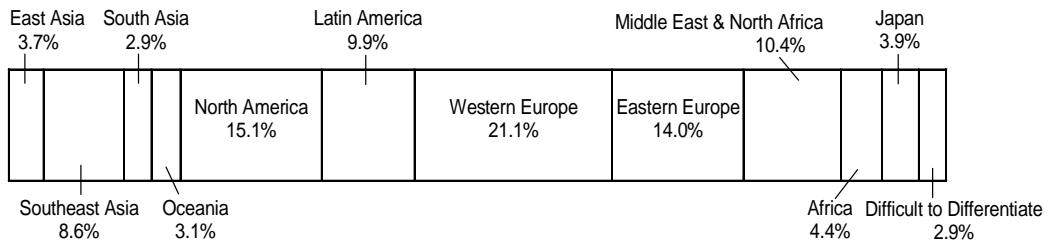
Aid was provided for a program for MADOKA Japanese Music Ensemble, a group made up of amateur performers on Japanese traditional instruments, to visit Austria and Hungary to give concerts on Japanese traditional instruments and carry out exchange activities with local citizens.

Number of People

Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No. & So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Totals
Cultural Demonstration Tours Program	192	53	149	482	84	34	919
Athletic Instructors Dispatch Program	13	0	17	31	36	5	91
The Japan Foundation Dispatch Fellowship Program	1	1	9	14	1	15	29
Support Program for Participation in International Conferences	2	1	5	19	0	0	27
Dispatch of Specialists in Cultural Cooperation	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Dispatch of Cultural Properties Specialists	2	2	5	3	0	0	10
Programs for Community-Based Cultural Exchange	—	—	—	155	—	—	146

In cases where the dispatch was to several areas, the number of people in each area has been counted separately, for which reason, there are cases in which the number of people by region does not tally with the number of people dispatched.

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥1,026,790,000

Invitations to Japan

Along with the dispatch programs, invitations to Japan comprise another major pillar of the Foundation's personnel-exchange programs. The very best way to have people of other countries better understand the people and culture of Japan is to invite them to Japan to observe life and culture here with their own eyes.

People who have reached international prominence in cultural fields are invited to exchange opinions with Japanese specialists in their fields, to visit related organizations, and to attend international conferences held in Japan; scholars and researchers are invited to carry out research here; and artists are invited to carry out creative activities in Japan. Also, various groups of specialists and leaders in all fields are extended invitations to Japan to exchange opinions with Japanese specialists and to visit related organizations, while junior and senior high-school teachers are invited to observe Japanese culture and education methods and learning facilities at first hand. It is hoped that these people will take their experiences in Japan back to their home countries and talk about the situation in Japan in their own words, thus spreading the circle of understanding and appreciation of Japan.

1. Short-Term Programs

People who have reached international prominence in cultural fields are invited to Japan to provide them with chances to come into direct contact with Japanese culture in its various manifestations from the traditional to the contemporary and to exchange opinions with Japanese specialists and people involved in culture.

(1) Distinguished Visitors' Program

People who have reached prominence in various cultural fields from all over the world are extended invitations to Japan, where they are provided with opportunities to exchange opinions, carry out joint research, and participate in creative activities with people involved in the same fields in Japan. These invitations are extended upon the basis of recommendations from overseas Foundation offices and diplomatic missions, or requests from various types of groups in Japan. In the case of the short-term program, the period of the invitation is limited to within 15 days (in the case of a request from a group in Japan, 9 days). And in the case of the medium-term program, the period of the invitation is from one to three months.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

Invitations to visit Japan were extended to Kim Woo-Sik, President, Yonsei University, Korea (for an exchange of opinions on exchange between Japan and Korea in the fields of academics and education); Emilie Verzona Tiongco, Deputy Executive Director, National Commission for Culture and the Arts, Philippines (for an exchange of opinions on international cultural exchange and the preservation of cultural heritage); Daryl John Le-Grew, Vice-Chancellor, University of Canterbury, New Zealand (for an exchange of opinions with people involved in education at such organizations as Japanese universities and the Ministry of Culture and Science); Richard Shiff, Director, Center for the Study of Modernism, The University of Texas at Austin, USA (for an exchange of opinions concerning the contemporary arts of Japan and the United States); Marvin Ardany Lopez Alvarado, President of the Director Board, Guatemala National

Symphonic Orchestra, Guatemala (for observation of music education in Japan and an exchange of opinions with people involved in symphony orchestras); John Tusa, Managing Director, Barbican Centre, UK (for observation of the situation in contemporary Japanese culture and an exchange of opinions with knowledgeable people); Carmen Fauria Roma, Director, Ethnologic Museum of Barcelona, Spain (for observation of the situation in contemporary Japanese culture and an exchange of opinions with knowledgeable people); Karl Baipakov, Director, Institute of Archaeology, Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (for observation of the situation in Japanese archaeological research and an exchange of opinions with knowledgeable people); Mikhail Leontiyevich Titarenko, Director, Institute of Far Eastern Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia (for academic exchange with Japanese researchers in the fields of Chinese philosophy, and contemporary Chinese politics and diplomacy); Menachem Magidor, President, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel (for an exchange of opinions with people involved in Japanese studies promotion in Israel); and Samir Saeed Farag, Chairman, The Egyptian National Cultural Center, Egypt (for an exchange of opinions with Japanese people involved in staging technology).

(2) Invitation Program for International Conferences

Invitations are extended to specialists from all over the world in such fields as the humanities, the social sciences, and the arts, who are to play a major role in international conferences (including academic meetings, symposiums, workshops, lectures, etc.) that are held by non-profit organizations in Japan. The period of stay is up to seven days.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

Invitations to Japan were extended to Lee Yong il, Professor, Department of Music Education, Chonnam National University, Korea (for the presentation of “Japan-Korea Music Education Seminar”) ; Zhao Huan Lin, Deputy Director, Liaoning Province Municipal Archives, China (for the holding of “International Workshop for Sharing Cognition of History in the Northeast Asian Region”); Richard Atkinson, President, The University of California, USA (to give a keynote speech entitled “The Role of university in Globalization and Development of Science”); Jonathan Fineberg, Professor, University of Illinois School of Art, USA (Kyoto City University of Arts) ; David Beachard, French cartoonist/editor (to give a presentation of “New Comics” at the Art Link event); Eugenio Coseriu, Rumanian linguist (to hold a symposium on “Linguistic Theory & Language Teaching Methods”).

2. Japan Foundation Fellowship Program

The presence of knowledgeable people in the various countries of the world who have an intellectual interest in Japanese culture and society is a keystone for better understanding of Japan among the people of the various countries of the world. Thus, the extension of aid to such people, as well as efforts toward increasing their numbers, is extremely important endeavors toward the promotion of programs for cultural exchange with foreign countries. Outstanding specialists such as scholars, researchers, and artists from various foreign countries are invited to Japan to provide them with opportunities to conduct research and investigation, and actually carry out their projects in Japan.

Specialists who are expected to become a bridge between their home countries and Japan in the future are invited to Japan after reference to recommendations from the Foundation overseas offices and diplomatic missions. During fiscal 2000, invitations were extended to 236 people under this program (including 85 continuing from fiscal 1999).

(1) Scholars and Researchers (2 to 12 months)

Scholars and researchers involved in Japanese studies in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences (including comparative research).

(2) Ph.D. Candidates writing their Dissertations (4 to 14 months)

Ph.D. candidates in Japanese studies in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences who have completed the required course work and find it necessary to visit Japan to complete their dissertations.

(3) Artists (2 to 6 months)

People who wish to carry out activities such as production and surveys in Japan in the field of the arts, including musicians, painters, stage directors, and film directors, as well as authors, scriptwriters, and arts staff members.

(4) Cultural Administration Specialists (2 to 6 months)

Planning and operation specialists who are active in local regional cultural programs, and administration specialists and sound and lighting technicians for cultural groups and facilities who hold either citizenship or permanent-residence visas in ODA-recipient nations.

(5) Young Researchers from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (Special Fellowship) (2 to 12 months)

Young researchers (first priority given to those under 40) who hold either citizenship or permanent-residence visas in the countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and who are carrying out research on specific themes in the social sciences that address the problems surrounding democratization and liberation.

(6) Sakhalin Region Specialists (Sakhalin Fellowship) (The duration is the same as for each type of specialists)

Scholars, researchers, Ph.D. candidates writing their dissertations, artists, and cultural properties specialists from the Sakhalin region (including Khabarovsk and Vladivostok).

(7) Special Fellowship for the Southwest Asia Region

People involved in research on Japan, including scholars and researchers in the fields of the humanities and the social sciences from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and the Sri Lanka.

(8) Area Studies Specialists' Fellowship (applications for which can only be made by receiving organizations in Japan) (4 to 12 months)

Researchers who hold either citizenship or permanent-residence visas in ODA-recipient nations who wish to visit Japan to receive guidance or carry out joint research at research organizations in Japan.

(9) Artist-in-Residence (applications for which can only be made by receiving organizations in Japan) (2 to 6 months)

Artists participating in artist-in-residence programs in Japan.

(10) Sports Fellowships (2 to 6 months)

Athletes, coaches, and sports science researchers from Asia.

3. Group Tour Programs

Groups of overseas teachers and specialists in the various fields of culture are extended invitations to Japan to observe the actual situation in Japan, to exchange opinions with Japanese people involved in or noted for their work in cultural fields, and to receive training. They are also given opportunities to introduce the cultures of their own home countries to Japan. The following are the 5 categories that are included in this program.

(1) Junior and Senior High-School Educator's Study-Tour Program

This program is mainly directed toward social-science teachers at secondary schools in foreign countries, providing them with opportunities for first-hand observation of the education, cultural, and social conditions within Japan in the hope that as educators they will pass on the understanding they have gained to their students back in their own countries.

During fiscal 2001, invitations were extended to 297. During their 15-day visit, they made observation visits to the schools, cultural facilities, and industrial facilities in such areas as Tokyo, Kyoto, and Hiroshima, they took part in home-stay programs, and they were also able to exchange opinions with Japanese people in related fields.

(2) Group Tour Program for Specialists

Under this program, leading specialists in various cultural fields are invited to Japan in groups, consisting of about 10 persons each, providing them with opportunities to observe Japanese society and culture and to meet their Japanese counterparts.

During fiscal 2001, invitations were extended to 9 groups (92 people) to provide opportunities for them to exchange opinions with Japanese people in related fields, and to visit and observe related organizations. The groups included 15 people involved in publishers from the ASEAN countries; 7 art specialists from Italy; 12 specialists of restoration and preservation of historical ruins from the Middle East; and 11 art specialists from Africa.

(3) Program to Introduce Foreign Cultures

This program is primarily for the extending of invitations to small groups preserving superior traditional culture from developing countries. These groups are provided with opportunities to give performances and demonstrations throughout Japan, for the purpose of deepening understanding of foreign countries among the Japanese people.

During fiscal 2001, the Tunisian women's Arabian music performance group "El Azifet" (10 people) was extended an invitation for a tour of five concerts in Tokyo and regional cities of Japan.

(4) Invitation of Groups of Sports Specialists

The Foundation extends invitations to groups of specialists in the field of Judo guidance and education from ODA-recipient countries, for a one-month stay in Japan, during which they receive practical training from specialist instructors of Tsukuba University.

During fiscal 2001, invitations to Japan were extended to a total of 9 people, one each from Guinea, Kazakhstan, Laos, Mongolia, Qatar, Senegal, Turkey, Uzbekistan, and Venezuela.

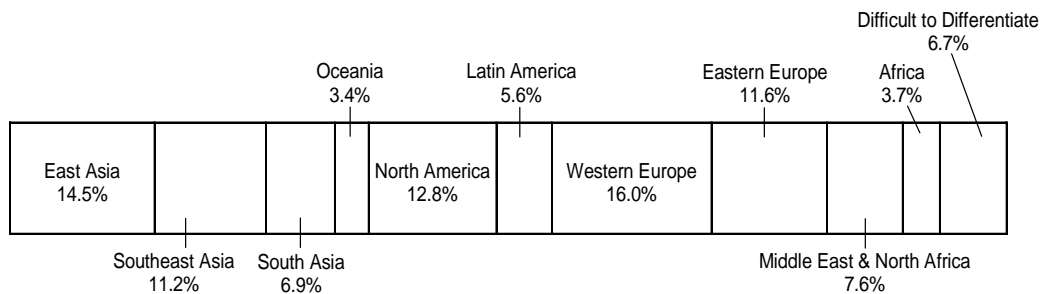
4. Support Program for the Conservation and Restoration of Japanese Artworks in Overseas Museums

During fiscal 2001, aid was extended for the transport of 5 ancient paintings (owned by the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art, Kansas City, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Cleveland Museum of Art, and the Indianapolis Museum of Art), and 77 craft works (from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Cleveland Museum of Art, and the Philadelphia Museum of Art). Also, 6 paintings upon which restoration work was completed were sent back (to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, The University of Michigan Museum of Art, and The Art Museum, Princeton University) and 45 pieces of craftsmanship were returned (to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and National Museum of East Asian Art Berlin). In addition, invitations were extended to 3 museum staff members to provide them with a chance to observe the actual work of restoration.

Number of People

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No.&So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Totals
Short-Term Programs	Short-Term Visitors' Program	8	2	8	15	7	1	39
	Medium-Term Visitors' Program	2	0	0	1	1	0	4
	Invitation Program for International Conferences	12	1	11	16	0	1	43
Fellowships	Scholars and Researchers	65	7	51	61	7	3	194
	Fellowships Artists Fellowships	8	0	5	4	0	0	21
	Cultural Properties Specialists' Fellowships	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Cultural Administrators' Fellowships	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
	Area Studies Specialists' Fellowships	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Sports Fellowships	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Group Tour Programs	Junior and Senior High School Educator's Study-Tour Programs	127	14	28	107	12	9	297
	Group Tour Program for Specialists	21	0	16	36	14	13	100
	Program to Introduce Foreign Cultures	—	0	0	0	10	0	10
	Invitations to Japan for Grass-Roots Exchange Groups	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Support Program for the Conservation and Restoration of Japanese Artworks in Overseas Museums	Invitations to Japan to Specialists in the Conservation and Restoration of Japanese Artworks	0	0	11	1	0	0	12

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥1,114,320,000

Japanese-Language Education Overseas

During fiscal 1998, a “Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad” was carried out by the Japan Foundation. According to the resulting statistics, the number of overseas students of the Japanese language is around 2.10 million. Compared to the 1.62 million found as a result of the former survey (in 1993), this represents a 30% increase during the past five years. Also, the number of countries and regions where Japanese-language education is being carried out increased from 99 in 1993 to 115 in 1998, demonstrating the broad geographical dissemination of Japanese-language education overseas.

In spite of the continued slump in the Japanese economy, and the increased internationalization of the English language brought about by the development of information communications networks and the Internet, the fact that the number of students of the Japanese language is increasing in the majority of the countries of the world stands as proof positive that the overseas interest in Japanese culture and society, as well as in the Japanese language itself, remains high. At the same time, in the majority of foreign countries, the efforts of both the education administration organizations and the Japanese-language education organizations and the people involved in them to aid themselves, and the aid provided from Japan are thought to be the motivating factor toward enhancement of systems and bases for Japanese-language education in those countries.

The Japan Foundation has set up three organizations in Japan: the Japanese Studies Department (in Minato Ward, Tokyo), the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa (located in the city of Urawa, Saitama Prefecture. The City changed its name to Saitama City on May 1, 2001), the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai (located in Tajiri-cho, Osaka Prefecture). It has also established 19 overseas offices and Japan Cultural Centers, and overseas Japanese-language centers in seven cities of the world. Various programs are carried out with these facilities as their base. Through these facilities and programs, the Foundation exerts concerted efforts toward providing the most appropriate support for meeting the conditions of each country and region.

The Foundation Japanese Studies department provides aid for overseas Japanese-language education organizations, dispatches Japanese-language education specialists and young Japanese-language instructors, and carries out programs through the overseas Japanese-language centers and the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies, and exerts efforts toward solidifying links among related organizations in Japan that extend aid to overseas Japanese-language education. In January 2002, the Seoul Japanese-Language Center was opened as part of the Japan Culture Center, in an attempt to further replete the Japanese-language dissemination programs for Korea that has the largest number of Japanese-language students of any country in the world, with a total that goes over the one million mark.

The Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa, carries out such activities as training programs for overseas Japanese-language teachers, production programs for the development and donation of teaching materials, and the collection and distribution of information on Japanese-language education. Also, results of the fiscal 1998 “Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad” were collated and published as *The Actual Situation in Overseas Japanese-Language Education: Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad 1998 in 1999*. In addition, a section titled “Information on Japanese-Language Education by Country” was added to the

Institute's website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa>).

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai, was opened during fiscal 1997. It carries out the Specialists' Japanese-Language Training Programs for such people as foreign-service officers, public officials, librarians, and researchers, and incentive Japanese-language training for university students. It is also responsible for the overseas administration of the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test. In fiscal 2001, the number of people who sat for the Test overseas went over the 178,000 mark, showing a 11% increase over the previous year.

The Japan Foundation Headquarters Programs

1. Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists

(1) Long-Term Visits

Specialists in Japanese-language education are dispatched on long-term visits to such core organizations involved in Japanese-language as universities and ministries of education overseas where they teach actual Japanese-language courses, train local Japanese-language instructors, and provide advice and guidance on curriculum development and the production of teaching materials.

Dispatches can be roughly divided into the following four categories:

a) Dispatch of Advisors: 35 posts

Advisors are dispatched to overseas Japanese-language centers, overseas offices, the education ministries of the nations of the world, and overseas Japanese diplomatic missions for the purpose of training local Japanese-language teachers, offering consulting services concerning the production of Japanese-language teaching materials and teaching methods, and providing assistance for the creation of networks among local Japanese-language teachers.

b) General Dispatches: 34 posts

Japanese-language specialists are dispatched to overseas universities that offer majors in the Japanese language, overseas Japanese-language centers and overseas Japanese diplomatic missions that offer Japanese language classes for the purpose of actually teaching classes, organizing curriculums, producing teaching materials, and giving advice to local Japanese-language teachers.

c) Dispatches for Preparatory Education: 5 posts

Japanese-language specialists are dispatched to teach the Japanese language to students who are slated to study at Japanese universities and higher education specialty schools, in the preparatory education departments of overseas universities for a period of two years.

(2) Teaching Assistant Program (TAP): 35 posts

Young Japanese-language instructors are dispatched to intermediate educational organizations for the purpose of giving them the opportunity to gain on-the-job training as Japanese-language instructors and to support the nurturing of local Japanese-language teachers.

During fiscal 2001, teachers were dispatched under this program to intermediate educational organizations, educational organizations that help prepare exchange-students for studying in Japan, and universities in Europe, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia, as well as to organizations of higher education in the NIS nations (countries of the former Soviet Union).

(3) Short-Term Visits

a) Touring Seminars

Groups of two Japanese-language education specialists are dispatched to tour two to four cities to hold training sessions and seminars on methods for utilization of teaching materials and teaching. This program is proving effective not only in the training of full-time teachers, but also

in the formulation of networks among local teachers.

During fiscal 2001 a total of 6 touring seminars were dispatched to: (1) Korea; (2) South America (Brazil, Peru); (3) East Asia (China, Mongolia); (4) Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Viet Nam); (5) Europe (the Czech Republic, Finland, and France); (6) Central America (Mexico, Colombia, and Venezuela)

b) Preparatory education in Changchun

Three specialists were dispatched for a period of from four to six months to provide Japanese-language training for students who are slated to be dispatched to Japan as Ministry of Education Scholarship students to attend the doctoral courses of Japanese graduate schools. The three specialists dispatched by the Japan Foundation cooperated with Chinese teachers and Ministry of Education–dispatched teachers in the teaching of Japanese-language classes.

c) Training Seminar for Japanese-language teachers in Chinese high schools

The training seminars that have always been given by as a joint project by The Japan Forum under aid from the Japan Foundation and under the cooperation of local educational agencies for Japanese-language teachers on the elementary and intermediate level in the three northeastern provinces of China was expanded and carried out as a joint program with the Japan Foundation.

During fiscal 2001, these seminars were held in Changchun, Harbin, Shenyang, and Tongliao.

d) Dispatch of an evaluation team on Japanese-language course programs

One evaluation team of 2 people was dispatched for a short-term visit to China, Hong Kong, and Korea for the purpose of evaluating the Japanese-language courses on the long-term specialist dispatch program.

2. Assistance for Language Teaching Overseas

(1) Salary Assistance for Full-Time Japanese-Language Teachers

When overseas institutions offering courses in the Japanese language hire new full-time instructors to fill new permanent positions, this program provides assistance for the salaries and social-welfare expenses of such instructors for the first three years only, for the purpose of establishing local Japanese-language instructors and expanding Japanese-language courses to the extent that the organizations will be able to maintain them at their own expense even after the end of the aid period.

(2) Support Program for Japanese-Language Courses Abroad

The purpose of this program is the strengthening of the establishment of overseas Japanese-language courses through provision of assistance in the form of part of the salaries of instructors (mainly part-time teachers who work for an hourly wage) of local courses at overseas organizations involved in Japanese-language education that experience financial difficulties in maintaining and expanding their teaching staff.

Since priority is given to continuing courses, most of the applications submitted are for plans for the offering of continuing courses, and, geographically speaking, the bulk of the aid provided by the Foundation goes to organizations that offer Japanese-language education in Latin

America.

(3) Japanese-Language Speech Contest Support Program

This program is promotes Japanese-language learning through the provision of aid to cover part of the expenses for the rental of a venue and the purchase of prizes for overseas organizations holding Japanese-language speech contests. The program is aimed toward broadening the outlook of Japanese-language education by lending support to the largest number of speech contests possible. Thus, the amount of aid extended to a single speech contest is limited to a low ¥150,000.

(4) Aid for the Formulation of an Overseas Japanese-Language Education Network

This program provides aid to cover part of the expenses for the carrying out of such Japanese-language education projects by overseas Japanese-language education organizations as joint research, conferences, seminars, workshops, and intensive teaching-method courses, for the purpose of formulating a network of Japanese-language teachers.

(5) Institutional Support for the Development of Japanese-Language Teaching Methodology

This program provides aid to the Society for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language for programs designed to train Japanese-language instructors (through courses in practical methodology and research), and for following up on related surveys and research programs.

The purpose of this program is the promotion of Japanese-language education through the nurturing of personnel who are capable of fulfilling the requirements of overseas organizations involved in Japanese-language education, whose numbers are increasing year by year, in the former case; and the carrying out of survey research and projects concerning the development of teaching materials for Japanese-language education in the latter case.

(6) NGO Aid for the Support of Overseas Japanese-Language Education: 13 projects

Aid was provided to cover part of the expenses for projects supporting overseas Japanese-language education carried out by Japan-based NGOs and NPOs (non-government non-profit/organizations). There are 4 types of projects (aid items) that are covered by this program: overseas dispatch for more than 3 months of Japanese-language teachers or Japanese-language teaching assistants (international air fare); invitations to Japan for less than three months to overseas students of the Japanese-language (international air fare); the publishing of Japanese-language supplementary materials and information exchange magazines the primarily for use to overseas (publishing and book binding-expenses); and donation of Japanese-language teaching materials to overseas organizations involved in Japanese-language education (surface shipping fees). Fiscal 2001 was the first year of carrying out of this program, and as the result of two times calls for applications, in early summer and autumn, one out of four qualified projects of a total of 11 NGOs was extended aid, bringing the amalgamate total to 13 projects.

3. The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies

Based upon an agreement with the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, the Japan Foundation assisted in the establishment and extends aid in the operation of the Beijing

Center for Japanese Studies for the purpose of training Chinese personnel who are to be involved in exchange with Japan through Japanese-language education and Japanese studies in China.

The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies was opened in fiscal 1985, as the successor of the Japanese-Language Training Center in China (commonly known as the Ohira School), which was established in 1980. During fiscal 2001, the Center carried out the nurturing of Japanologists on the graduate-school level, the training of Japanese-language teachers and Japanese-language training for businessmen, under the below-listed programs. The Center also exerted efforts toward the improvement of research exchange activities among researchers from both inside and outside of the Center, through lectures, symposiums, joint research, visiting professors, and invitations extended to visiting researchers.

The Japan Foundation, in addition to dispatching experts on Japanese language and Japanese studies as well as inviting graduate students and researchers to Japan, also carries out donations not only of textbooks and research materials, but also of equipment, in an effort to improve the research environment of this Center. In addition, since fiscal 1998, the cooperation of the National Institute of Informatics was obtained in the carrying out of a three-year plan for the creating of a system for management of a library.

(1) Japanese Studies Master's Course (at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages)

This graduate school master's course is divided up into the four areas of Japanese linguistics, Japanese literature, Japanese society, and Japanese culture. The annual limit on recipients is 18 students (9 in linguistics and literature and 9 in sociology and culture), and the length of the course is 2 years and 6 months (including a six-month visit to Japan).

The total number of students from the first through the fifteenth graduating classes who passed the investigation and received their Master's degrees has reached 276. In addition, each year, beginning in April 1991, 4 people who have obtained their Master's degrees under this program are brought to Japan as Ministry of Education exchange students to carry out research toward a Ph.D. As of March 2002, 14 people have obtained their Ph.D.s under this program, half of which are involved in providing guidance to successors as the Center's teaching staff.

For the graduate school's Ph.D. course, students of the Ph.D. course of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages have been carrying out guidance since fiscal 2000, and during fiscal 2001, 3 students received guidance from staff members of the Center who have Ph.D. guidance qualifications.

(2) Japanese-Language Training Course (at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages)

This is an upgrade of the Japanese-language teachers training course of the past into a course that makes it possible to obtain a Master's degree. The Master's course is carried out for 8 to 10 incumbent teachers. Candidates are awarded a Master's degree after attending classes for one year (including a one-month training visit to Japan), returning to the school where they work to complete their dissertations within 2 years, and passing the examination. Based upon 15 years of experience and self-reflection as a Japanese-language training course, and in response to the present conversion of China to a diploma society, this Master's course was established to answer the present needs of Japanese-language teachers, including Center graduates, who are active in all parts of China.

(3) Contemporary Japanese Studies Course (at Beijing University)

This is a course that is taught by scholars and government officials dispatched from Japan and Chinese scholars on political theory and the actual carrying out of governmental policies to 10 Chinese businessmen or young executives from Chinese public agencies and private enterprises and Japanese studies scholars for the purpose of nurturing specialists with appropriate knowledge on contemporary Japan. This is a 2.5-month course (including a 15-day visit to Japan for on-site research) that includes intensive courses that are held throughout the year (but businessmen are only allowed participation in the intensive classes and the training visit to Japan).

Since the establishment of this course, nearly 221 Chinese researchers and businessmen have undergone this period of training, and the graduates are now active in a broad range of political, business, and academic fields throughout all of China.

(4) Fiscal 2001 Publications

- a) Bulletin of the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies "Japanese Studies, 10th Edition," published by World Affairs Press, in March 2002.
- b) "Explanation of Japanese Society," edited by Zhou Weihong and Song Jinwen, published by Current Affairs Press, in March 2002.

4. Fellowship Program for Graduate School Ph.D. Candidates at the China Academy of Social Sciences

This program grants fellowships (of one-year duration) to 3 research students in the Japanese studies Ph.D. course at the China Academy of Social Sciences (the think-tank of the Chinese State Council) for the purpose of writing their dissertations. It is a joint nurturing program of this Academy and the Japan Foundation. To date, 41 scholars have received their Ph.D.'s under this program.

The Foundation also continues to make donations of research books to this Academy, and it also publishes the Ph.D. dissertations of these fellows under the title Japanese-Studies Ph.D. Dissertations, which is sold in bookstores throughout China.

5. Establishment of Overseas Japanese-Language Centers

The number of overseas students studying Japanese is increasing rapidly, with particularly remarkable expansion of Japanese-language education on the junior and senior high-school level. And this is giving rise to a number of problems, including the insufficient number of local Japanese-language instructors. Thus, the Foundation has provided comprehensive aid and support for local Japanese-language education, centered around overseas intermediate-level Japanese-language programs, through the establishment of overseas Japanese-language centers.

New overseas Japanese-language centers were established in the three cities of Bangkok in Thailand, Jakarta in Indonesia, and Sydney in Australia during fiscal 1990, followed by one in Los Angeles, the United States, in fiscal 1991, one in São Paulo, Brazil, in fiscal 1993, one in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in fiscal 1994, one in London, the United Kingdom, in fiscal 1996, and one in Seoul, Korea in 2001.

(1) Breakdown of Programs

The following are the major programs of the overseas Japanese-language centers:

- Holding of Japanese-language training sessions and seminars
- Extending of aid to projects for the development of Japanese-language teaching materials and methods
- Counseling concerning Japanese-language curriculums, teaching materials, and teaching methods
- Offering of Japanese-language courses (only in Southeast Asia)
- Operation of a specialized library of materials and teaching materials related to Japanese-language education
- Development and donation of teaching materials and equipment for Japanese-language education
- Provision and exchange of information on Japanese-language education
- All other types of support for local organizations and people involved in Japanese-language education

(2) Outline of the Japanese-Language Centers**a) Seoul Japanese-Language Center**

In January 2002, work was initiated toward the formal opening of this Center in April 2002. During fiscal 2001, the Center carried out such programs as winter intensive training for Japanese-language teachers, a seminar for forming liaisons among the teachers' associations of the various parts of Korea, and an advanced Japanese-language course for the general public. URL: <http://www.jpfr.or.kr/>

b) Jakarta Japanese-Language Center

Concerning the intermediate education level, the cooperation of the Indonesian Ministry of Culture and Education was obtained to hold teacher-training seminars in all parts of the country, and a *Japanese-Language Textbook for Normal Indonesian High Schools* was produced. (A test version of teaching materials for use by students for this textbook was completed in fiscal 2001.) Concerning the advanced education level, a Japanese-language teachers' seminar was held under the support of the Indonesian Japanese Education Society, which was founded in 1999. The Center also offers intermediate and advanced Japanese-language courses for the general public. Newsletter: *EGAO* issues 10 through 12 were published.

c) Bangkok Japanese-Language Center

The Center carries out a program for the training of instructors who are active at organization at the intermediate education level, where other teaching materials promoted by the Thai Ministry of Education are in use, as Japanese-language teachers. The Center also holds regular teachers' training on Fridays and Saturdays. In addition, for the benefit of teachers holding regional posts, training seminars and correspondence courses are offered in all parts of the country. In fiscal 1999, the cooperation of the Ministry of Education was gained and work was initiated on the production of standard high-school textbooks. The trial period of this project started in fiscal 2001. The Center also offers intermediate and advanced Japanese-language courses for the

general public Newsletter: *Tawan* issues 26 and 27 were published. URL: <http://www.jfbkk.or.th/>

d) Kuala Lumpur Japanese-Language Center

An intensive camp is held several times a year for the drawing up of activities and tests for the Residential School, a national boarding high school, under the cooperation of the Ministry of Education. Also, the Center dispatches teachers to all parts of Malaysia to carry out the “Japanese-Language Education Caravan,” which provides training for, and gives information to, local Japanese-language teachers. The Center also offers intermediate and advanced Japanese-language courses for the general public. Newsletter: *Bungaraya* issues 19 and 20 were published. URL: <http://www.jfkl.org.my/>

e) Sydney Japanese-Language Centre

The Centre held two intensive seminars for elementary and intermediate level teachers (including one in which teachers from New Zealand participated), and offered after-school courses for residents of the suburbs. In addition, the Centre holds all types of training seminars for elementary and intermediate education in all parts of Australia as joint projects with the ministries of education of the various states. Also, the Centre publishes the unique teaching materials series *Activity Resources*, which provides easy access to local news, and distributes it to educational organizations. Newsletter: *Dear Sensei* issues 34 through 37 were published. URL: <http://www.jpfl.org.au/>

f) Los Angeles Japanese-Language Center

The Center holds seminars for teachers as joint projects with the Japanese-language teachers associations throughout the entire United States. It also sponsors such training seminars as methodology workshops in accordance with the needs of the teachers. The Center also supports the joint alliance office in its work toward forming a liaison for the promotion of dialogue and training continuity on all levels between two organizations: ATJ (the Association of Teachers of Japanese), which consists primarily of university professors, and NCJLT (the National Council of Japanese-Language Teachers), which is mainly made up of Japanese-language teachers below the high-school level. Newsletter: *BREEZE* issues 23 and 24 were published. URL: <http://www.jflalc.org/>

g) São Paulo Japanese-Language Center

The Center carries out such programs as teacher-training seminars, touring guidance seminars, and learning encouragement projects, centered around aid extended to CEL (the foreign-language education program of the state of São Paulo) and CELEM (the foreign-language education program of the state of Parana), which are responsible for Japanese-language education in the public-education system of Brazil. Also, in fiscal 2001, the Center initiated a “Japanese-Language Council” for the strengthening of the system of liaison and cooperation in general fields of elementary, intermediate, and higher education and in which all educational organizations and support groups participate. Newsletter: *AQUARELA* issues 27 through 30 were published. URL: <http://www.fjsp.org.br/>

h) London Japanese-Language Centre

The Centre carried out such training seminars as one on Japanese-language teaching methods in conformance with the GCSE (the general qualifications for those who have completed intermediate education), one for the enhancement of the Japanese-language-proficiency of non-native-speaker teachers, and one for native Japanese teachers. During fiscal 2001, the “Japan Year in the UK,” the Centre carried out such programs as the production of “Class-Acts,” an exemplary class video; the development of IT Japanese-language teaching materials (cooperation in a project of the BBC that received funding from the Department for Education and Skills), the production of GCSE kanji cards, production of a source list (ideas for the classroom published on a website), and Home-Stay UK (weekend home-stays in the homes of Japanese people residing in the UK). Newsletter: *MADO* issues 10 through 12 were published. URL: <http://www.nihongocentre.org.uk/>

6. International Speech Contest in Japanese

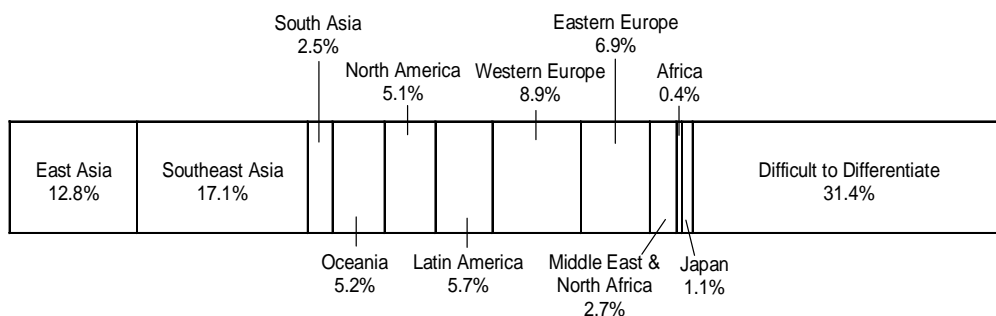
The 42th Japanese-Language Speech Contest was held on June 9, 2001, at the Joetsu Culture Hall (in Joetsu City, Niigata Prefecture), under joint sponsorship with the International Education Center and Joetsu City, for the purposes of encouraging Japanese-language learning, and to deepen the understanding of the nation’s people through Japanese-language dissemination programs. Applications were received from 100 people from 21 countries and regions, and 12 people from 8 countries and regions were chosen to participate



Number of People and Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No.&So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Totals
Dispatch of Japanese-language education specialists (People)	Long-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists	58	10	5	18	7	0	98
	Short-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists	15	0	5	18	7	0	22
	Teaching Assistant Program (TAP)	21	0	0	25	1	0	47
Various types of support programs (Cases)	Salary Assistance for Full-Time Japanese-Language Teachers	6	1	18	8	3	0	36
	Salary Assistance for Local Teachers of Japanese-Language Courses	33	2	53	16	4	1	107
	Japanese Speech Contest Support Program	24	17	43	15	6	1	106
	Institutional Support Program	3	0	7	10	0	0	22
Special Program for China (People)	Japanese Studies Master's Course (Long-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Japanese-Language Training Course (Short-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists)	44	—	—	—	—	—	44

Regional Ratios (including expenses for programs or the Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa, and the Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai)



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥5,260,640,000

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa, was established as an affiliated organization of the Japan Foundation in the city of Urawa (Saitama City), Saitama Prefecture, in July 1989, for the carrying out of the following three categories of activities.



- 1) the development of personnel through training of overseas Japanese-language instructors and preparatory training of native Japanese-language teachers who are to be dispatched overseas;
- 2) the production and distribution of Japanese-language teaching materials for the dissemination of the Japanese language overseas;
- 3) the collection and provision of information related to the overseas dissemination of the Japanese language and the creation of an overseas network concerning the Japanese language.

1. Educational Training Programs

The Institute carries out intensive training in the Japanese language and Japanese-language teaching methods for overseas Japanese-language instructors.

The training programs fall into the broad categories of the training of general Japanese-language instructors, who are invited from the various countries of the world to undergo this training together, and the training of Japanese-language instructors by country, who are invited to come from their home country in cooperation with the ministry of education of each separate country in question. In addition, beginning in fiscal 2001, the Center opened a program for the nurturing of guidance personnel for Japanese-language education in the various countries as a joint project with the National Institute for Japanese Language and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies. The program consists of training (Master's course) for guidance personnel for Japanese-language education for one year as the first phase (Master's degree) toward obtaining a Ph.D.

The training for general Japanese-language instructors is further divided into long- and short-term programs, and programs for native Japanese instructors who teach overseas. Participants for these programs are accepted from the various countries of the world.

The program for training Japanese-language instructors by country was established in response to increasing demands for training in accordance with the situation surrounding Japanese-language education in the various countries and regions in the world in the midst of the spread in the strata of students of the Japanese language and the increasing diversification in their purposes. Concerning Korea and China, where Japanese-language education particularly flourishes, separate original programs for training in accordance with the needs of those countries were initiated during fiscal 1993 and a training program for Chinese Japanese-language teachers at the intermediate education level was started during fiscal 1999. Also, in fiscal 2000, New Zealand was included in the training provided for Australia up to that time, and a program for training in Japan of Japanese-language teachers on the elementary and intermediate levels was initiated for both countries.

A new training program for training in Japan for Japanese-language teachers at the elementary and intermediate levels was initiated in fiscal 2001 for the United States, Canada, and the United

Kingdom. Also, for the two fiscal years of 2001 and 2002 only, the Center lent cooperation to the 2-year special training program for the nurturing of Japanese-language teachers initiated by the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development in the form of carrying out training in Japan for Japanese-language high school teachers from Korea.

The shortest of the separate training programs was two weeks and the longest was one year, and curriculums were created that were appropriate to the differing purposes in terms of content as well. During fiscal 2001, 526 trainees from 55 overseas countries were extended invitations to Japan under this program.

In addition, beginning in 1998, the Center initiated a short-term intensive Japanese-language training program for young JET foreign-language teaching assistants who are invited to junior and senior high schools in Saitama Prefecture for the purpose of cooperating in the international exchange program of Saitama Prefecture where the Center is located.

(1) Program for the Nurturing of Guidance Personnel for Japanese-Language Education (Master's Course)

In fiscal 2001, the Center initiated a high-level, practical academic degree program for the completion of the first phase of the Ph.D. course (Master's degree) in one year's time for incumbent Japanese-language teachers and people who have past experience as Japanese-language teachers at the Japan Foundation's overseas language centers for the purpose of nurturing guidance personnel for Japanese-language education in the various countries.

This program is carried out as a joint project of three organizations—the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa, the National Institute for Japanese Language and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies. Trainees who have gained the specified marks on the final examination are awarded a Master's degree (in Japanese-language education) by the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies.

Training Period: September 26, 2001, to September 21, 2002

Trainees: 8 people from 6 countries

(2) General Japanese-Language Instructor Training

a) Long-Term Training Program for Teachers of the Japanese Language

Training was carried out in Japanese-language proficiency and basic Japanese-language teaching methods for teachers with comparatively little experience in teaching the Japanese-language and people who are slated to serve as Japanese-language teachers, for the purpose of nurturing overseas Japanese-language teachers in organizations of intermediate and higher education.

Training Period: September 5, 2001, to February 22, 2002

March 6, 2002, to August 23, 2002

Trainees: 72 people from 29 countries

b) Short-Term Training Program for Teachers of the Japanese Language

Japanese-language instructors were extended invitations to Japan for a 2-month period for intensive training in the Japanese language and Japanese-language teaching methods for the purpose of improving the teaching abilities of overseas Japanese-language teachers in organizations of intermediate and higher education. This training was carried out in three sessions.

The spring session was for teachers at elementary and intermediate education organizations, while the winter session was for teachers at higher education organizations. The summer session is not specifically designated in terms of educational level. Also, a five-day training tour of the Kansai area was carried out for those who wished to participate.

Training Period: Spring May 9 to June 28, 2001
Summer July 11 to August 31, 2001
Winter January 30 to March 22, 2002

Trainees: 142 people from 32 countries

c) Training for Native Japanese-Language Teachers Abroad

Native Japanese teachers who have continued to be involved in Japanese-language education overseas for long periods of time were extended invitations to Japan for a one-month visit for intensive training in Japanese-language teaching methods.

Training Period: November 21 to December 14, 2001

Trainees: 38 people from 26 countries

(3) Japanese-Language Training by Country

a) The Intensive Training Program for Senior High-School Teachers of the Japanese Language from the Republic of Korea

The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Korea selected and dispatched 45 senior high-school Japanese-language teachers to the Institute, where they received intensive training in Japanese-language teaching methods that accorded with the Japanese-language education conditions in their country. Round-trip plane fares were paid by the Korean government.

Training Period: July 11 to August 31, 2001

Trainees: 45 people

b) The Special Program for Training Teachers of the Japanese Language from the Republic of Korea

In order to lend cooperation to the 2-year special training program for the nurturing of Japanese-language teachers initiated by the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development in fiscal 2001, the Center extended invitations to about half (the other half were invited to the Japan Foundation Language Institute, Kansai) of the teachers who are taking the special training courses for Japanese-language teachers at Seoul National University and Korea National University of Education, dividing them up into two groups to give them training for the primary purpose of providing opportunities for them to come into direct contact with Japanese society and culture. The Korean government provided round-trip airfare for the trainees.

Training Period: 1st Group, November 19 to December 2, 2001

2nd Group, December 3 to 16, 2001

Trainees: 87 people (four of whom were accompanying officials)

c) The Intensive Training Program for University and College Teachers of the Japanese Language from the People's Republic of China

Invitations to Japan were extended to 40 university teachers (26 recommended by the State

Education Commission, 8 recommended by the State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs of the People's Republic of China, and 6 recommended by Foundation overseas offices and Japanese diplomatic missions) and were given training that was commiserate with the Japanese-language education situation at institutions of higher learning in their home country.

Training Period: September 19 to November 9, 2001

Trainees: 40 people from 1 country

d) The Training Program for Junior High-School Teachers of the Japanese Language from the People's Republic of China

The Center extended invitations to Japan to Japanese-language teachers holding posts in the junior high schools of three northeast provinces of China and Inner Mongolia who were recommended by their regional education commissions, and provided them with training in accordance with the Japanese-language education system at organization at the intermediate-education level of their countries

Training period: January 30 to March 22, 2002

Trainees: 19 people

e) Training Program for Australian and New Zealand Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers of the Japanese Language

In order to cooperate in Japanese-language education on the elementary-school level in Australia and New Zealand, which has undergone a sudden expansion in recent years, invitations to Japan were extended to active elementary-school Japanese-language teachers who were recommended by the ministries of education of their various states, and they were given three-weeks of training for the purposes of enhancing their Japanese-language administration abilities and providing opportunities for them to come into direct contact with Japanese society and culture. Round-trip airfare was paid for by state education ministries.

Training Period: January 8–26, 2002

Trainees: 55 people (45 from Australia and 10 from New Zealand)

f) Training Program for Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers from the United States and Canada

Against the background of the sudden increase in the number of students of the Japanese language on the elementary and intermediate levels in North America, and in response to strong local demands, Elementary- and Secondary-School Japanese-language teachers were invited to Japan for three-weeks of intensive training. Round-trip airfare was paid for by the local governments.

Training Period: July 9–28, 2001

Trainees: 20 people (12 from the United States and 4 from Canada)

(4) Training Program for Japanese-Language Instructors Prior to Dispatch Overseas

This program provides training for Japanese-language instructors who are to be dispatched overseas in the knowledge of the local conditions needed to make it possible for them to contribute to the development of Japanese-language education in the countries where they are to

be dispatched, and to deepen their understanding of the aim of the Japan Foundation programs for support of Japanese-language education.

Training Period: March 4–8, 2002

Trainees: 28 people

(5) Japanese-Language Training for JET Youth in Saitama Prefecture

This is a short-term one-week intensive Japanese-language training program for foreign-language guidance assistants on the JET program who have been invited to teach at junior and senior high schools in Saitama Prefecture, for the purpose of making it possible for them to carry out the work at the schools where they are employed and their own daily lives in a smoother manner.

Training Period: March 25–29, 2002

Trainees: 15 people

2. The Production and Distribution of Japanese-Language Teaching Materials

In order to provide support for the self-initiated development of Japanese-language teaching materials of the various countries, the Japan Foundation carries out programs in the three areas of self-initiated production, aid for local teaching materials production, and donation of teaching materials, in an attempt to solve the problem of insufficient Japanese-language teaching materials overseas.

(1) Japanese-Language Education Fellowships

Invitations to Japan and aid is extended to Japanese-language education specialists from the country in question when it is deemed necessary by overseas Japanese-language and Japanese studies organizations for them to carry out research and surveys in Japan for the purpose of developing Japanese-language teaching materials, teaching methods, and curriculums that suit the conditions in Japanese-language education in their home countries.

During fiscal 2001, some 28 people from 14 countries (among whom 8 people from 6 countries have worked in the program on 8 projects since 2000).

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Production of Japanese-language teaching materials for elementary school students (Ms. Zeng Liyun, Mr. Sun Yuguang of the Liao Ning Education Institute of China)

A Japanese-language textbook for Chinese elementary-school students and teacher's handbook were produced. The recording of audiotapes was carried out with the cooperation of local elementary-school students.

- Project for the development of Japanese-language teaching materials using a computer (Ms. Toshiko Ishizaki, University of Leeds, U.K.)

Video shooting, selection of materials, and editing of Japanese festivals, annual events, and the lifestyle of the Japanese people were carried out to serve as raw materials for multi-media teaching materials.

- Mr. Wawan Danasmita of the Indonesia University of Education, Indonesia, collected documentary materials, observed classes at Japanese-language schools, wrote the text, and produced *A Textbook of Japanese-Language Teaching Methods for High School Teachers*.

(2) Assistance Program for the Development of Japanese-Language Teaching Resources

The Japan Foundation provides aid for part of the expenses of the production of such teaching materials as textbooks, dictionaries, videos, and CD-ROMs by overseas organizations, publishers, and production companies involved in Japanese-language education for the purpose of encouraging the development of Japanese-language teaching materials that are commensurate with the conditions of different countries. During fiscal 2001, assistance was provided to 14 projects in 11 countries.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- “Nihongo Shokyu Kyotei (Internet Materials)” (published by Higher Education Press: China)
- *Japanese-Lithuanian Character Dictionary* (Alma Littera: Lithuania)
- *Kisetsu 1: Haru-ichiban* (Northeast Association of Secondary Teachers of Japanese: U.S.A)

(3) Self-Initiated Production of Japanese-Language Teaching Materials

The Foundation plans, produces, and publishes Japanese-language textbooks, dictionaries, audio-visual teaching materials, and teacher’s manuals for the use of overseas organizations involved in Japanese-language education.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Production of “A Collection of TV Commercials” and “A Collection of NHK TV Programs” for use in Japanese-language education
- Production of a revised edition of *Kyokasho o Tsukuro: Basic Resources for Secondary- Level Japanese* (cassette tape included).
- Development of the “Minna no Kyozaï” Site

(4) Granting of Permission for Translation and Publication of Japan Foundation–Produced Japanese-Language Teaching Materials

Permission is granted to publishing companies both at home and abroad for facsimile publication and publication of translations of Japanese-language teaching materials produced by the Japan Foundation. During fiscal 2001, the following two projects were carried out.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Publication of a Sinhalese version of *The Japan Foundation Basic Japanese-Sinhalese Dictionary*
- Publication of a Turkish-language version of *The Japan Foundation Basic Japanese-Turkish Dictionary*

(5) Promotion of Television Broadcast of Japanese-Language Courses

The Foundation provides an English-language version of “Let’s Learn Japanese: Basic I & II” for the purpose of promoting overseas broadcasts of this television Japanese-language course.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Signing of a contract for the re-broadcasting of “Let’s Learn Japanese: Basic I & II” in the

United States.

- Signing of a contract for the re-broadcasting of “Let’s Learn Japanese: Basic I” in Australia.

(6) Donation of Japanese-Language Teaching Materials

This is a program for the donation of Japanese-language teaching materials and equipment (such as word processors) to overseas organizations involved in Japanese-language education. During fiscal 2001, donations of 30,000 printed and video teaching materials were made to 1,824 organizations in 103 countries.

3. Collection and Distribution of Information on Japanese-Language Education

The information exchange program is designed to coordinate the collection, filing, and distribution of information related to overseas Japanese-language education. It is carried out through the three pillars of: 1) carrying out surveys on current trends in the field of overseas Japanese-language education, 2) production and distribution of materials related to Japanese-language education, and 3) operation of a library specializing in works related to Japanese-language education.

According to a survey taken in fiscal 1998, the number of overseas students of the Japanese language has gone beyond the 2 million mark. In the midst of this situation, there is an increasing need for collection, provision, and exchange of information for the purpose of promoting Japanese-language education and making it more efficient and effective. Along with expansion of the programs of the past, active preparations are being made to effect information exchange and formulate a network among people in the field through utilization of such recent electronic media technology as the Internet.

(1) Surveys on the Current Situation in Japanese-Language Education

a) A Survey on Overseas Japanese-Language Educational Organizations

Based upon the results of the survey that was carried out on overseas Japanese-language education organizations during fiscal 1998, a list of Japanese-language education organizations was put on the website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>). The total number of such organizations comes to 10,930, including 6,280 elementary- and secondary-schools, 2,221 higher educational institutions, and 2,429 organizations outside of school education facilities.

b) A Survey on the Situation Surrounding Japanese-Language Education, by Country

A survey was carried out on the situation in Japanese-language education on the elementary and intermediate levels in China, Russia, and the NIS countries (12 countries) during fiscal 2000, and reports for each country were published in fiscal 2001. In China, the survey was carried out for organizations on the elementary and intermediate-education level in the three northeastern provinces (Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning) and the self-governing district of Inner Mongolia, where a total of 359 questionnaires were collected (from 99 education organizations, 237 teachers, and 23 education superintendents), and both face-to-face and telephone interviews were carried out. In Russia and the NIS countries, surveys were carried out in the form of direct questioning at 88 organizations of higher education and at 49 organizations of elementary and intermediate-education. And it was found that there are signs of change in Japanese-education

trends in these regions, which have undergone remarkable social changes.

c) **A Special Survey on Trends in Overseas Japanese-Language Education**

Japanese-language specialists and staff members are dispatched to specified regions to carry out surveys to be utilized as reference materials for the planning and proposal of future Japanese-language education programs. During fiscal 2001, all types of related information were collected in China, Southeast Asia, and Western Europe.

d) **A Website of Information on Japanese-Language Education, by Country**

Updating and expansion of information was carried out on the website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>) that was opened during fiscal 1999.

(2) The Production and Distribution of Materials Related to Japanese-Language Education

The Institute makes the information concerning Japanese-language education it has collected and the results of research in Japanese-language education widely available to organizations involved in Japanese-language education both in Japan and abroad, as well as to related people; furthermore, in order to improve the situation surrounding the exchange of information, the following materials were produced and distributed:

a) *Nihongo Kyoiku Tsushin* (Japanese-Language Education News; ISSN: 1343-2524)

This is a newsletter that provides information that is useful to overseas Japanese-language teachers. During fiscal 2001, the cooperation in the writing of articles by lecturers of the Institute itself and Japanese-language educational organizations and specialists both at home and abroad was obtained, and issues 40 to 42 were published (15,000 copies each). Beginning with the 28th issue, the entire publication is available on the Urawa Institute's website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>).

b) *Nihongo Kokusai Senta Kiyo* (Bulletin of the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa; ISSN: 0917-2939)

This is an anthology of essays that report the results of the educational and research activities of full-time teachers and staff members of the Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa, and the Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai, as well as the overseas Japanese-language centers. During fiscal 2001, 1,500 copies of the 12 issues were published. Beginning with the 8th issue, the entire publication is available on the Urawa Institute's website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>).

c) *Japanese-Language Education in the World* (ISSN: 0917-2920)

This is a specialist academic magazine that contains manuscripts chosen from the many submissions from all parts of the world concerning Japanese-language education and research. During fiscal 2001, the 11th issue (2,900 copies) was published. Its table of contents and the summaries of its essays are available on the Urawa Institute's website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>), and the information contained in its pages is also made available through the database of the National Center for Science Information and Systems (NACSIS). Sales on the general market are also carried out in order to meet the demand from private individuals.

There is a trend toward an increase in the number of theses submitted to this publication, indicating the stimulation it exerts on the sharing of research results and exchange of information in the fields of Japanese linguistics and Japanese-language education theory.

d) *Current Report on Japanese-Language Education Around the Globe* (ISSN: 1340-3184)

This is a collection of specialist and academic reports on the global situation and conditions in all countries and regions where Japanese-language education is carried out. During fiscal 2001, solicitation was carried out for the 7th issue and editing was begun. Also, the tables of contents for issues 1 through 6 are available on the Urawa Institute's website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>).

e) Translation of a Syllabus

A syllabus of the elementary- and intermediate-education in the major overseas countries was translated and published, and it was distributed to related organizations both at home and abroad. This project was carried out for the first time during fiscal 2001 on China, Germany, Indonesia, Korea, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.*

*Only available on the website.

(3) Operation of a Library Specializing in Works Related to Japanese-Language Education

This is a specialist library for the support of the educational and research activities of those involved in Japanese-language education both overseas and in Japan, centered on trainees of the Center. The library collects and collates materials, provides such services as perusal, lending, and referencing, and also publishes the indexes of the magazines and documents it owns in the form of database images, as well as offers a Japanese-language teaching materials database on its homepage (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>). In addition, user terminals and CD-ROM servers are provided for the purpose of promoting the use of CD-ROMs and the Internet as a tool for searching for CD-ROM teaching materials and information. The frequency of direct use and the increase in the number of requests for a document copy service from the libraries of overseas offices and Japanese-language centers of the Japan Foundation demonstrate the vigor of overseas Japanese-language education and the thoroughgoing activities and services of the Center library.

As of March 31, 2002, the library contained 34,052 books (16,721 of which were related to linguistics,) 4,523 audio-visual materials, 383 microfilms, 228 computer files, 296 teaching materials in the form of pictures and slides, 476 periodical publications and 12 newspapers. During fiscal 2001, the number of visitors was 20,297, and the total number of books lent out was 13,177.

(4) Holding of International Friendship Conferences

International symposiums and seminars are held for people involved in Japanese-language education both at home and abroad. During fiscal 2001, invitations to Japan were extended to 13 people from 11 countries and regions, and an international symposium for Japanese-language teachers, associations and academic societies was held on the theme, "Japanese-Language Education Crossing National Boundaries—Aiming Toward the Building of a Global-Scale Network." Discussions were carried out on the importance of, and the problems faced by, the

formulation of a network among more than 120 teacher's associations and academic societies.

Number of People and Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No. & So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Educational Training Programs (People)	Long-Term Training Program for Teachers of the Japanese Language	91	2	14	29	1	3	—	130
	Short-Term Training Program for Teachers of the Japanese Language	78	16	34	29	1	0	—	147
	Training for Native Japanese Overseas Japanese-Language Teachers	7	6	16	13	3	1	—	38
	The Intensive Training Program for Senior High-School Teachers of the Japanese Language from the Republic of Korea	128	—	—	—	—	—	—	128
	The Intensive Training Program for University and College Teachers of the Japanese Language from the People's Republic of China	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
	The Intensive Training Program for Australian Elementary-School Teachers of the Japanese Language	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	55
	Training Program for Elementary- and Secondary-School Teachers from the US and Canada	—	—	16	4	—	—	—	20
	Okinawa Study Program for Russian University Japanese -Language Teachers	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	45
Japanese-Language Training for JET Youth in Saitama Prefecture	0	0	8	7	0	0	—	15	
Programs for Production, Support, and Donations of Japanese-Language Teaching Materials	Japanese-Language Education Fellowships (People)	15	1	2	3	2	0	—	23
	Assistance Program for the Development of Japanese-Language Teaching Resources (Cases)	4	1	3	6	0	0	3	14
	Donation of Japanese-Language Teaching Materials (Cases)	508	342	444	390	28	9	2	1,447

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai, was established for the purpose of carrying out programs to further promote Japanese-language education in response to new needs arising out of the widely diversifying situation in overseas Japanese-language education. It was opened in January 1997, in Rinku Town, Tajiri-cho, Sennan-gun, Osaka Prefecture, and its programs were initiated in May 1997.

The Institute carries out Japanese-Language Programs for Specialists for experts who wish to carry out original research, Japanese-Language Programs for Students to provide continued encouragement to overseas students of the Japanese-language, and it administers the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test overseas.

The Institute actively promotes exchange between its trainees and the citizens of the surrounding area, and exchange and publicity activities for the obtaining of further understanding of and cooperation in its programs by the surrounding 5 cities and 3 towns, including Osaka Prefecture and Tajiri-cho, where it is located.



1. Educational Training Programs

The Institute carries out two types of training programs: Programs for Specialists Japanese-Language and Japanese-Language Programs for Students.

The Japanese-Language Programs for Specialists are for people holding jobs in which there is a strong necessity for learning the Japanese language in order to effectively carry out their work, including foreign-service officers, public officials, and librarians of libraries that deal with Japanese-language books and documents, as well as researchers and graduate-school students of the various overseas universities and research organizations that are dedicated to Japanese studies, for whom special curriculums are devised to fulfill the special needs of each different type of students.

The Japanese-Language Programs for Students are for the purpose of encouraging the continued learning of overseas Japanese-language students and to expand the strata of students of the Japanese language. Invitations to Japan are extended to people chosen from among the overseas students of the Japanese language to provide them with opportunities for coming into direct contact with the Japanese language and Japanese culture.

Also, as part of its Japanese-language training programs, the Institute actively carries out linguistic training, Japanese-language curriculums for special fields, and programs that respond to individual needs, centered around its students.

(1) Japanese-Language Programs for Specialists

a) Japanese-Language Program for Foreign-Service Officers (October 3, 2001, to June 21, 2002)
Young foreign-service officers from the countries of Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and Oceania were taught basic Japanese-language skills, as well as training for the purpose of deepening their understanding of Japanese politics, economy, and society.

b) Japanese-Language Program for Public Officials (October 3, 2001, to June 21, 2002)

Government officials who work in the public organizations of the various countries of the world in positions that require Japanese-language proficiency were taught basic Japanese-language skills, as well as training for the purpose of deepening their understanding of Japanese politics, economy, and society.

c) Japanese-Language Program for Librarians (October 3, 2001, to March 22, 2002)

Librarians who are attached to overseas public libraries, higher educational organizations, and academic research organizations were extended invitations to Japan and given intensive Japanese-language training for the purpose of enhancing their proficiency in handling Japanese-language publications.

d) Japanese-Language Program for Researchers (October 3, 2001, to June 21, 2002)

Researchers in the fields of social science and the humanities involved in Japanese studies at overseas universities and research organizations were extended invitations to Japan and given intensive Japanese-language training for the purpose of enhancing their proficiency in the carrying out of their research activities.

e) Japanese-Language Program for Postgraduate Students (Summer Course: June 27–August 22, 2001; A Course: September 5–December 21, 2000, B Course: February 6–May 24, 2002)

Invitations to Japan were extended to graduate-school students majoring in the social sciences or the humanities at overseas graduate schools who wish to enhance their Japanese-language proficiency, and they were given intensive Japanese-language training.

(2) Japanese-Language Programs for Students

a) Study-Tour Award for Outstanding Students of the Japanese Language (July Group: June 27–July 11, 2001; September Group: September 5–19, 2001; March Group: March 3–17, 2002)

Students of such overseas Japanese-language education organizations as universities who have achieved outstanding marks on such occasions as the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test were extended invitations to Japan in three groups for two weeks each, and they were provided with opportunities to deepen their understanding of Japanese society and culture through lectures and field trips.

b) Japanese-Language Program for University Student Groups (Spring Group: May 10–June 23, 2001; Central America Group: July 4–August 1, 2001; Summer Group: July 17–August 30, 2001; Autumn Group: November 6–December 21, 2001; Winter Group: January 9–February 22, 2002)

Groups of students of the Japanese language at overseas universities are extended invitations to Japan and given a program of intensive Japanese-language training. During fiscal 2000, A total of three groups were extended invitations to Japan, one from the four South Asian countries of Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka; the second from 8 countries, including the three Central Asian countries of Egypt, Mongolia, Russia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan), Turkey,

and Viet Nam; and the third from the four Central and South American countries of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico were extended invitations to Japan and given intensive training for improving their Japanese-language abilities and to familiarize themselves with the situation in Japan through lectures and field trips.

c) Japanese-Language Programs for High School Students (March 14–March 28, 2002)

This is a new program that was established for the purpose of providing support to students of the Japanese language on the intermediate level, the numbers of whom are increasing in the various countries of the world. Invitations to Japan are extended to high-school students who have obtained outstanding marks in Japanese-language courses. They are provided with opportunities to deepen their understanding of Japanese culture and society through lectures and field trips.

d) The Lee Soo-Hyun Memorial Program for Extending Invitations to Japan to Young People from Korea

Invitations to Japan are extended to young students of the Japanese language at Korea high schools (or universities) to provide them with opportunities for exchange with Japanese youth of their own generation for the purpose of deepening their understanding of Japanese culture, society, and language. This is a memorial program in honor of the brave act of Lee Soo-Hyun, an Korean exchange student, who was killed in an accident when he tried to save the life of a Japanese who fell onto the tracks at JR Shin Okubo Station in Tokyo on January 26, 2001.

2. Operation of a Library

As of March 31, 2002, the library contained about 29,570 books (19,726 in Japanese and 9,844 in foreign languages), 698 audio-visual materials, 1,387 microfilms, and 296 periodical publications (160 titles in Japanese and 136 in foreign languages). The library offers perusal and lending services for students of the Institute. The total number of books lent out during fiscal 2001 was 4,530. In addition, the library promotes utilization of the network of the National Center for Science Information and Systems (NACSIS), works for the strengthening of links with outside libraries, and provides a broad range of services.

3. Japanese-Language Proficiency Test

The increase in the number of Japanese-language students abroad created the demand to test the language proficiency of non-native speakers of Japanese, so in fiscal 1984, the Foundation established the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test and has since continued to administer it in cooperation with test administration groups around the world. In fiscal 2000, It was administered in 82 cities in 35 countries. (Also, in Japan, Association of International Education, Japan administered the test in the 9 cities of Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, and Yokohama.)

This test is divided into 4 levels, levels 1 to 4, making it possible for examinees to choose the level of their own proficiency for taking the test. Also, each level consists of three subjects, “characters and vocabulary,” “hearing,” and “reading and grammar.”

In fiscal 2001, it was administered on December 2 for the 18th time in 89 cities in 38 countries.

The Number of Examinees for the 2001 Japanese-Language Proficiency Test, by Rank in Both Japan and Foreign Countries

(Unit: Number of people)

Item	Applicants	Examinees	Those Awarded Certificates	Certificates (%)
Domestic				
Level 1	35,847	32,410	14,218	43.9
Level 2	10,382	8,965	4,326	48.3
Level 3	5,879	5,311	3,852	72.5
Level 4	2,783	2,408	1,957	81.3
Subtotal	54,891	49,094	24,353	49.6
Overseas				
Level 1	48,317	40,845	17,003	41.6
Level 2	60,257	49,546	21,110	42.6
Level 3	65,579	53,089	26,173	49.3
Level 4	41,808	35,019	17,974	51.3
Subtotal	215,961	178,499	82,260	46.1
Grand Total	270,852	227,593	106,613	46.8

Note: These numbers include examinees who sat for only part of the three sections of the test, including “characters and vocabulary,” “hearing,” “reading and grammar.”

Number of People

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No. & So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Language Training Programs	Japanese-Language Program for Foreign-Service Officers	9	1	3	6	3	7	—	29
	Japanese-Language Program for Public Officials	6	0	0	1	0	0	—	7
	Japanese-Language Program for Librarians	7	0	1	2	0	0	—	10
	Japanese-Language Program for Researchers	11	0	0	2	0	0	—	13
	Japanese-Language Program for Post-graduate Students	26	0	8	35	3	0	—	72
	Study-Tour Award for Outstanding Students of the Japanese Language	63	10	43	36	12	2	—	166
	Japanese-Language Program for University Student Groups	28	0	18	24	8	0	—	78
	Japanese-Language Training for JET Youth in Osaka Prefecture	0	6	43	13	0	2	—	64
	Japanese-Language Program for High School students	19	10	10	11	0	0	—	50
	Lee Soo-Hyun Memorial Youth Exchange Program	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Study Tour Program for Japanese Language Teachers from the Republic of Korea	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	88
The Japanese-Language Proficiency Test	(Number of Examinees)	166,899	1,285	6,666	3,253	396	0	49,094	227,593
	(Number of Cities where the Test was Administered)	48	8	17	14	2	0	11	100

Japanese Studies Overseas

In order to deepen the understanding of Japan abroad, it is extremely important to promote Japanese studies. This is because the results of research in Japanese studies, through education and publications not limited to universities and research centers, broadens the general public's knowledge of Japan, thus creating a deeper intellectual basis.

The nature of Japanese studies varies from country to country, being influenced by the unique characteristics of the various countries and the broad variety of areas of interest. However, considering it desirable for Japanese studies to reflect a wider range of subjects, the Japan Foundation promotes its programs while keeping firmly in mind the necessity for a balance between the fields of the humanities and the social sciences and their appropriateness for the unique characteristics of the various countries and regions toward which they are targeted. In recent years, there has been a rising trend toward greater international exchange along with assistance from IT.

1. Visiting Professorship Program

(1) Dispatch of Visiting Professors in Japanese Studies

Under this program, the Foundation dispatches a number of Japanese scholars representing a wide range of specialized fields to overseas universities and other institutes of higher education with the aim of maintaining and further developing existing Japanese studies courses, and giving assistance to newly founded Japanese studies courses. Under the "direct dispatch" program, the Foundation pays the traveling and living expenses directly to lecturers visiting developing countries in Asia and Latin America. In other regions, under the "dispatch grant" program, the Foundation provides grants to cover the cost of inviting lecturers from Japan to overseas institutions of these regions.

In fiscal 2001, a visiting professor was dispatched from Japan to El Colegio de México in Mexico (to lecture on contemporary Japanese education and society), and a grant was extended to cover the expenses of dispatching a visiting professor to the Graduate School of International Studies, Yonsei University (to lecture on research on contemporary Japanese economics)

(2) Travel Seminar Program for Japanese Studies

This program is carried out by teams of from one to three lecturers who are dispatched to hold seminars on Japanese studies for university professors and students in countries that are in the beginning phase of Japanese studies.

During fiscal 2001, researchers in the field of economics were dispatched to Spain, and in international economics to the Central & South American region, where they held seminars for students and people involved in education.

2. Support of Activities of Overseas Japanese Studies Organizations

(1) Support Program for Core Organizations in Japanese Studies

This support program is designed to nurture overseas Japanese studies organizations that play a central role in the various countries and regions of the world through the provision of aid for comprehensive defraying of the expenses of the Japanese studies departments of such designated core organizations on a medium- or long-term basis.

During fiscal 2001, continued aid was extended to The School of International and Area Studies, Seoul National University in Korea; to the Japanese Area Studies, Post Graduate Program, University of Indonesia; and to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC).

(2) Staff Expansion Grant Program for Japanese Studies

For the purpose of expanding Japanese studies–related posts in overseas universities, assistance is given to overseas universities and other educational institutions employing new full-time teaching staff specializing in Japan-related fields, in the form of funding to cover the salaries and welfare expenses only, for the first three years of an instructor's appointment.

During fiscal 2001, aid was extended for the hiring of an instructor on Japanese international relations and other new professors at Madrid Autonomous University, Spain.

(3) Research/Conference/Seminar Grant for Japanese Studies

This program is for the provision of aid to projects carried out by overseas organizations of higher education or research for the full-scale conducting of research, conferences, seminars, workshops, and intensive courses concerning Japan, in the form of funding to cover part of the expenses for such projects.

During fiscal 2001, aid was extended to the holding of such events as a joint international research conference on the themes of “Japanese and Chinese Women’s Texts: Contemporary Authors” at the Institute of Foreign Literature, Chinese Academy for Social Science; and “Soccer Nations and Football Cultures in East Asia” at the Japanology, Institute of East Asian Studies, University of Vienna.



3. Fellowships and Scholarships

(1) Faculty Development Fellowship Program for Japanese Studies

Young staff members of the Japanese studies and Japanese-language departments of higher education and research organizations that offer courses in Japanese studies and the Japanese language in ODA-recipient countries are extended invitations to Japan where they are given opportunities to carry out research.

During fiscal 2001, invitations to Japan were extended to a researcher from Chulalongkorn University in Thailand and Eötvös Loránd University in Hungary.

(2) Japanese Studies Scholarship Program

This scholarship program is for the purpose of granting scholarships to aid the studies of particularly outstanding students majoring in Japanese studies, primarily at universities in Asia. During fiscal 2001, scholarships were awarded to students of such places as the University of Philippines.

4. Support Program for Core Organizations for Japanese Studies

This program provides aid to cover part of the expenses for the administration and activities of

network structures for the purpose of aiding cross-over cooperation and linking network formulation activities that go beyond national boundaries and specialist fields carried out by Japanese studies researchers and Japanese research organizations in the European region.

During fiscal 2001, aid was extended to such groups as the European Association for Japanese Studies (EAJS).

5. Surveys on Japanese Studies Overseas

Since its founding, the Japan Foundation has continued to carry out regular and systematic surveys on the existing situation in Japanese studies in the various countries of the world and to produce directories of all Japanese studies researchers and research organizations.

During fiscal 2001, preparations were made for the carrying out of a survey on Japanese studies in the Central and South American area, in the form of the creation of a joint survey-questionnaire for constructing a Japanese studies survey database system.

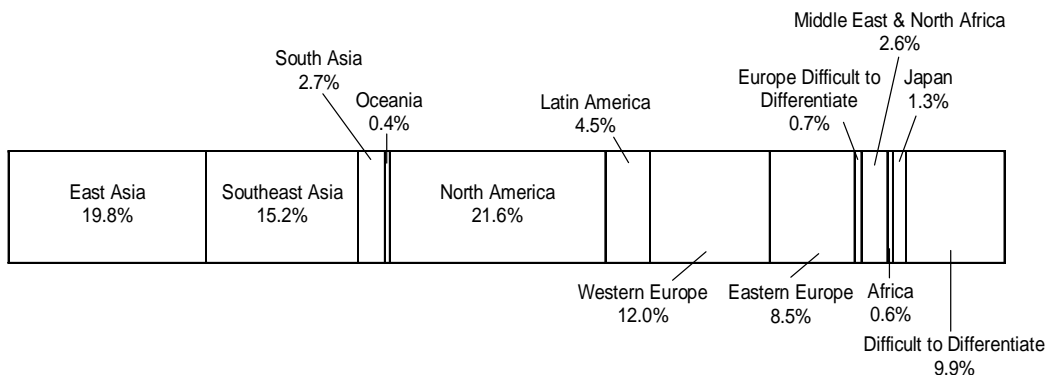
6. Operation of a Japanese Studies Specialist Library

The library of the Japanese Foundation headquarters concentrates its efforts toward the collection of Japan-related books and materials published in Western languages in the fields of the humanities and sociology, and it is open for utilization by Japanologists from both Japan and overseas.

Number of People and Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No.&So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Dispatch of Visiting Professors to Overseas Universities (People)	Long-Term Dispatch of Visiting Professors in Japanese Studies (People)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Short-Term Dispatch of Visiting Professors in Japanese Studies (People)	19	0	5	6	0	0	0	26
	Support for Dispatch of Visiting Professors in Japanese Studies (Cases)	3	0	0	4	0	1	0	9
	Japanese Studies Touring Seminars (People)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Support for activities of overseas Japanese studies organizations (Cases)	Support Program for Core Organizations in Japanese Studies	11	0	3	2	0	0	0	16
	Staff Expansion Grant Program	1	0	9	11	1	0	0	22
	Research/Conference/Seminar Grant Program	32	3	18	27	0	2	1	83
Support for nurturing of personnel for overseas Japanese studies organizations (Cases)	Faculty development Fellowship Program	12	0	0	1	1	1	0	14
	Undergraduate Scholarship Program	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
	Japanese-Studies Networking Program	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Program for Strengthening of Japanese studies organizations (Cases)	Program for Strengthening of Japanese studies organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥750,097,000

Exhibitions

As a means of fostering better intercultural understanding between Japan and other countries, the Japan Foundation organizes a wide range of exhibitions around the world, making concerted efforts to introduce representative works of Japanese aesthetics as well as art forms that are rooted in the everyday life or that came into existence as a result of contact with foreign influences. But this is not a one-way flow, for the Foundation also makes efforts to maintain a rich two-way exchange through the introduction of a broad range of overseas cultures to Japan as well.

These exhibitions take many forms—from participation in international exhibitions held overseas to introduce contemporary Japanese art and famous modern artists to special exhibitions to introduce the traditional fine arts of Japan abroad. The Foundation also owns a diverse collection of artworks in such fields as ceramics, woodblock prints, photographs, and dolls, which are shown regularly through touring exhibitions. The Foundation also provides funding for exhibitions of art and culture that are held in Japan and that are difficult to present on a commercial basis, as well as to exhibitions presented both in Japan and overseas on a private basis.

1. International Exhibitions Participation Program (3 project)

Under this program, the aim of which is to introduce modern Japanese art and outstanding contemporary artists, entries are made in international art exhibitions by sending works of art for display and dispatching artists to the exhibitions.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- The 49th Venice Biennale Exhibition (The Japan Hall in Giardini di Castello, Venice, Italy)
The commissioner was Eriko Osaka (General Manager of Art Tower Mito, Contemporary Art Center) the theme was “Fast and Slow,” and the participants included installation artist Masato Nakamura, photographer Naoya Hatakeyama, and sound artist Yukio Fujimoto.
- The 10th Bangladesh Biennale Exhibition (The Osmani Memorial Hall, Dhaka, Bangladesh)
The commissioner was Yuri Mitsuda (Curator, the Shoto Museum of Art), and works by installation artist Nobuho Nagasawa and painter Naoko Majima were displayed. Ms. Majima was awarded the Grand Prix.
- The 25th São Paulo Biennale Exhibition (The Ciccillo Matarazzo Pavilion, São Paulo, Brazil)
Continuing from the previous holding of the event, the commissioner was Kazuo Yamawaki (professor of Kinjo Gakuin University), and works by sculptor-installation artist Kimio Tsuchiya were displayed.

2. Overseas Exhibitions

(1) Exhibitions Abroad Program (6 planned exhibitions and 23 touring exhibitions)

Exhibitions to be held at overseas museums, jointly sponsored by Japanese and foreign museums, for the purpose of introducing Japanese art and culture, and the Foundation's touring exhibitions are sent to overseas countries.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

Planned Exhibitions

- Shinto: The Sacred Art of Ancient Japan (The British Museum, London, England)

This exhibition was held under the joint sponsorship of the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs and the British Museum as part of “Japan 2001.” It introduced 110 items (including 8 important cultural properties and 64 important works of art) that included artifacts of the primitive beliefs from the Jomon Period and paintings, sculptures, and art works related to religious belief aside from Buddhist art that were produced between the Asuka and Muromachi Periods.

- Haniwa-Gardiens d' Eternité-V-VI e siècle (Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris (The Japan Cultural Institute in Paris), France)

This exhibition was held under the joint sponsorship of the Tokyo National Museum and the Maison. It consisted of 36 haniwa, as a continuation of the fiscal 1998 Jōmon, l'art du Japon des origines that was aimed toward the introduction of the art and culture of ancient Japan.

- Contemporary Japanese Crafts—Materials and Way of Formative Thinking— (Galeri Petronas, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)

This exhibition consisted of works by 18 craftsmen and was held for the purpose of introducing the crafts of contemporary Japan (dyeing, ceramics, lacquer, and goldsmithing).

Touring Exhibitions

- The dolls of Japan
- Contemporary Japanese Architecture: 1985–1996
- DISCOVER JAPAN THROUGH CONTEMPORARY POSTERS

(2) Exhibitions Abroad Support Program (50 projects)

Financial assistance is provided to cover part of the expenses incurred by exhibitions of Japanese art and culture held overseas that are sponsored by Japanese and overseas museums.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- The Jomon in Cambridge: an Exhibition of Japanese Archaeology (Octagon Gallery, Cambridge, England)
- The 7th Istanbul Biennale (Istanbul, Turkey)

3. Exhibitions in Japan***Exhibitions in Japan Support Program* (20 projects)**

Financial assistance is provided to cover part of the expenses incurred by exhibitions of superior overseas art and culture that have had few chances for introduction in Japan in the past under sponsorship of art museums in Japan.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

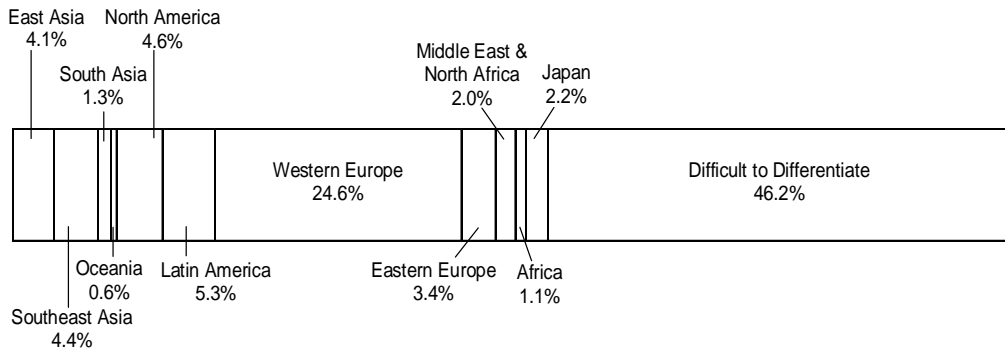
- The 2nd Fukuoka Asian Art Triennale (Fukuoka Asian Art Museum)
- Rodin and Japan (Shizuoka Prefectural Museum of Art and Aichi Prefectural Museum of Art)

Number of Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No. & So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Participation in International Exhibitions	International Exhibitions Participation Program	1	0	1	1	0	0	—	3
Overseas Exhibitions (Cities)	Exhibitions Abroad Program	3	0	1	1	0	0	(1)	14
	Exhibitions Abroad Program (Touring Exhibitions)	10	5	12	16	5	4	—	23
	Exhibitions Abroad Support Program	4	1	9	33	1	0	—	47
Exhibitions in Japan	Exhibitions in Japan Support Program	7	0	2	10	0	0	—	17
Exchange of Young Asian Artists in the 21st Century	Exchange of Young Asian Artists in the 21st Century	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	3

In cases where the dispatch was to several areas, the number of people in each area has been counted separately, for which reason, there are cases in which the number of people by region does not tally with the number of people dispatched.

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥712,740,000

Performing Arts

The Japan Foundation carries out programs for introducing the performing arts of Japan overseas and for introducing overseas performing arts to Japan.

In concrete terms, along with sponsoring performances of stage arts of a broad range of styles, including drama, dance, music, and traditional performing arts, aid is also extended to performance projects that contribute to international exchange. Also, along with the carrying out of joint production projects for the purpose of mutual exchange and training between the stage artists of the various countries of Asia and Japan, the Foundation provides information through the Internet, cooperates in stage arts festivals and other events that are carried out both in Japan and overseas, and works toward the formation of a network of people involved in stage arts for the purpose of further vitalizing international exchange in the stage arts due to the importance of information exchange.

1. Overseas Performances

(1) Performances Abroad Program

The Foundation plans performance tours and dispatches performing arts groups to areas where few performances of Japanese performing arts have been given previously (mainly ODA-recipient countries).

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Opera *YUZURU* (The Twilight Heron), tour of Central Asia

YUZURU (composed by Ikuma Dan) has been performed in both Japan and throughout most of the world, but this is the first time that it was presented in Central Asia. On this tour, performances were given first at the Alisher Navoi Uzbek State Opera & Ballet Theater (Tashkent), which was built by a Japanese who had been incarcerated in Uzbekistan by the Soviet Union, and performances were also given in Kazakhstan.

(2) Performances Abroad Support Program

Assistance to cover expenses is given to applying groups in Japan planning to give performances in other countries.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Support for the British “Japan 2001” Program

“Japan 2001” was a large-scale program for the introduction of Japanese culture that was held in the United Kingdom. It took first priority over all other support programs during this fiscal year. A total of ¥600 million was extended to 15 projects, including a performance tour by the Chikamatsu-za Kabuki company.

- Tokyo Contemporary Dance 2001

This project was carried out in conjunction with the Japan Festival in Egypt for the purpose of introducing Japan’s new dance scene. Performances were also given in Rome and Paris.

2. Performances in Japan

(1) Performances in Japan Sponsorship and Joint Sponsorship Program

The little known stage and performing arts of the ODA-recipient countries and the countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are introduced to Japan through Japan Foundation sponsorship or joint sponsorship.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- The Year of Japan–Korea National Exchange

A joint performance tour of Japanese and Korean Shōmyō (Buddist Vocal Music) was given as a pre-event of the Year of Japan–Korea National Exchange. This is the first time that Korean Shōmyō was ever performed in Japan. The tour was carried out as a joint project with Japan Arts Council (National Theater).

(2) Performances in Japan Support Program

Assistance is given to cover expenses to applying Japanese organizations planning to receive performing groups from ODA-recipient countries and the countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Original Korean opera *Whang Ji Nie*
- Republic of Georgia Folk Ensemble

3. Promotion of Arts Exchange Programs

(1) Asian Performing Artists Co-Production Program

Under this program, people and artists involved in Asian stage arts are extended invitations to Japan to receive technological training, to carry out joint productions with the Japanese groups that serve as their receiving organizations, and to publicize the results of their training and collaboration both overseas and in Japan.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Contemporary theatre piece titled *An Island in Between (Aida no Shima)* (a joint-production with Malaysia)

Continuing from the performance tour of Japan in the previous year, the play *An Island in Between (Aida no Shima)*, which was written and directed by Jo Kukathas, was performed in the partner country of Malaysia. The play was produced under joint sponsorship with the Setagaya Community Foundation.

(2) Program for International Stage Arts Co-production Productions

Under this program, works are produced and performed under joint sponsorship with such performance executive groups as overseas arts festival and theatres. The productions are created with the idea in mind of presenting them in both countries that are involved whenever possible. It is also possible to give performances in related third countries outside of the joint production participating countries.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Continuing from the European tour of the year before, the joint product with Theater Drak (Czech Republic), *Mor Na Ty Vase Rody!* was performed throughout Japan in such cities as Tokyo, Nagano, and Sapporo.

(3) *The Performing Arts Japan Program (Performing Arts JAPAN/ abbr: PAJ)*

The Foundation provides aid to non-profit organizations in the United States that actively introduce the performing arts of Japan to American regions that have few chances to come into contact with them, or those that carry out joint productions between American and Japanese performing artists.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Thai Tap
- SCOT (Tadashi Suzuki)

(4) *Program for Exchange of Information on Performing Arts*

This program promotes information exchange among theater troupes, presenters, festival executive groups, venues, and regional public groups both in Japan and overseas.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Participation in overseas arts fairs.

Specialists were dispatched to introduce the latest information on Japanese stage arts, and video presentations and booth displays were carried out at APAP in the United States (New York) and at the Australian Performing Arts Market (Adelaide).

- Holding of the 6th Performing Arts Trade Fair

This trade fair is carried out for the purpose of promoting arts exchange through intensive information exchange among performing artists from Japan and overseas who gather for the occasion.

- Operation and Maintenance of a website for introduction of Japanese performing arts (Japan Performing Arts Net/ abbr: JPAN)

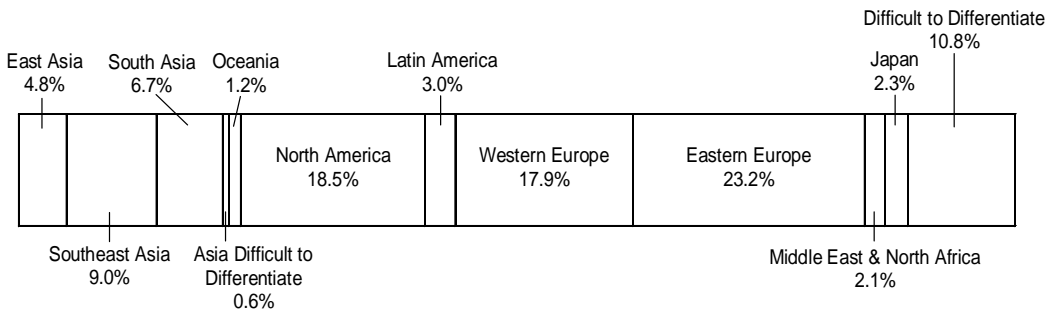
This program utilizes the Internet to provide information on the performing arts of Japan in both English and Japanese.

Number of Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No. & So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Performances Abroad	Performances Abroad Sponsorship Program	6	0	0	2	0	0	—	6
	Performances Abroad Support Program	9	2	11	40	0	0	—	50
Performances in Japan	Performances in Japan Sponsorship and Joint Sponsorship Program	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0
	Performances in Japan Support Program	10	1	5	9	—	—	22	20
Promotion of Arts Exchange	Asian Performing Artists Co-Production Program	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	Program for International Stage Arts Co-Production Productions	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	6

In cases where the dispatch was to several areas, the number of people in each area has been counted separately, for which reason, there are cases in which the number of people by region does not tally with the number of people dispatched.

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥532,440,000

International Exchange Conferences

International conferences with participants from a number of different countries help to formulate a common international consciousness among their participants through direct exchange of opinions, while at the same time serving as extremely effective activities for which expectations can be held for the promotion of international goodwill and mutual understanding. The Foundation has a number of aid programs for international conferences, seminars, and symposia held both in Japan and overseas.

1. Aid for International Exchange Conferences

This program extends aid for holding international conferences to promote mutual international understanding and goodwill on the regional and grass-roots level.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Youth Volunteer World Conference 2001 (International Association for Volunteer Effort, Japan Branch)

Young volunteer leaders gathered from more than 60 countries of the world to hold a conference with numerous Japanese young people, at which they exchanged opinions on their activities from a global point of view and built a network.

- Festa Ecuador–In Search of a New Lifestyle (The Sloth Club)

Ecuadorian specialists involved in pioneering activities in the fields of industries with the possibility to continue and town building were extended invitations to Japan to carry out cultural exchange and exchange of opinions with Japanese citizens involved in environmental preservation activities.

- Sino-Japanese Students Conference (executive committee of the 13th Sino-Japanese Students Conference)

Students from China and Japan carried out discussions on a broad range of themes, including the international contribution and the global environment problem, and deepened their mutual understanding and friendly relationship.

2. Aid for Seminars and Symposiums between Europe and Japan

This program is targeted toward Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. The Foundation supports international conferences, symposiums, and seminars that are held for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding between Japan and Europe under such themes as the problems held in common between Japan and Europe in such fields as politics, economics, sociology, and culture, as well as world problems and the development of Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Dialogue of Civilizations (United Nations University, Japan)

In conjunction with the United Nations–designated “Year of Dialogue among Civilizations,” interdisciplinary discussions were carried out on the effect brought about in international

relations by dialogue between civilizations.

- The Constructive Changes and Reforms of Universities in Japan and Germany (Japanese–German Center, Berlin; Germany)

Against the background of globalization, discussions were carried out by Japanese and German businessmen and scholars on the theme of the proper stance for university administration needed to respond to changing social demands.

- EU and Japanese Cooperation in the New Millennium (European Policy Research Group, Belgium)

Comprehensive discussions were carried out by Japanese and European researchers in the fields of security guarantee and international economics, with the focus on the influence exerted on the future relationship between Japan and Europe by globalization.

3. Aid for Attendance at (Dispatch to) International Conferences

The Foundation extends aid to Japanese specialists in the fields of the humanities, the social sciences, and the arts who have been invited to international conferences or symposiums held overseas to play a leading role through the presentation of lectures or keynote speeches. For further details, please refer to the section on Dispatched Overseas.

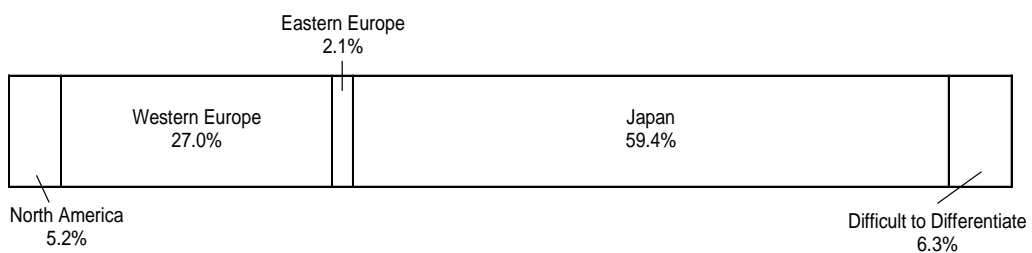
4. Invitation Program for International Conferences

The Foundation extends aid to overseas specialists who are to play a major role in international conferences held in Japan. For further details, please refer to the section on Invitations to Japan.

Number of People

Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No. & So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Support for International Exchange Conferences	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Support for Seminars and Symposiums between Europe and Japan	—	—	—	21	—	—	21	42

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥155,940,000

Publication Exchange

We all receive unfathomable daily benefits from such printed media as newspapers, magazines, and books, and the printed media also make a large contribution to our understanding of cultures different from our own.

Since its founding, the Japan Foundation has been actively involved in the “dispatch” of Japanese culture, for the purpose of promoting a better understanding of Japan, centered around such effective printed media programs as the Special Program for Translation and Publication of Works of Japanese Literature that grant assistance for the publication of Japan-related books in foreign languages, for the translation and publication of works of Japanese literature in foreign languages, and for participation in international book fairs held overseas.

The Japan Foundation itself also publishes, in English, an ongoing bibliography of the current research trends in the fields of the Japanese humanities and social sciences entitled *An Introductory Bibliography for Japanese Studies*; a quarterly magazine, *Kokusai Koryu*; the regular Japan Foundation Newsletter; and *Japanese Book News*.

1. Support for the Publication of Books on Japan

(1) *Publication Assistance Program*

To encourage the publication of outstanding books on Japan in foreign languages, the Foundation subsidizes important projects. Subsidies are provided to cover up to 25% of the printing and bookbinding costs incurred. Subsidies can be raised to 50%, depending on the situation, particularly in cases of applications from non-profit publishers and ODA-recipient countries, or for the publication of academic books.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- *Japan's Foreign Policy*

(by Kang Tae-Hoon, ORUEM Publishing House, Republic of Korea)

This is a volume of research that discusses the diplomacy policies of Japan in the context of case studies of Japan's policies and economic diplomacy toward the Korean Peninsula and Southeast Asia.

- *Role of General Education in the Development of Human Resource Quality in Japan*

(by Thi Thanh Huyen Dang; VAPEC, Hanoi, Vietnam)

This book considers the role of cultural education in the economic and social development of Japan and the nurturing of Japanese personnel.

- *Takeshi Kitano's Sonatine, HANA-BI, and Brother*

(by Daniele Villa; Ubulibri Publishers, Italy)

This book introduces the film director Takeshi Kitano. It contains the Italian translations of three of his films and a transcription of an interview with the director by an Italian film critic.

(2) *Translation Assistance Program*

The Foundation subsidizes various translation projects and the publication of outstanding translations of superior Japanese literature in order to promote deeper understanding of Japan

throughout the world. Concerning the type of aid provided by the Foundation, for books on general subjects, the subsidy amounts to up to 40%; in the case of academic books, up to 60%; and for books included on the list of books recommended for translation by the Foundation, up to 80%.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- *Hiroshima Ki Kavitayen* (Paridrishya Prakashan, India)

This is a Hindi translation of the famed book by Sankichi Mine.

- *The Wind-up Bird Chronicle* (Tusquets Editors, Spain)

This is a Spanish translation of the famed book by Haruki Murakami.

- *Madogiwa no Totto-chan* (Progress-I Ltd., Bulgaria)

This is a Bulgarian translation of the famed book by Tetsuko Kuroyanagi.

2. Publication of Books and Periodicals

(1) *An Introductory Bibliography for Japanese Studies*

This publication is an English-language bibliography that introduces research results and basic contributions of Japanese academic societies. Since fiscal 1974, it has been published in serial form, with volumes on the “Social Sciences” and “Humanities” published in alternate years. It is distributed mainly to overseas Japanese studies organizations and libraries.

During fiscal 2001, Vol. XII, Part 2: Humanities (containing articles written in 1997–98 on anthropology, history (general theory, ancient, medieval, modern, and contemporary), religion, philosophy, Japanese linguistics, literature (general theory, ancient, medieval, modern, and contemporary), art (graphic arts, music, dance, drama) was published.

(2) *Kokusai Koryu (Japanese, quarterly, 3,200 copies)*

This is a comprehensive magazine that provides informative articles on culture and cultural exchange, interviews, and reports by scholars, artists, and critics from both Japan and abroad.

During fiscal 2001, issues 92–95 were published (for the contents of these issues, please refer to the publication list at the end of this report).

(3) *The Japan Foundation Newsletter (English, quarterly, 4,500 copies)*

This is an English-language newsletter that contains: essays on the introduction of Japanese culture, research reports by Japan Foundation fellows, book reviews of books published by the Japan Foundation; and short articles on Japanese culture. It is distributed primarily to overseas Japanese Studies scholars and organizations.

During fiscal 2001, Vol. XXVIII / No. 2, No.3–4, Vol. XXIX / No.1, were published (for the contents of these issues, please refer to the publication list at the end of this report).

(4) *Japanese Book News (English, quarterly)*

This magazine provides regular access to the latest information on publishing trends and new publications in Japan for overseas publishing companies, editors, and translators for the purpose

of rectifying the lack of information on Japan and to stimulate the translation and publication of Japanese books overseas.

During fiscal 2001, issues 34–37 were published. Fiscal 2000 was the Children’s Book Reading Year, giving rise to great interest in book reading by children beginning with the initiation of the “Book Start: Sharing Books from Babyhood” in 2001. No. 35 (published in the autumn of 2001) contained an essay by Izumi Sato entitled “Book Start: For Just a Short Time–With Your Baby,” and a corner for introduction of children’s books was initiated in No. 36 (published in the winter of 2001), bringing these issues extremely high praise for their appropriateness and timeliness. Also Nos.23–25 contained a series of essays by Toshio Takashima entitled “Kanji Characters and the Japanese People” that was based upon his best seller of the same title (published by Bungei Shunshu in 2001). This rich array of essays served to make this a year during in which great attention was drawn to this publication.

3. Special Program for Translation and Publication of Works of Japanese Literature

This program was established in order to provide opportunities for obtaining knowledge by Japanese-studies scholars and the general public on the broadest possible scale through the translation and publication of works of Japanese literature by authors who have hardly ever been introduced overseas but that convey the heart of the Japanese people and have enjoyed a broad readership in Japan.

During fiscal 2001, the English translation of Ryotaro Shiba’s short-story anthology *Drunk as a Lord* was completed, and work was initiated on the English translation of his novel *Dattan Shippuroku*.

4. Program for Russian Translation and Publication of Contemporary Japanese Literature

This program is aimed toward the promotion of better understanding of Japan in the Russian–language speaking countries through translation into Russian and publication of works of contemporary Japanese literature.

During fiscal 2001, plans were drawn up and preparations initiated for the publication of the sequel to *New Japanese Prose “He” and “She”* that is entitled *New Anthology*.

5. Book Donations

The existence of an adequate library is essential for educational institutions and research centers offering courses in Japan-related subjects. To help these institutions in this area, the Foundation established a book donation program upon its inauguration. The Foundation accepts concrete lists of books desired by overseas organizations (in the case of English-language publications, the books are chosen from an English-language list provided by the Foundation; organizations in China and Korea can choose books from a list in Japanese), purchases the required books, and sends them to the organization in question.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Cambodian National Library (Cambodia)

Donation of 61 volumes (61 titles), as a basic set, including *Japan: Spirit and Form*

- Bogazici University (Turkey)

Donation of 47 volumes (47 titles) in English, including *History of Japanese Art*

- Leiden State University (Netherlands)

Donation of 19 volumes (4 titles) in Japanese, including *Zenkoku Minji Kanrei Ruishū*

6. Purchase and Distribution of Materials for Cultural Illumination

The Foundation regularly purchases a limited number of commercial periodical publications published in Western languages that contain articles introducing facets of Japanese culture, and distributes them to research institutions and other organizations involved in Japanese studies overseas.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Distribution of the following 3 magazines to University of the Philippines (the Philippines)

ACTA ASIATICA

Journal of Japanese Studies

Theatre Year Book

- Distribution of the 4 following magazines to El Salvador University (Argentina)

ACTA ASIATICA

Japanese Journal of Religious Studies

Monumenta Nipponica

Theatre Year Book

- Distribution of the 3 following magazines to University of Tunis (Tunisia)

ACTA ASIATICA

Cahiers du Japon

Theatre Year Book

7. Participation in Book Fairs

In response to requests for participation in international books fairs and the holding of Japanese books fairs, the Foundation provides assistance to exhibiting organizations to enable them to participate in or hold such exhibitions.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- The 15th Guadalajara International Book Fair (Mexico)

More than 1,200 publishing companies from 32 countries, centered on the countries of Latin America set up booths for the display and sales of their books as well as vigorous business negotiations. During the exhibition 315,000 people attended. Japan participated for the first time in four years, and many visitors came to the Japanese booth to ask question about books and publishing companies.

• The 8th Dhaka International Book Fair (Bangladesh)

This was the first time that Japan participated in this book fair, as a result of which the hope of the sponsors were high for its success. The prime minister attended the opening ceremony and the Japanese pavilion was awarded a shield at the closing ceremony. The local newspapers also gave the Japanese pavilion generous coverage, indicating the general high hopes for, and interest in, Japan.

• The 14th Moscow International Book Fair (Russia)

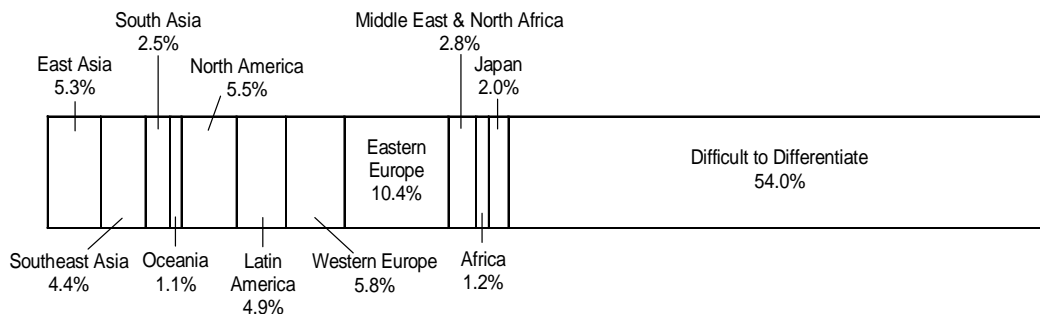
A total of 2,514 publishing companies from 76 countries participated in this book fair, and during its run 300,000 people attended. This was actually the first time in twelve years that Japan set up a display, due to the domestic situation in both countries. The Japanese booth was crowded every day, and many questions were posed by the visitors concerning exchange between publishing companies and publication of books translated into the Russian language.



Number of People

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No.&So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Support for the Publication of Books on Japan	Publication Assistance Program	13	0	4	21	0	0	0	53
	Translation Assistance Program								
Translation of Works of Japanese Literature	Translation and Publication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Russian Translation and Publication	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Book Donations	Book Donations	95	10	56	113	22	14	—	310
Participation in Book Fairs	Book Fair Support Program	4	0	4	4	2	0	1	15

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥349,000,000

Audio-Visual Exchange

The Audio-Visual Program introduces Japanese Culture mainly through television and films. That these audio-visual media are both geared to the general public and yet of a high artistic level makes it possible to introduce Japanese culture to a broad-range of citizens in all the countries of the world.

The reputation of Japanese films has risen greatly during the past few years, resulting in an increasing trend toward requests for participation in overseas international film festivals. Also, there is a continuing strong interest in Japanese television programs. Thus, the Japan Foundation intends to exert continued efforts in the future toward the greater improvement of its audio-visual exchange programs.

1. Promotion of TV Broadcasting Abroad

The Foundation introduces, Japan's society, and culture broadly to the general public overseas through grants to cover the costs of materials expenses and broadcast royalties of Japanese television programs (dramas, documentaries, and cultural programs), feature films, and cultural films, as well as the broadcast of such programs by overseas broadcasting organizations.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Mongolia: "Suzuran: Return of Happiness" (all 156 episodes)
- Costa Rica: 11 programs, including "Puppet Theater" and "Science Club"
- Ghana: 11 programs, including "World Heritage Sites in Japan"

2. Preparation of Foreign-Language Versions of Television Programs

The Foundation, in cooperation with the Japan Media Communication Center (JAMCO), produces international (English and some Spanish) versions of programs/films considered appropriate for broad introduction overseas on such subjects as history, society, culture, and science and technology.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Drama: Episodes 1–10 of "The Sensitive Samurai, Part 3" (English version)
- Documentary: "2000 and Beyond: Visualizing a New Century" (English version)

3. International Conferences

The Japan Foundation holds an international symposium on future broadcasting programs, under co-sponsorship with the Japan Media Communications Center (JAMCO).

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- The 11th JAMCO International Symposium: "TV in the Age of Globalization: From the Viewpoint of Promoting Mutual Understanding" (January through March 2002)

This was a website symposium for the purpose of reconsidering the role of television in the age of globalization and determining how to enhance the significance of television as a tool toward promotion of mutual understanding. A large number of manuscripts were submitted by knowledgeable people from both at home and abroad and lively discussions were carried out.

4. Expansion of Film Libraries

The subtitling or dubbing of superior feature films and short cultural films is carried out, and those films are kept in the Japan Foundation Headquarters film library or sent to film libraries at Japanese diplomatic missions and Foundation offices overseas.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- A Korean-language film library was opened and prints of 9 old film masterpieces that had not been introduced to Korea before, including *My Second Brother*, directed by Shohei Imamura, *Sun Legend of the Shogunate's Last Days*, directed by Yuzo Kawashima, and *The Island*, directed by Kaneto Shindo, were purchased and shipped to Korea.
- A Russian-language film library was opened and 35mm prints of seven films with Russian subtitles, that were released in the previous year, including *DORAHEITA*, directed by Kon Ichikawa, *NAGISA*, directed by Masaru Onuma, and *BY PLAYER*, directed by Kaneto Shindo were purchased and shipped to Russia.
- 16mm prints of outstanding feature films that were released in the previous year (such as *First Love*, *AME AGARU* (After the Rain), *Face*, *Fifteen*, and *Juvenile* with subtitles in various foreign languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Thai,) were purchased and shipped to overseas film libraries.

5. Film Production Assistance

The Foundation provides partial aid to help cover the production expenses of films, television programs, and other audio-visual materials on Japan produced by groups both in Japan and overseas for the purpose of promoting better mutual understanding between Japan and foreign countries.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- *Treasure Island* (Bellaluci, Tatsiana Sinkevich)
- *The Return of the Gods* (Italy, Dreamtime Productions)

6. Overseas Screenings of Japanese Films

The Foundation provides films, participates in, and extends cooperation to film festivals, art festivals, and special screenings of Japanese films held overseas, and, when considered necessary, dispatches people involved in films and hold lectures and discussion meetings. The Foundation also organized retrospectives of various directors' films and carried out touring screenings.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Japanese Independent Film Festival (June 18–24, 2001)

This is a special series of screenings that was jointly sponsored with the Beijing Film Academy in China. A total of 15 films made by independent production companies that had seldom been introduced in China previously were screened.

- Retrospective of Films directed by Mikio Naruse (April 25 to May 21, 2001)

This was a special series of screenings that was jointly sponsored by the Japanese embassy in Russia and the Cinema Museum. A total of 22 films directed by Mikio Naruse were screened.

- Retrospective of Films directed by Kinji Fukasaku (January 18 to December 6, 2001)

This was a touring retrospective of films that was carried out as a joint project by the cinema networks and the non-profit film screening group networks in America and Canada. A total of 15 films directed by Kinji Fukasaku were screened.

7. Films Festivals in Japan Support Program

The Foundation provides partial aid to help cover the expenses of significant and non-profit film festivals for the introduction of overseas films in Japan.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- TOKYO FILMeX 2001 (November 18–26, 2001)

This was a film festival that was held for the purpose of introducing new independent films, centered on those made in Asia.

- Iceland Film Festival in Japan 2001 (October 27–28, 2001)

This film festival was held in celebration of the opening of the Iceland embassy in Japan. A total of 5 feature films made in Iceland were screened.

8. The Japan Foundation Film Festival

The Foundation either sponsors or co-sponsors the introduction of films from countries seldom shown in Japan, in conjunction with which invitations to Japan are extended to people involved in the film business in those countries and symposiums are held.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Film Network Festival 2001 (November 29 to December 2, 2001)

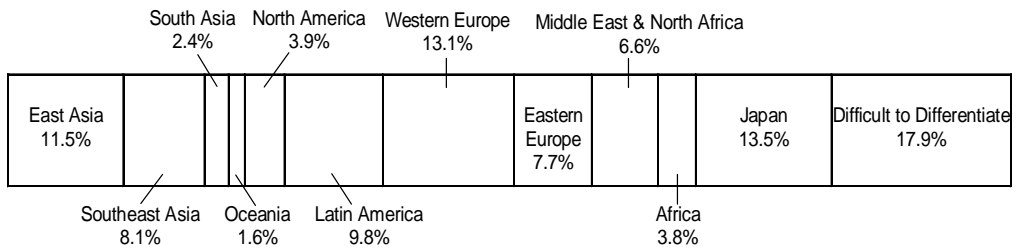
This film festival consisted of a collection of works that had attracted attention at international film festivals held in Japan (Focus on Asia: Fukuoka International Film Festival and Yamagata International Documentary Film Festival, etc.), and it was held under joint sponsorship with the Japan Association for Cultural Exchange, in conjunction with Film Exhibition Network Conference that was held for the purpose of information exchange among people responsible for cultural programs of local governments, people involved in film festivals, and people responsible for the audio-visual sections of art museums and libraries.

Number of People

Program Name	Asia	Oceania	No. & So. America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Promotion of TV Broadcasting Abroad	16	0	10	8	2	6	2	45
Film Production Assistance	1	1	5	6	0	0	4	15
Overseas Screenings of Japanese Films	16	5	17	19	3	1	0	63
Expansion of Film Libraries	80	10	27	52	17	7	—	197

In cases where the dispatch was to several areas, the number of people in each area has been counted separately, for which reason, there are cases in which the number of people by region does not tally with the number of people dispatched.

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥671,080,000

Activities of the Center for Global Partnership

The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) was established in April 1991 for the purpose of deepening the relationship between Japan and the United States and to provide a base for strengthening world harmony through the mutual efforts of our two countries, with offices in Tokyo and New York. The primary objectives of the CGP are:

- 1) To promote collaboration between Japan and the United States with the goal of fulfilling shared global responsibilities and contributing to improvements in the world's welfare;
- 2) To enhance dialogue and interchange between Japanese and American citizens on a wide range of issues, thereby improving bilateral relations.

The CGP strives toward arriving at solutions for a broad range of problems, including such global problems that require consideration on a global scale as stabilization of the world's economic system, security for the Asia–Oceania region, and sustainable development of the world, as well as problems of the aging society, civil society, and medical economic systems, that are held in common by the various developed countries, and also carries out and provides aid for programs that serve to deepen mutual understanding of the peoples of both Japan and the United States, through a constructive series of dialogues on the common problems and subjects of all walks and levels of life, consisting of direct contact with the diversification phenomenon of culture and society. To realize these primary objectives, the CGP's operations are focused upon the two following program areas:

- a) The promotion of intellectual exchange to encourage global partnership between Japan, the United States, and other nations of the world;
- b) The promotion of mutual understanding at the regional and grass-roots levels.

As explained above, the Center has achieved positive results in such areas as the development of proposals and discussions on political problems, as well as the nurturing of personnel in the above-mentioned fields through the extension of aid to all types of programs and the granting of fellowships in these areas. And in order to promote the effective development of programs in accordance with the changes in recent international situation, the relationship between Japan and the United States, and the reduction of budgets, the Center has continued to carry out a review of all its programs.

In the realm of general solicitation aid programs, public announcement was made of "Health Care and Aging," based upon the results of program reviews in the field of intellectual exchange, marking the completion of all priority problems.

In the realm of sponsorship programs, continued promotion of rearrangement, amalgamation, and discontinuation was carried out. The science fellowship program was discontinued at the end of fiscal 2000. And symposiums and seminars concerning priority areas in intellectual exchange were held in both Japan and the United States. In addition, public solicitation was carried out for the Center for Global Partnership NPO Fellowship, which provides intermediate-length training in business management for U.S. NPOs, and the first group of trainees was dispatched.

1. Intellectual Exchange for the Encouragement of Global Partnership

(1) Policy-Oriented Research

The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) supports collaborative, policy-oriented research projects carried out by universities and research institutions of both nations, concerning

the worldwide problems that it is thought necessary to address on a global scale, the common problems faced today by developed nations, and the important problems that will lead toward the deepening of Japan-U.S. relations.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Analyzing and Negotiating Issues in the U.S. - Japan International Economic Relations (University of Michigan, U.S.A.)

This is a 2-year joint research project with a Japanese team centered on Keio University for carrying out a multi-faceted analysis of the economic relationship between Japan and the United States and the drawing up of a policy proposal for both foreign and domestic affairs for both countries. During fiscal 2001, the focus was on the relationship between Japan and the United States in the areas of foreign trade, direct overseas investments, and macro- economics and financing.

- A Comparative Study on Health Insurance Schemes and the Quality of Medical Care Services between Japan and United States (Japan Center for Economic Research)

This is a 2-year policy-oriented type research project that takes as its theme the reformation of the medical insurance system that is a problem held in common in the context of the social security policies of both countries in the midst of the progress of the aging societies in Japan and the United States. In the United States, the National Bureau of Economics Research (NBER) serves as a cooperating organization.

- Northeast Asia after Korean Unification: Preparing the Japan-U.S. Alliance (Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc.)

This is a 3-year research project on the problem of the unification of the Korean Peninsula that does not stop at simple analysis of the unification scenario and the short-term state of affairs, but that goes on to analyze the long-term influence it will exert on the alliance relationship between Japan and the United States in the context of the security guarantee environment in Northeast Asia. In Japan, the Japan International Problem Research Center serves as a cooperating organization.

- Health Care Decision Making: Japan & U.S.A.—Bioethics, Legislation and Public Policy (Waseda University International Institute of Bioethics and Biolaw)

This is a 2-year joint research and dialogue project between Japan and the United States on Opinions and Decisions in Health Care. In the United States, Georgetown University's Kennedy Institute of Ethics serves as a cooperating organization. The major focus of this research and dialogue project is pursuance of standards for life ethics value judgments in the realm of what opinion decision should be made by the individual in the context of daily consultation in terms of medical care and preservation of health.

(2) Intellectual Dialogues

The Center sponsors and provides aid to dialogues that take such forms as conferences, seminars, and symposiums between Japanese and American organizations on countermeasures against global problems, the problems held in common by developed nations, and the important

problems that specifically and directly involve Japan and the United States.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Workshop-Symposium: International Dialogue on Civil Society (a joint project of the Center and the Asia Foundation)

This was a workshop-symposium that was held in Tokyo in which discussions were held by researchers and businessmen from Japan, the United States, and Europe on the foundation and the role of civil society, its possibilities and limitations, and the means by which its problems should be addressed in the future.

- US-Japan Environmental Cooperation: Promoting Sustainable Development in China (a joint project of the Center and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars)

People involved in the environment problems of China from Japan and the United States participated in seminars that were held in Washington, D.C., and Tokyo for the purposes of promoting dialogue and strengthening the cooperative relationship between the two countries in the field of the environment.

- Energy Security and Sustainable Development in Northeast Asia: Prospects for Cooperative Policies (Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia (ERINA))

This is a 3-year intellectual dialogue project on the energy security guarantee in the Northeast Asia region that is focused on complex problems in the fields of economics and the environment and that delves into the proper stance for intra-region cooperation policies and aims toward the carving out of an energy security guarantee community. During fiscal 2001, conferences were held in Niigata and Seoul by people involved in the Japan Sea rim countries.

(3) *The Abe Fellowships*

The Abe Fellowships are awarded to academic researchers and specialists in Japan and the United States who conduct research in the field of the social sciences and the humanities on such subjects as the global problem, the problems held in common by developed nations, and the bringing about of a closer relationship between Japan and the United States for the purpose of promoting high-quality research from a contemporary international viewpoint. The Abe Fellowship program was named after former Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe in memory of his initiative toward the promotion of a fund for the purpose of contributing to the world through the establishment of a closer relationship and cooperation between Japan and the United States.

This program is carried out as a joint project between the Social Science Research Council (SSRC) and the American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS), both of the United States. It includes the granting of scholarships to individual fellows and the holding of workshops on specific themes (the CGP-SSRC Seminar Series). These activities are for the purpose of promoting expansion of exchange between fellows and specialists in related fields. Exchange is carried out with the participation of both fellows and other specialists who are extended invitations to participate.

During fiscal 2001, fellowships were granted to a total of 17 people from Japan and the

United States. Examples of the research themes of these fellows are: “The Rise of the Asia-Pacific Economy in Comparative Historical Perspective”; “Designing Emissions Trading Systems to Cope with Global Warming: Theory and Experiment”; “Japan, ASEAN, and Regional Institutions: Approaches to the ASEAN Regional Forum”; “Shifting Youth Cultures and the Management of Juvenile Behavioral Problems in Japan and the U.S.”; “Is Japan's Innovative Capacity in Decline?”

Also, during fiscal 2001, workshops were held once each in Japan and the United States on the environment and energy, and regionalism in Asia, and a fellows retreat was held in the United States as part of the CGP-SSRC series.

2. Promotion of Mutual Understanding on the Regional and Grass-Roots Level

(1) Public Outreach Programs

For the purposes of promoting mutual understanding between Japan and the United States, and of raising public awareness of global issues, the Center sponsors and supports such activities as educational programs, seminars, and outreach activities that are targeted at the general public.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Programs for Training Advocates for People with Disabilities (Protection & Advocacy Japan Institute, Japan)

This was the first year of a 3-year program for the training of advocacy advisors as personnel for promotion of the realization of empowerment and advocacy systems for people with intellectual and psychological impairments (the various systems for protection of rights). The trainees who were chosen by means of public solicitation received training in workshops at the Chicago branch of the University of Illinois, U.S.A., and instructors were later extended invitations to Japan to give workshops and lectures.

- Japan-US Comparative Project on Accountability of Nonprofit Organizations through Model Cases (Coalition for Legislation to Support Citizens' Organizations, Japan)

This project provides NPO accountability models (what sort of compensation should be provided and what sort of relationship should be formed to fund-providers by NPOs) through carrying out a comparison between Japan and the United States in the realm of ideology and methodology related to NPO membership systems and fund raising. After carrying out case studies of NPOs in a number of fields in Japan, the researchers visited Japan in May 2002 and carried out onsite surveys of NPOs.

- Five College Center for East Asian Studies: Hub for Japan-Related Activities in New England (Five College Center for East Asian Studies, Five College, Incorporated, U.S.A.)

This was the Second year in a 3-year program for promotion of education for understanding Japan on the elementary and intermediate education levels in 6 states in the New England region of the United States. Existing programs were maintained and expanded in such areas as the expansion of Japan-related materials owned by the Center, the lending of educational materials to people involved in education, the provision of information in the newsletter and on the

website, response to inquiries and counseling, and the holding of workshops at the Center.

(2) Exchange Programs

The Center sponsors and lends aid to programs for the improvement and strengthening of information exchange and exchange systems, including grass-roots-level exchange programs aimed at concrete problem solving and programs for the nurturing of personnel to serve as nuclei for exchange activities.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- “A50 CARAVAN” A50 Project Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty (Executive Committee, A50 Project Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the Signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, Japan)

A total of 15 teams of 3 Japanese of differing generations and fields of specialty per team were sent to visit all parts of the United States for the purposes of disseminating knowledge concerning the present situation in Japan and of having dialogues with specialists on the problems facing Japan today and general American citizens, and they also carried out such programs as giving lectures at universities and speeches for general American citizens, as part of the program in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty.

- Nichibei Pathfinding Opportunity Program (NPOP) (Japan-U.S. Community Education and Exchange, U.S.A.)

This program is for the dispatch of people with experience in, and incumbent staff members of, American NPOs to Japanese NPOs as fellows. It is for the purpose of introducing the fellows to the problems of Japanese society and the work being done by Japanese citizens toward solving them, as well as to introduce a fresh point of view into the Japanese NPO scene. Seven fellows visited Japan from October through November 2001 and were dispatched to NPOs in Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, and Nishinomiya.

- Japan-United States Homeless Service Providers Exchange (Japan Society, Inc., U.S.A.)

This is a program for mutual exchange between people who provide support services for people living on the streets in Japan and America for the purpose of improving the support services and providing low-rent dwellings to people living on the streets. Ten Japanese people, including those who provide services and administrative personnel, visited the United States to carry out exchange and establishing common ideas with American people connected to related enterprises, administrative bodies, and NPOs, and one project for support of people living on the street each in Japan and America was carried out for the purpose of confirming common opinions by the participating groups, including Common Ground (New York), the Japan NPO Center (Tokyo), and the Furusato No Kai (Tokyo).

(3) JALEX Program

The Japanese-Language Exchange Program (JALEX) is carried out as a joint-sponsorship program with the Laurasian Institution (TLI), a U.S. non-profit educational organization for

extending aid to Japanese-language education on the intermediate level in the United States and to nurture people who will be responsible for exchange between Japan and the United States in the future. Under this program, young Japanese individuals are dispatched to intermediate-education organizations in the United States that carry out Japanese-language education to serve as Japanese-language education assistants or to introduce Japanese culture. Since its inception in fiscal 1992, an aggregate total of more than 600 people have been dispatched, and with the return of the 9th group to their home country in June 2001, the program was brought to a close.

In addition, the Center, in joint-sponsorship with the Laurasian Institution (TLI), initiated the “New Perspectives: Japan” Program, under which teachers and students of American elementary schools and organizations involved in intermediate education that carry out Japanese-language education are extended invitations to Japan and provided with opportunities to observe Japanese society and culture and to carry out exchange with Japanese high-school students. During fiscal 2001, 268 people were extended invitations under this program.

(4) JOI (Japan Outreach Initiative) Program

The JOI Program dispatches coordinators to regional exchange activities bases in the United States for the purposes of arousing interest in Japan in regions that have few opportunities for exchange with Japan, promoting understanding of Japan and regional grass-roots exchange projects, and nurturing standard bearers for grass-roots exchange. Solicitation and selection of the 1st group was carried out as a joint project with the Laurasian Institution (TLI) during fiscal 2002.

(5) The NPO Fellowship Program of the CGP

This is a program for the provision of a chance for medium-long-term on-the-job management training for a mid-career professionals from the Japanese nonprofit community at an American NPO for the purpose of nurturing next-generation personnel who will be internationally active as bridges between Japan and the United States and of strengthening the foundation of the private non-profit sector. During fiscal 2001, 5 fellows were dispatched for the 2nd-period program and applications from the public were received and selection was carried out for the 3rd-period program.

Number of People and Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Number
Intellectual Exchange for Promotion of a Global Partnership	Policy-Oriented Research (Cases)	31
	Intellectual Dialogues (Cases)	19
	The Abe Fellowships (People)	17
Promotion of Mutual Understanding on the Regional and Grass-Roots Level	Public Outreach Programs (Cases)	12
	Exchange Programs (Cases)	15
	NPO Fellowships (People)	9

Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥1,158,540,000

Programs of the Japan Foundation Asia Center

The Japan Foundation Asia Center was established in October 1995, as developmental expansion of the Japan Foundation ASEAN Culture Center, which introduced the cultures of the ASEAN countries to Japan, to achieve closer relations among Japan and its Asian neighbors, and to foster amid the rich cultural diversity of Asia a sense of common values.

The primary objectives of the Center are:

- 1) to promote mutual understanding through dialogue and exchange at various levels of society in the Asian region; and
- 2) to encourage international collaboration in coping with common problems in the region.

With these objectives in mind, the Asia Center currently focuses its activities in the following areas:

- a) promoting intellectual exchange in the Asian region;
- b) encouraging cultural vitality in Asia; and
- c) enhancing better understanding of Asia in Japan

1. Promotion of Intellectual Exchange in Asia

The Center plans and executes international joint projects including research, surveys, conferences, and workshops for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding and solving problems held in common by the countries of Asia. The Center also supports similar programs carried out by the research organizations and such non-profit groups as NPO and NGOs. It also carries out fellowship programs for the purpose of nurturing next-generation personnel for responsible positions in Asia, and supports regional research centers in order to strengthen the intellectual network in Asia.

(1) Programs for International Joint Research Projects

Cooperation is extended to important worldwide problems that are common to Asia and in which scholars from the Asian region cooperate.

a) Programs for Plan Development

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- A Forum for Scholars from Japan and China to Consider 21st-Century Asia

Cooperation is extended to the holding of a forum where scholars from Japan and China discuss matters of interest in the context of relations between the two countries and international relations, centered on Sino-Japanese relations in the Asian-Pacific region in the 21st century (a 4-year program that was initiated during the latter part of fiscal 2000, and is slated to be held a total of 6 times). During fiscal 2001, the Forum was held twice (July and November), and a vigorous exchange of opinions was carried out on the modernization of Asia and the post-Cold War international situation.

b) Grant Programs

The three priority areas have been established as “understanding and coexistence amid diversity,” including national development, economic growth, religious relations, unique regional values, and harmonious human rights education in Asia; “solving of problems held in common throughout

Asia,” including immigration policies and development and the environment; and “social equality and liberation,” including the role of journalism and promotion of opportunities for the participation of women in society, and aid is extended to projects for international joint research in these areas.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- China’s Accession to the WTO and Southeast Asia (Center for Chinese Studies, Viet Nam National Center for Social Sciences and Humanities)
- Patterns and Levels of Democratization in Southeast Asia: Prospects for Change (Asian Network for Free Elections [ANFREL])
- International Cooperation of Korea, Japan, and China and Japanese Role in Northeast Asia (The Korean Association of North Korean Studies, Dongguk University)

(2) Program for Intellectual Exchange Seminars and Conferences

Intellectual exchange in the Asian region is promoted, and seminars and international conferences are held between two or several countries for the purpose of deepening mutual understanding.

a) Programs for Plan Development

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Asia Media Form

An international conference for discussion of the causes of insecurity in the political situation in the Southeast Asia region and its solution by journalists, administrative officials, and people involved in policy-making from Southeast Asia and Japan was held with the cooperation of the Institute of Security and International Studies, Chulalongkorn University (Thailand), in Bangkok in February 2002.

b) Grant Programs

The three priority areas have been established as “understanding and coexistence amidst diversity,” including national development, economic growth, religious relations, unique regional values, and harmonious human rights education in Asia; “solving of problems held in common throughout Asia,” including immigration policies and development and the environment; and “social equality and liberation,” including the role of journalism and promotion of opportunities for the participation of women in society, and aid is extended for the holding of international seminars and conferences in these areas.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- International Conference: The Multiplicity and Publicity in the Process of Globalization (Research Centre for Contemporary China, Tsinghua University, China)
- International Conference on Ethics in the Biotechnology Century (Institute of Islamic Understanding of Malaysia, Malaysia)
- Communal Violence and Political Culture in South Asia (Area Study Centre for Africa, North & South America, Quaid-Azam University, Pakistan)

(3) Fellowships for Leaders of the Next Generation

Fellowships are provided to young researchers and students who will become leaders in their home countries in the 21st century to deepen their skills in countries other than their own to enhance mutual trust between Japan and the Asian region.

a) Fellowships for Leaders of the Next Generation (Dispatch)

Fellowships are granted to Japanese graduate students in the fields of the Asian humanities and social sciences, as well as to staff members of nonprofit groups who are involved in joint projects in the Asian region, to spend a period of from three months to one year in the Asian region for the purpose of providing them with opportunities to carry out surveys and research.

During fiscal 2001, fellowships were granted to 9 people, who were dispatched to Indonesia, Laos, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

b) Asia Leadership Fellowship Program (Invitations)

This is a medium-term intensive training fellowship program under which a number of mid-career intellectuals who have social influence in Asia, beyond the range of specific fields, are extended invitations to visit Japan to give them an opportunity to come into direct contact with Japanese joint researchers, to hold discussions on themes held in common, and to carry out research based upon their individual interests. During fiscal 2001, a total of 7 people were invited, to discuss the common theme of “The Role of Public Intellectuals in a Changing Asia,” to participate in workshops for exchange of opinions with other Fellows, to hold discussion seminars in which specialists are invited to participate, and to carry out research based upon their own individual themes. This program is carried out under joint sponsorship with the International House of Japan.

(4) Support Program for Centers of Asian Studies

Aid is extended to higher research and education organizations that have expectations to become bases for intellectual exchange in the Asian region, for the preparation of a research environment conducive to the strengthening of the international network functions, and for the nurturing of such personnel as researchers and educators in Asian studies.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Programs (joint project with the Toyota Foundation)
- China-ASEAN Research Institutes Roundtable and Inaugural China-ASEAN Research Institute Directors Roundtable (Centre of Asian Studies, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong)

2. Encouraging Cultural Vitality in Asia

(1) Support Program for Preserving Cultural Heritage

Specialists are dispatched to provide aid to important projects for the preservation and recording of both tangible and non-tangible cultural properties, including such historical materials as valuable ancient documents, traditional buildings, and traditional folkcrafts that exist in the

Asian region, as well as to carry out surveys, recording, and workshops, and to invite local specialists to give them training.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Research and Register of Mongolian Cultural Assets in Eurasia and America (The Mongolian Cultural Fund, Mongolia)
- Institutions and Identities in Bengal: A Cultural Archive (Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, India)
- Multi-aimed Support for Information Technology in Cambodia based on Traditional Writing and Literature (Asia Pacific Association of Japan, Japan)

(2) The “Workshops for People Responsible for the Promotion of Traditional Culture” Program

a) Programs for Plan Development

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Research and Video Documentation Project of Minorities' Intangible Cultural Heritage in Viet Nam (RVMV)

This was the first year of a program, carried out under the cooperation of specialists from both Japan and Viet Nam, for surveying and making audio-visual recordings of the performing arts of the minority races of Viet Nam and the nurturing of Vietnamese researchers. A textbook was produced in both the Vietnamese and English languages and a workshop of about 3 weeks in length (consisting of lectures and practical training in Hanoi and fieldwork in Nghe An) was carried out with 17 people from all parts of Viet Nam participating.

- Asian Theatre Training and Research Program

This is an epoch-making attempt by the Practice Performing Arts School (Singapore) to utilize traditional Asian culture in the creation of contemporary theatre, for which support has been provided since January 2001 under the Theatre Training and Research Programme.

b) Grant Programs

The two priority areas have been established as “preservation, recording, and publicizing both tangible and non-tangible cultural properties,” including workshops concerning the preservation of ancient documents and the recording of the oral literature and folk tales of native minority races; and “supporting of traditional culture in the present,” including workshops concerning ethnic-music education and education for the promotion of traditional textiles, and aid is extended to various projects for the preservation and promotion of traditional culture.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Establishing of an Abhinaya Kalari Acting Laboratory for Specialized Training in Communication through Hasta Mudras “Hand Gestures” and Netra Abhinaya “Eye-Expression” (Centre for Culture Communication, Sanskriti Pravah, India)
- Study on Conservation and Development of Historic Cities and Housing in East Asia (Architectural Institute of Japan, Japan)

(3) Asian Youth Fellowships for Intermediate Education (Invitation and Dispatch)

This program consists of a program for extending invitations to high-school students from the five countries of Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand (a total of 20 students, with four from each country) to study for 11 months in Japanese high schools, and another program for dispatching Japanese high-school students to the four countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand (a total of 8 students, with two to each country) to study for one year at the high schools of those countries.

During fiscal 2001, in the manner explained above, in the invitation program, the sixth group of 20 students from the high schools of the five countries was extended invitations to Japan, and in the dispatch program, the fifth group of 8 Japanese-high school students was dispatched to study in the high schools of the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, and 1 student was dispatched to a Korean high school as the first group. This program is carried out under the auspices of AFS Japan Association Inc. and YFU Japan Foundation Inc., the private-sector, and high-school exchange-student groups.

(4) Asian Youth Fellowships for the Preparatory Program for Asian University Graduates

Undergraduate-school graduates and graduate-school students from the 11 countries of Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam who wish study in Japan are gathered in Kuala Lumpur to provide them with the opportunity to receive preparatory education before studying in Japan.

During fiscal 2001, the sixth group of 18 students graduated from this preparatory course and entered Japanese graduate schools, and the seventh group of 18 students began their preparatory education course. The Asia Science and Education for Economic Development (ASIA SEED) operated this program for the Foundation.

3. Program for the Okinawa International Forum

This is a regular forum that is held in Okinawa to provide opportunities for international intellectual dialogue on problems held in common throughout the Asian-Pacific region. Based upon the results of the international symposium "Okinawa as a Crossroads: Global Intellectual and Cultural Collaboration in the 21st Century," which was held in November 1997, a new program for an Okinawa International Forum was initiated in fiscal 1998 by the Center as a joint project with Okinawa Prefecture.

During fiscal 2001, an open symposium was held after the participants observed and experienced the rich food and life culture of Okinawa, Japan's most representative long-life expectancy prefecture, for the holding of a discussion from the international and interdisciplinary viewpoints, on the subject of "Traditional Dietary Culture and Longevity." Invitations to Japan were extended to food culture researchers, health and long-life researchers, anthropologists, and historians from Australia, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, and Viet Nam to participate.

4. Program for ASEAN–Japan Dialogue

Based upon a proposal made by then Prime Minister Hashimoto in his policy speech in Singapore, the ASEAN–Japan Multinational Cultural Mission was formulated in January 1997.

In April 1998, the Mission held a general meeting in Tokyo, during which action policies for the taking of the proper stance for desirable cultural exchange and cultural cooperation by Japan and the countries of ASEAN were adopted that point out the priority fields and concrete problems that need to be addressed, under the title of “Action Policies for the Multinational Cultural Mission.” Based upon the spirit of these action policies, the Asia Center began carrying out the ASEAN–Japan Cultural Dialogue among knowledgeable people from Japan and the countries of ASEAN, to discuss problems held in common in the region from fiscal 1998 as follow-up program.

During fiscal 2001, preparatory meetings were held for the holding of the dialogue form slated for fiscal 2002.

5. Program for Intellectual Dialogue on the Building Asia's Tomorrow

A multinational conference was held for scholars and policy specialists from the Asian region on the theme of the various problems surrounding “human security,” which is an important common problem in the Asia region since the economic crisis. An intellectual network was formulated between the countries of Asia and Japan, and international joint research on policy trends relating to specific problems of high importance was carried out.

This program was initiated in fiscal 2000 as a cooperative program with the Japan Center for International Exchange, which has served as the core group for the program since fiscal 1998.

During fiscal 2001, verification of concrete case studies was carried out for the purpose of utilizing the political framework related to new cooperation in Asia under the theme of “Human Security Guarantee.” Special considerations were given to the problems of medical and hygienic services to the poverty-stricken sector in the three countries of Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Based upon these preparations and considerations, the “4th Conference for Intellectual Dialogue on the Creation of Asia’s Tomorrow” was held in March 2002 at Kisarazu.

6. Promotion of Understanding Asia in Japan

(1) Program for Performing Arts

This program is for the positive introduction of the performing arts of Asia, including not only traditional performing arts, but contemporary drama, dance, and music that embodies present-day Asia. The program also contributes to the creation of a new type of performing arts exchange that goes beyond national boundaries, in the form of joint production of performing arts works.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Invitation to Japan for a performance tour of the Korean Musical “Line One”

The Center sponsored a tour of Japan of “Line One,” the musical with the longest run in the history of Korean musicals. It is an adaptation of the famed Germany play by Ludwig Volker, with the scene set in Seoul and with music and direction by Kim Mingi, a Korean theatre artist. It not only gained sympathetic support from Korean audiences for its strong spirit of criticism and its warm view of the weak that runs throughout as an undercurrent, but it also reveals the powerful singing abilities of the singers who form the basis of the Korean musical world. A total of 9 performances were given in Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka, and it was broadcast uncut a total

of 3 times on NHK.

- **The Female Impersonator Asian Dance and Theatre**

This was a series of comparative performances, lectures, and workshops on the differences in style, technique, history, and aesthetics in the art of female impersonation that has played an important role in the development of Asian dance and drama as seen in dance and drama of Japan, Javanese dance, masked Chhau dance, and Chinese Yueju opera. A workshop was held in conjunction with the lecture-performance to give participants an opportunity to experience the physical expression of those arts with their own bodies. Performances were given in both Tokyo and Fukuoka, but lecture-demonstrations and workshops were held only in Tokyo. Such great interest was elicited by the project that detailed introductions were broadcast twice on NHK.

(2) Exhibition Program

Under this program, the present look of Asia is presented through Asian contemporary art from a global perspective through the planning of exhibitions with a broad variety of themes, as well as related symposiums and lectures, for the purpose of introducing to Japan the contemporary arts of Asia that are recently attracting international attention. Under the same program, the annual “Asian Cartoon Exhibition” is planned and carried out for the purpose of introducing the society and culture of the countries of Asia through their satire and humor, and the exhibition is toured throughout Japan and overseas.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- **Asian Contemporary Artist Solo Exhibition Series II. Atul Dodiya–Bombay: Labyrinth/Laboratory**

This was the 2nd in the solo exhibition series given to introduce outstanding Asian artists. The artist chosen for this solo exhibition was Atul Dodiya, who is the most active of India’s artists today. He took the violently changing townscape of Mumbai (Bombay) as his subject matter, filling the entire Japan Foundation International Forum space with his installation. In conjunction with the exhibition, the artist also held a series of lectures to introduce the cultural situation in India, deepening the understanding of visitors of the artistic environment in India.

- **Project: Under Construction–Local Asia Exhibition**

“Under Construction” was a joint-curators plan carried out under the theme of “What is Asia?” by 8 young curators from seven Asian countries. It consisted of local exhibitions that were held in the various Asian countries, and, finally, a comprehensive exhibition that was held in Tokyo. During fiscal 2001, local exhibitions were held in the seven Asian cities of Ashiya, Bandung, Bangkok, Beijing, Manila, Mumbai, and Seoul. Each of these exhibitions demonstrated the individuality of the curators involved to the full. They served to deepen the mutual understanding of the contemporary art of Asia between the local regions where they were held and the various neighboring countries, and to promote mutual exchange among people involved in art.

- **The 6th Asian Cartoon Exhibition: Images of My Asian Neighbors**

This exhibition consisted of the works of ten top-class active cartoonists from 10 Asian countries

(China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, and Thailand). The order of the works was based upon alphabetical order, with the artists drawing cartoons of their image of one neighboring country and Japan (for example, the Chinese artist drew 8 images of India and 2 of Japan, a total of 10 cartoons; the Indian artist drew 8 images of Indonesia and 2 of Japan, also a total of 10 cartoons). Thus a total of 100 new works that richly expressed the style of the individual artists made up the exhibition that was given in Tokyo first, followed by Fukuoka, Mito, Kodaira, Tokushima, and Saitama.

- **Asia in Comics Exhibition: Asia Comics Culture Forum**

A forum was held by editors, producers and first-class active manga artists who are actively involved in the comics culture of Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, and Japan. It was jointly sponsored with the NHK satellite high-vision station. Through the broadcasting of the popular BS2 program “BS Manga Yawa,” thoroughgoing reading and discussion of the Korean comicbook *Island*, which is published in Japan, was carried out.

(3) Film Screening Program

This program carries out plans for film festivals and special screenings under such themes as countries and director for the purpose of systematically introducing Asian films that have attracted the attention of the world, but except in a very few cases, have had very limited chances for introduction in Japan.

Depending on the films being shown, after screenings in Tokyo have been completed, they are provided for or toured to the rest of Japan for film festivals and special screenings for a set amount of time.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- **The 9th Asian Film Lecture Series: “Subtitlers Speak”**

A specialist lecture series was given for the general public by subtitlers of Chinese, Korean, and Indian films along with film screenings (a total of 6 films). This combination of subtitlers, who are also known as linguists and local studies scholars, in conjunction with film screenings provided a fine chance to view films from a fresh viewpoint.

- **2001 Korean Cinema Project II**

Continuing from the previous year, the Korean Film Project was carried out in December 2001 as part of the events for the Japan-Korea Year of National Exchange 2002. Symposiums and lectures were given in conjunction with the screening of a total of 18 films, including *Kick the Moon*, and *Way to Home*.

- **The 10th Asian Film Lecture Series: “Islamic Films and Islam in Films”**

In response to the rising interest in the Islamic religion and culture in Japan due to the terrorist incident in New York on September 11, 2001, a special film festival of works produced in a broad range of Islamic countries spreading from Southeast Asia to Northern Africa (15 films from 14 countries) was given.

(4) Lecture Series for Understanding Asia

This series of lectures is held in the Asia Center Lecture Hall for the purpose of introducing the culture, society, and arts of Asia. The lectures are given one per week in a consecutive series of 10. During fiscal 2000, a total of 10 lectures were given in three periods. In addition, two lectures were carried out under the joint sponsorship of the Gunma International Association and International House, Osaka, and lectures were also given in Tokyo and Kyoto by Indonesian writer Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

Period 1 (May–July, 2001): “Cultural Exchange Between Japan, Korea, and China as Seen in History,” “Boxing and Other Sports in Asia,” and “Learning About Malaysia.”

Period 2 (October–December, 2001): “Thailand and Viet Nam: Depths and Developments in Folk Culture,” “Disappearance and Survival of Boundaries: Islands of Southeast Asia and the Countries of Oceania Today,” “Resurrection of a Great Nation: China,” “Savoring Taiwanese Literature.”

Period 3 (January–March, 2002): “Mecon River in History,” “The Classical Literature of India and Its Development,” “Contemporary Japan and China.”

(5) The Takeshi Kaiko Memorial Asian Writer’s Lecture Series (II)

This is the 11th in a lecture series that is held annually and that is financed by a donation from the family of the late author Takeshi Kaiko, in the context of which, Asian writers are extended invitations to Japan to make lecture tours of a number of Japanese cities to introduce the literature of the Asian region to Japan. During fiscal 2001, an invitation to Japan was extended to Mr. Chart Korbjitti of Thailand to carry out a discussion with Japanese writers on the subject of “Me and My Experience as a Novelist,” in the three cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, and Hiroshima.

(6) Information Exchange Programs

a) Operation of the Asia Center Library

The Center operates a specialist library of books on Asian culture and arts, centered around Southeast Asia. It contains around 5,500 books, 30 kinds of newspapers, 170 magazines, 200 types of leaflets, and 1,300 CDs, music tapes, and videotapes. The library is open to the general public for perusal and reference of its materials. It also has an Asia Center information corner where guidelines and catalogues of the programs of both the Japan Foundation and the Asia Center are available for sale or distribution.

b) Publication of the *Asia Center Newsletter*

The Center publishes the quarterly *Asia Center Newsletter* for the purpose of promoting better understanding of Asia in Japan and publicizing the programs of the Asia Center. During fiscal 2001, the three issues 18 through 20 were published, with 5,000 copies each, which are distributed to universities, libraries, and international exchange groups in Japan. It is also published in full on the Japan Foundation homepage.

The following are the titles of the main discussion in each of these issues:

No. 18: Preservation of Historical Townscapes and Involvement of Regional Citizens

No. 19: Japan-Korean Exchange Today

No. 20: Within Japan, China, and Korea

7. Special Programs for the Year of Japan-Republic of Korea National Exchange in 2002

In response to the decision to make fiscal 2002 the Year of Japan-Republic of Korea National Exchange in 2002, a Japanese-Korean culture exchange liaison office was opened. A homepage titled “Japan-Korea Exchange Express” (<http://www.jpj.go.jp/jkxx>) was built to increase the opportunities for the Year of Japan-Republic of Korea National Exchange in 2002. It provides information on Japan-Korea exchange events, introduces a complete range of topics on Japan-Korea exchange, and provides information and know-how useful in carrying out related programs.

Also, for the Year of Japan-Republic of Korea National Exchange in 2002, based upon the viewpoint that it is important to promote mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and for the purpose of promoting people’s exchange on the grass-roots level, the “new Program for Aid to Grass-Roots Exchange Grant Programs during the Year of Japan-Republic of Korea National Exchange in 2002” was established, and aid was extended to a total of 119 exchange programs.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- Experience Playing Music! Coming into Contact with the lovely sound textures of the Korean national music Kayagum (Kecha executive committee)
- Joint Concert Between the Seoul National University Mixed Chorus and the University of Tokyo Music Department Chor Academie (University of Tokyo Music Department Chor Akademie)
- Japanese and Korean Cineasts Grass-Roots Exchange (Mellow Club)

Number of Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Totals
Promotion of Intellectual Exchange in Asia	Cooperation in International Joint Research	Sponsorship 19 Support 19
	Programs for International Joint Research and Intellectual Exchange Seminars and Conferences	Sponsorship 24 Support 59
	Fellowship Program for Leaders of the Next Generation	16
	Support Program for Centers of Asian Studies	3
	Okinawa International Forum	2
Encouragement of Cultural Vitality in Asia	Support for Preserving Cultural Heritage Program	Sponsorship 5 Support 15
	Workshop for Persons Responsible for Encouraging Cultural Vitality	Sponsorship 4 Support 5
	Program for Invitations to and Dispatch of High-School Students	Sponsorship 3
Promotion of Understanding Asia in Japan	Performing Arts	Sponsorship 2
	Exhibition	Sponsorship 9
	Film Showing	Sponsorship 3
	Lecture Programs	Sponsorship 10

Regional Ratios

East Asia 20.5%	Southeast Asia 16.3%	South Asia 7.3%	Asia Difficult to Differentiate 23.1%	Oceania 1.1%	Japan 13.4%	Difficult to Differentiate 18.4%
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Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥963,240,000

Special Programs for Japan–Europe Cultural Exchange

These special programs were instituted especially for Europe in 1993 for the purposes of:

- 1) promoting dialogue and exchange in order to build a closer relationship and encourage cooperation based upon a global view between Japan and Europe, and
- 2) supporting the democratization and liberalization of Eastern Europe and the countries of the former U.S.S.R.

Number of People and Projects by People

	Name of Program	Program Description	Projects (examples)	Total
1. Support Programs for Japanese-Language Education and Japanese Studies Overseas	Teaching Assistant Program (TAP)	Young Japanese-language instructors are dispatched to intermediate educational organizations and support the nurturing of local Japanese-language teachers.	Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the U.K., France, and Azerbaijan	15 cases
	Program for Strengthening of Japanese Studies Organizations	Aid is provided for cross-over cooperation and linking networks formulation activities among Japanese Studies Organizations.	European Association for Japanese Studies (Germany) Russian Association of Japanologists (Russia)	2 cases
	Library Support Program	Books related to Japan are donated to academic training organizations and public libraries in Europe.	Dept. of East Asian History of Art Institute of History of Art, Free University of Berlin (Germany) Faculty of Social Science and Human; Oriental Institute New University of Lisbon (Portugal)	57 cases
2. Intellectual Exchange Program	Intellectual Exchange Program	Dispatches to other countries and invitations to Japan are extended to such knowledgeable persons as scholars and researchers who are in positions of leadership.	Director, Berlin Festivals (Germany) Director, European Centre for Comparative Government and Public Policy (Germany)	Dispatched: 121 people Invited: 57 people
	Support Program for Conferences and Symposiums	Grants are extended to international conferences symposiums, and seminars that are held by non-profit organizations of Japan and Europe.	Democracy and Human Rights in the Multi Ethnic Societies (Bosnia and Herzegovina) EU-Japan Cooperation in the New Millennium (Belgium)	43 cases
3. Grass-Roots Cultural-Exchange Program	Support Program for Community-Based Cultural Exchange	Dispatches to other countries and invitations to Japan are extended to leaders and groups active in the various different fields in regional society for the purpose of promotion exchange between Japan and Europe on the regional and grassroots level.	Japan 2001 Opening Event "Matsuri" (UK) Group of Italian Curators (Italy)	Dispatched: 27 cases Invited: 7 cases
4. Programs for Support of Democratization and Liberalization	Artists and Intellectual Exchange Program	Dispatches to other countries and invitations to Japan are extended to scholars who carry out surveys and research on the various systems of Japan as well as to individuals involved in culture and artists for the purpose of supporting the promotion of democratization and liberalization in the countries of the former Soviet Union and Europe.	Director, Institute of Archaeology, Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan) Director General, The Library for Foreign Literature (Russia)	Dispatched: 1 person Invited: 7 People
	Special Fellowship	Grants are extended to young Japanese scholars and researchers in the humanities or social sciences concerning issues of common concern to both Japan and Europe to visit the countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and fellowships are granted to young specialists from that area who are extended invitations to Japan to carry out research on the problems surrounding democratization and liberalization.	Senior Research Fellow, Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies (Uzbekistan) Senior Researcher, Institute of Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences (Hungary) Editor in Chief, University Publishing House State University, Skopje (Macedonia)	Dispatched: 1 person Invited: 9 People

The Japan Foundation Awards and Prizes

The Japan Foundation Awards The Japan Foundation Special Prizes

The Japan Foundation Awards (est. in 1973) and the Japan Foundation Special Prizes (est. in 1974) have been presented every year to individuals and organizations in recognition of their academic, artistic, and other cultural activities that have produced outstanding contributions to international cultural exchange by deepening the mutual understanding between Japan and other nations.

In 2001, the recipients were selected from among individuals and groups nominated by influential figures both in Japan and overseas. The main selection committee included Shinichiro Asao, Setsuho Ikehata, Hayao Kawai, Takashi Oshio, Hatsuhisa Takashima, Hiroko Nakamura, Yoshihiko Miyauchi, and Masakazu Yamazaki.

The 2001 awards ceremony was held on October 4 in the ANA Hotel Tokyo, and was attended by many prominent guests.

The Japan Foundation Awards (¥5,000,000)

• ***Dr. William Gerald Beasley, C.B.E. (U.K.)***

Emeritus Professor of the History of the Far East, University of London

As one of Britain's most distinguished scholars of East Asian history, especially nineteenth-century Japanese history, Dr. Beasley has devoted himself for more than fifty years to an in-depth study of Japan's culture and history, as well as to the nurturing of young scholars to solidify the foundation of Japanese studies in the United Kingdom. His *Modern History of Japan* (1963), published in numerous countries throughout the world, has become the definitive text for modern Japanese history.

For 35 years Dr. Beasley taught Japanese history to students and postgraduates in the University of London. Throughout his career—but especially since his retirement—he has produced many monographs on nineteenth-century Japanese history. He has made a distinguished contribution to the understanding of the Meiji Restoration and the travels of Meiji statesmen to Europe and America.

Brief Personal History

1945	First visited Japan
1950	Ph.D. in History, University of London
1954	Appointed Professor, University of London (–1983)
1964–68	British Chairman, Anglo-Japanese Mixed Commission
1967	Fellow, British Academy (Vice-President, 1973–74)
1969	Raleigh Lecturer (British Academy)
1983	Emeritus Professor, University of London
1984	Honorary Member of Japan Academy
1984	Creighton Lecturer (University of London)

Awards Received

- 1978 Honorary Doctor of Letters, University of Hong Kong
1980 Commander of the Order of the British Empire (C.B.E.)(UK)
1983 Order of the Rising Sun, Third Class (Japan)
1996 Japan Festival Award for furthering the understanding of Japanese culture in Britain

Major Publications

- Great Britain and the Opening of Japan 1834–1858* (London: Luzac, 1951; reprinted (with corrections), Folkestone: Japan Library, 1995.)
Select Documents on Japanese Foreign Policy 1853–1868 (London: Oxford University Press, 1955)
The Modern History of Japan (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1963; a much revised and rewritten version of this book was issued by the same publisher in 1990 under the title *The Rise of Modern Japan*. There have been translations into German, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, and Korean; a Greek translation is in preparation.)
The Meiji Restoration (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1972. Awarded the Fairbank Prize by the American Historical Association.)
Japanese Imperialism 1894–1945 (Oxford: Clarendon, 1987. Translated into Japanese by Shin'ya Sugiyama and published under the title *Nihon Teikoku Shugi 1894–1945—Kyoryūchi seido to Higashi Ajia*, Tokyo: Iwanami, 1990.)
Japan Encounters the Barbarian: Japanese Travellers in America and Europe (New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1995)
The Japanese Experience: A Short History of Japan (London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 1999; Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1999)

• Professor Ikuo Hirayama (Japan)*Artist*

Highly esteemed throughout the world as a painter, Professor Hirayama has focused his energy for many years on the world-scale activities to promote peace through the preservation and restoration of overseas cultural properties that are in danger of being damaged or destroyed, especially in China, the Koreas, and the Silk Road regions. He has also greatly contributed to international cultural cooperation through the establishment and operating of the “Red Cross Spirit for Cultural Heritage,” an organization animated by the same humanitarian spirit that inspired the Red Cross, which was founded to aid fallen soldiers.

The Red Cross Spirit for Cultural Heritage

This is a movement that Professor Hirayama has been promoting that is based upon the concept of going beyond the boundaries of nation, race, and religion in order to protect the cultural properties of the world in the same way that the Red Cross rescues all soldiers, even those of the enemy, in a spirit of universal humanism. Under this concept, he has continued to work gaining international cooperation for the development of programs for the preservation and restoration of cultural properties and cultural heritage for future generations. Some of the specific preservation

and restoration projects that he has promoted are those for the China's Dunhuang caves, Cambodia's Angkor Wat ruins, Korea's ancient Koguryo tomb frescos, Afghanistan's cultural properties, and ancient objects of Japanese art that are owned by overseas organizations. He has also exerted unstinting efforts toward the nurturing of personnel and personnel exchange for work on these and many other similar projects.

Brief Personal History

- 1952 Graduated from the Nihonga department of the Tokyo Fine Arts School (the present Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music)
- 1973 Became professor of the Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music
- 1988 Became head of the department of Fine Arts at the same university
- 1989–95 Served as President of the same university
- 1988 Designated as a goodwill ambassador by UNESCO
- 1996 Appointed chairman of the board of directors of the Japan Arts Institute

Awards Received

- 1976 Japan Arts Festival Grand Prix for his works on the Silk Road
- 1991 Commandeur de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres (France)
- 1995 The Crystal Award of the World Economic Forum (Switzerland)
- 1996 Officier de la Légion d'Honneur (France) and the UNESCO Gold Medal
- 1998 Order of Culture (Japan)
- 1999 Guest member of the French Academy and the James Smithson Award of the Smithsonian Institution (U.S.)
- 2001 Ramon Magsaysay Foundation Award (The Philippines)

Major Publications

- The Complete Works of Ikuo Hirayama, 7 Vols.* (Tokyo: Kodansha, 1990)
- The Grand Murals on Xuan Zhuang in the Yakushiji Temple* (Tokyo: Kodansha, 2001)
- The Silk Road Forever* (Tokyo: Kodansha, 2000)

• Dr. Kosta Balabanov (Macedonia)

- President of the Society for Macedonian–Japanese Friendship and Cooperation*
- Honorary Consul-General of Japan in Skopje*

One of the former Yugoslavia's leading historians, renowned as an expert on Macedonian icons, Dr. Balabanov has dedicated himself to introducing Japanese culture and to promoting mutual understanding between his country and Japan over the last 30 years. Using materials he himself has collected, since 1995 he has served as editor of the quarterly *Akebono*, which covers a broad spectrum of Japanese society and offers its readers a comprehensive introduction to Japanese culture.

Brief Personal History

- 1953 Scientific Worker–Conservator at the Institute for the Protection of Cultural

- Monuments of Macedonia
- 1954 Graduated in History of Art at the University “Ss. Cyril and Methodius,” Skopje
- 1963 Senior scientific Worker–Conservator at the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Macedonia
- 1965 Ph.D. in History of Art at University “Ss. Cyril and Methodius,” Skopje. Dissertation title: “Icon-Painters and Icon-Centres from the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Century in Macedonia”
- 1967 First visit to Japan as curator of the exhibition “Macedonian Icons from Yugoslavia”
- 1970–71 Visiting Professor, Merton College, Oxford
- 1974–80 Vice Director-General of Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Macedonia
- 1981–89 Director-General of the Museum of Macedonia
- 1985–89 Professor of Musicology and Protection of Cultural Heritage at the Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics at the University “Ss. Cyril and Methodius,” Skopje
- 1990– President of the Society for Macedonian–Japanese Friendship and Cooperation
- 1994– Honorary Consul-General at Japanese Consulate-General, Skopje
- 1995 Visit to Japan as opinion leader upon invitation by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
- 2001 Speaker at the International Seminar on Education and the Protection of the Cultural Heritage in Southeastern Europe (Tokyo, 22–23 March, 2001)
Letter of Appreciation of the Minister for Foreign Affairs

Major Publications

- Icons from Macedonia* (Belgrade: Jugoslavija, 1969).
- Frescoes and Icons of Macedonia, 4th–15th Centuries* (Belgrade: Jugoslavija, 1983).
- Macedonian Frescoes* (Skopje: Detska Radost, 1995).
- Terracotta Icons of Macedonia* (Skopje: Tabernakul, 1995)
- Icons of Macedonia* (Skopje: Tabernakul, 1995).
- Akebono*, newsletter published by the Society for Macedonian–Japanese Friendship and Cooperation

• Mr. Naoyuki Miura (Japan)

President, Artistic Director of the Music from Japan, Inc.

Since he established Music From Japan (MFJ) in 1975, Mr. Miura has devoted himself to the promotion of contemporary Japanese music in the United States. After twenty-five years of touring throughout the Americas, Central Asia, and Japan, MFJ has presented a total of over 300 works by about 100 Japanese composers, including 40 world premieres, 28 of which were self-commissioned.

Music From Japan

In recent years, Music From Japan's annual festival, Featured Composer's Concerts, symposiums, and other events have helped to broaden the audience for contemporary and classical Japanese music and to enliven the dialogue between artists in Japan and the United States. In 1994, for the purpose of creating a source of information on contemporary Japanese music, Mr. Miura also established the Resource Center for Japanese Music. This center serves as a repository of information on Japanese composers, performers, music, and culture. It provides access to its Composer Database, the largest existing English-language database of Japanese composers, and maintains a wide collection of printed and recorded research materials.

Brief Personal History

- 1964 Graduated from Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music with a major in double bass
- 1965 Performed Dragonetti's "Double Bass Concerto" with The Japan Philharmonic Orchestra
- 1966 Studied in New York as a Fulbright Scholar
- 1967–84 Played with the American Symphony Orchestra
- 1969–79 Invited to be a soloist at the Newport Romantic Music Festival
- 1970 Graduated from the Julliard School of Music
- 1971–88 Bassist with the New York City Opera Orchestra
- 1975– Founder and Artistic Director of Music From Japan, Inc.
- 1985–88 Panelist for the New York State Council on the Arts
- 1985–88 Artistic Director, "East-West Horizons Music Festival"(Tokyo)
- 1986– Professor of Fukushima College
- 1996–2001 President of Fukushima College

Awards Received

- 1985 Foreign Minister's Award (Japan), Ongaku no Tomo Sha Award, Best Producer of the Year Award
- 1996 Nippon Steel Music Award, Kenzō Nakajima Music Award

• *The Berliner Festspiele (Germany)*

Since its inception in 1951, the Berliner Festspiele, the executive group for the carrying out of the Berlin Festival and the Berlin International Film Festival, has continued to introduce the high-quality arts of the world in all fields, especially music, drama, dance, literature, art, and films. Since 1965, the Festspiele has contributed to the introduction of the outstanding arts of Japan in Germany and the promotion of mutual understanding between Germany and Japan with a regular event focusing on Japan and other Japan-related activities every year.

Brief History

As the Cold War increased in intensity, stress was placed upon the development of art throughout the world through the Berlin Festival, which was held in West Berlin, where it served as a cultural showcase of the West. During the 1960s, the Berlin Festival developed into a first-class

arts festival that continues to introduce the high-level arts of the world. Since 1965, a main theme is chosen for each year, under which a broad variety of cultural programs are carried out. In 1967, the Berliner Festspiele was established as the administrative organization of the Berlin Festival. And aside from the Japan-focused events that were organized in 1981, 1985, 1987, 1993, and 1999–2000, numerous Japanese films have also been introduced in the Berlin International Film Festival. In 2001, the Berliner Festspiele built its own theatre and exhibition hall to further its activities. It presents two annual events, the Berlin Festival (every September since 1951) and the Berlin International Film Festival (also every year since 1951). Since 1971, it has simultaneously carried out such programs as the International Forum of Young Film, the Berlin Festival of Contemporary Music (held every other year up to 2000, and to be held every March from 2002), the Berlin Theatre Meeting (of German-language performances, held every May since 1963), the JazzFest Berlin (every November since 1964), the Berlin Lectures (every year since 1987), as well as concours for youth in theatre, music, and literature.

Major Activities

- 1981 “Japan in Berlin”
Carried out 13 Japan-related projects, including performances of Kabuki (Ennosuke Ichikawa); a concert of contemporary Japanese music (Tōru Takemitsu, Maki Ishii, Toshi Ichianagi); performances of the Ondekoza Japanese drum company; screenings of Japanese films.
- 1985 “Asia”
Performances of Kabuki (Ennosuke Ichikawa); a contemporary Japanese music concert (Tōru Takemitsu, Maki Ishii); a concert of Japanese jazz; a reading by Yasushi Inoue of his own works; an international poetry reading (Makoto Ōoka).
- 1987 “Japan Week in Berlin” (in celebration of the 750th anniversary of the organization of Berlin as an official city)
Carried out 18 Japan-related projects, including a performance of the Noh drama (Zeami-za); a poetry reading (Makoto Ōoka, Shuntarō Tanikawa); a Japanese film festival (a retrospective of films by Akira Kurosawa); a concert of Japanese contemporary music; and a symposium.
- 1993 “Japan as the main theme of the Berlin Festival”
Carried out 25 Japan-related projects, including an exhibition titled “Japan and Europe: 1543–1920”; a performance of Kabuki; a concert by the NHK Symphony Orchestra; a performance of Japanese classical dance; a performance of the Tokyo Ballet Company; a poetry reading of their own works by such writers as Masahiko Shimada, Taeko Kōno, and Yōko Tawada; and a retrospective of 100 Japanese films.
- 1999–2000 “Japan in Berlin 1999–2000”
Carried out more than 30 Japan-related projects, including a performance of Bunraku puppet theatre; a performance of the Noh drama (Umewaka Kennōkai); a poetry reading; lectures (Kenzaburo Ōe, Leo Esaki).

The Japan Foundation Prizes for the Promotion of Community-Based Cultural Exchange

The Japan Foundation Prizes for the Promotion of Community-Based Cultural Exchange were established in 1985 to recognize domestic groups who have and are expected to continue to render distinguished service toward the promotion of mutual international understanding and friendship through regional international exchange programs. The 17th presentation of the prizes was made to the following three groups that were selected from a total of 160 applicants by a committee made up of Junichi Aoyagi, Michiyo Arita, Katsutoshi Enokida, Eiko Katsumata, Masayuki Sasaki, Kunimi Date, Masafumi Furuichi.

The award ceremony for fiscal 2001 was held at the Japan Foundation Forum on March 1, 2002, with people from all fields of endeavor in attendance.

The Japan Foundation Prizes for the Promotion of Community-Based Cultural Exchange (¥1,500,000)

- Toyota International Association (Aichi Prefecture)
Representative: Akiko Toyoda (Chairperson of the Board of Directors)

It carries out activities that respond with care and in detail to the needs of foreign residents of the region through such support programs as counseling concerning the various problems faced by resident foreigners and Japanese-language guidance for foreign children who have difficulties at school. It is operated primarily as a citizen's volunteer organization that involves itself in a broad range of fields, making it a model example of regional citizens taking an active stance on the subject of coexistence.



- Yokkaichi Odako Preservation Society (Shiga Prefecture)
Representative: Kiyoshi Onishi (Directors)

The Yokkaichi Odako Preservation Society was formed for the purpose of preserving and passing on the traditional huge kite as an aspect of local culture, the techniques of which had been almost completely abandoned during World War II. Exchange with the world through the kite began with participation in the international kite-flying event that was given in conjunction with the "Great Edo Exhibition" that was held in London in 1981 with the participation of kite enthusiasts from China, Singapore, Australia, and France. This event effected a deepening of the people of the Yokkaichi area with kite enthusiasts from all over the world. The activities of the Society are constantly broadening in scope with the participation



of overseas teams in the Yokkaichi Huge Kite Festival that is held in May every year and through the collection and display of overseas kites at the Yokkaichi World Kite Museum.

- Family of the Heart, a senior-citizens' home attached to the Kokoro no Kazoku social welfare corporation (Osaka Prefecture)
Representative: Youn-Gi (chairman of the board of directors)

The Family of the Heart is a senior citizens home attached to the Kokoro no Kazoku social welfare corporation that was established for the purpose of providing a place where Koreans residents of Japan can spend their declining years. It is a venue for Japanese-Korean exchange on the regional grass-roots level through such activities as active receiving of Japanese people of advanced age on a day service basis and the holding of all types of exchange events with the local residents. In the spring of 2001, the new "Family of the Heart, Kobe" was completed as a senior-citizens' home where Korean resident of Japan, Japanese people, and other foreigners can live together. Thus the Home serves as a nucleus for Japanese-Korean exchange and carries out pioneering activities in multi-cultural coexistence.



Promotion of International Exchange Activities in Japan

Against the background of a mounting awareness of the need for internationalization in Japan, the Foundation has opened a Cultural Exchange Bureau through which aid is extended to the carrying out of activities that further vitalize international exchange activities in Japan and projects that expand the range of vision in this area. Through the network that has thus been formulated, the Foundation, in cooperation with such organizations as local governments and private-sector international exchange groups, develops international exchange programs in Japan in the areas of personnel exchange, arts exchange, and media exchange. The Foundation also extends aid to the activities of such groups through its various aid programs.

In September 1994, the Japan Foundation Forum was opened as a multi-purpose event space. The Foundation has made this Forum a base for its own cultural activities in Japan and it supports the cultural-exchange programs held by non-profit groups by lending the Forum to them as a venue for those programs.

1. Consultation on International Exchange Activities

The Foundation provides all types of information to individuals and groups that are involved in international exchange activities in Japan, and introduces Foundation aid programs for promotion of such activities and the programs of aid foundations other than Foundation.

2. Publication of the *Newsletter on Cultural Programs* (quarterly; in Japanese)

The *Newsletter on Cultural Programs* is published for the purpose of presenting interviews with people who are active in the field of international exchange; various types of know-how for international exchange; providing such information as publicity on the international exchange projects carried out both at home and abroad by the Foundation, foreign embassies in Tokyo, overseas diplomatic organizations, and all types of organizations in Japan; and promoting international exchange programs in Japan.

3. Holding of a Seminar for Planning Cultural Projects

A "Seminar for Planning Cultural Projects" is held two or three times a year to provide a forum for exchange of information and opinions concerning international exchange, examples of cultural-exchange projects, know-how, and aid systems, primarily for people who are in charge of international cultural exchange in local-government bodies and people responsible for the planning public cultural facilities.

During fiscal 2001, the first international symposium was held on the subject of "Artist-in-Residence: Toward Carving Out a Partnership," in November 2001, Panel discussions were carried out concerning possibilities for the joining of forces for the carrying out of joint projects. Participants included artists and related people from Germany, the United States, France, Thailand, and Japan.

The 2nd seminar was held on the subject of "Empowering Volunteers," as a joint project with the Aichi Prefecture International Exchange Association, in January 2002. The absolute necessity for the existence of volunteers and the demand for their own self-empowerment in international exchange activities were the subjects of discussion. At the seminar, local Aichi Prefecture activities were taken as an example and opinions were exchange with related people

from all over Japan on the subject of the nurturing and utilization of international exchange volunteers.

4. Aid for International Conferences

The Foundation provides aid for part of the expenses for the holding of international conferences for the purpose of promoting mutual international understanding. For further details, refer to the program titled Financial Support for International Conferences.

5. Program for Granting the Use of the Name of the Japan Foundation as a Supporter

The Foundation grants the use of its name as a supporter for programs that contribute to the promotion of international cultural exchange (including performances, exhibitions, film screenings, seminars, and lectures).

Activities of the Kyoto Office

1. Role

The Kyoto Office was opened at the same time as the Japan Foundation itself. During the ensuing 29 years, the Office has continued to provide support for Foundation Headquarters programs in such forms as providing orientation for people who have been invited for long-term stays in the Kansai area under the Japan Foundation Fellowship Programs, as well as providing such assistance as arranging appointments for distinguished visitors on short-term visits. The Office also carries out a broad range of self-initiated programs.

The Office also carried out such activities as the acceptance of applications made in response to Foundation Headquarters solicitation programs, response to all types of inquiries, and provision of information on Foundation Headquarters programs.

2. Fiscal 2001 Activities

During fiscal 2001, the Office also carried out the sponsorship and joint-sponsorship of programs in close cooperation with Kyoto Prefecture, the City of Kyoto, and related groups, such as international exchange seminars that are intended to introduce works of craftsmen involved in traditional crafts. At the same time, the Office also actively supported the Foundation Headquarters programs in such ways as introducing the standard-bearers of the cultural heritage and traditional arts that are unique to Kyoto with deep roots dating back 1,200 years, for people who were invited to Japan from overseas countries.

<Examples of Fiscal 2001 Programs>

- “An Evening of International Exchange: Performance of Noh and Kyogen” (November 1, 2001, Kyoto Kanze Noh Theater)

This has been an annual autumn event in Kyoto since 1973. Since fiscal 1988, the Office has co-sponsored the event with the Kyoto Shimbun, and beginning in 1997, the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai, has also joined as an additional co-sponsor. Invitations are extended to foreigners residing in the Kinki region, people involved in international exchange, and students of the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai, in order to provide them with a chance to attend a performance of Japan’s traditional performing arts. Thanks, partly, to the high quality of the performers, all 550 seats (including auxiliary seats) are filled to capacity every year.



Program for fiscal 2001:

Noh: *Kurozuka*, Kongo School, Eikin Kongo

Kyogen: *Kamabara*, Okura School, Sengoro Shigeyama

- “The 2001 Essay Contest: Japan from My Point of View” (October 21, 2001, at Kyoto University Hall)

This is a joint-sponsorship program with the Kyoto International Culture Association. Public solicitations are made for essays on Japanese society, culture, and people from the viewpoint of

foreigners, written in either Japanese or English, and a prize is awarded for the most outstanding work submitted. This program encourages understanding of Japan among foreigners and provides them with the opportunity to deepen their exchange with Kyoto citizens.

Every year, the Director of the Office participates in the final selection as a member of the judging committee.

- Field Trip “Visiting Kyoto’s History” (July 12, 2001, Yasaka Shrine and Shijo Karasumaru area)
This is a joint sponsorship program with the Kyoto Prefecture International Center. It is a one-day tour for the purpose of deepening the understanding of the history and culture of Kyoto among foreigners residing in Kyoto.

This year a program of lectures and actual experience was carried out on the theme of the Gion Festival.

Lecture: “The Floats and the Spirit of the Citizens at the Gion Festival”

Experience: Observation of the construction of the floats; participation in the pulling of the various types of floats (July 17).



- Workshop “The Technology Revolution and IT in the Context of the Cultural Capital” (June 30, 2001, Kansai Goethe Center)
This is a joint program of the city of Kyoto, the Goethe Institute Kansai, the British Council, the Institut franco-japonais du Kansai, and the Istituto Italiano di Cultura. This year, a workshop was held for making considerations on the role of the technology revolution and IT in the vitalization of the cultural capital of Kyoto.
- Screenings of Japanese Films for Foreigners (every Wednesday at the Kyoto Office Hall)
- International Exchange Seminar (the first Monday of every month at the Kyoto Office Hall)