

Outline of Programs, by Types

Overseas Dispatch of Persons

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 2002 Programs>

- Graphic Design (September 12–24, 2003, Canada and Brazil)
A cultural lecture on graphic design was given by Taku Sato and an exhibition of his works was held.
- Contemporary Dance (March 1–7, 2003, China)
Leni Basso was dispatched as a representative of the Japanese dance scene to give performances and workshops.
- English Rakugo (August 17 through September 4, 2002, Australia, Malaysia, and Thailand)
Performances of Rakugo and Yose-Gei were given in English.

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, primarily to ODA-recipient countries, instructors specializing in sports in which Japan excels at an international level 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 2002 Programs>

- Judo (April 1 through October 3, 2002, Madagascar)
Hikaru Kai was dispatched to give guidance on judo.

(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 2002 Programs>

- Karate (July 17–26, 2002, China, Mongolia)
A group of five karate athletes, including Katsunori Tsuyama, were dispatched to carry out lecture-demonstrations on karate.
- Wrestling (August 5 through October 4, 2002, Afghanistan)
Kosei Akaishi was dispatched to give guidance on wrestling.

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 2002 Programs>

- “The Historical Process of Change in the Actual Communications System of the Osman Empire both at Home and Abroad”
Hidemitsu Kuroki (July 1 through December 16, 2002, Turkey)
- “Promotion of Mutual Understanding between Japan and Mongolia through the Opera ‘Yuzuru’”
Yumi Okuyama (September 21 through December 20, 2002, Mongolia)
- “Verification of the El Salvador Peace Agreement 10 Years”

Midori Iijima (April 1, 2002 through April 12, 2003, El Salvador)

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 invited to international conferences and symposia that are held overseas to play a leading role through lectures and keynote addresses. The Foundation provides aid to cover airfare.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- “How Were Films (of Others) Depicted up to the Present?!”
Inuhiko Yomota (Professor of Meiji Gakuin University) (May 2–5, 2002, Canada)
- “Preservations and Restoration of Contemporary Nihonga Painted on Paper”
Kyoko Koyano (Painting Preservation Research Center, Inc.) (September 1–6, 2002, U.S.A.)

5. Cultural Cooperation Program

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 response to requests from developing countries for the nurturing of personnel in the various cultural fields.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- “Art Management Workshop” (December 16–23, 2002, Thailand)
A workshop on art management was given by Yuko Hasegawa.

6. Cultural Properties Specialists Dispatch Program

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 2002 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 2001); Takashi Yamamoto to serve as chief of the construction department (from August 2001 to August 2002); and Tai Akazawa was also dispatched (from November).
- Ancient Art in Europe (July 9–17, 2002)
An investigation group made up of three members from the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo was dispatched to the Guimet Art Museum (Paris, France) and

the Edoardo Chiossone Oriental Art Museum (Genoa, Italy), and the Cologne Oriental Art Museum (Cologne, Germany) to carry out investigations and hold discussions on the Japanese art works (paintings) owned by those institutions concerning whether restoration is necessary.

7. Support Programs for Community-Based Cultural Exchange

These programs provide aid to cover traveling expenses for personnel exchange on the regional and grassroots 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 2002 Programs>

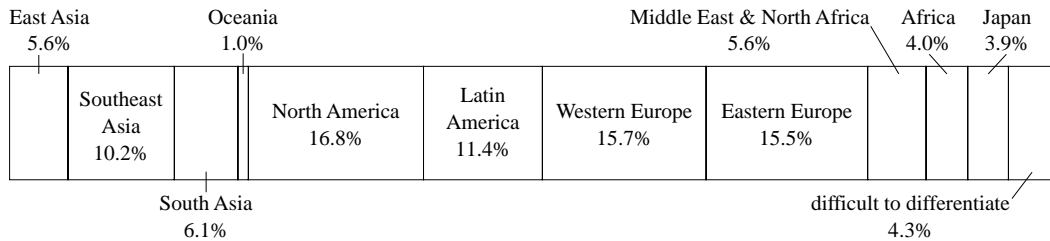
- Meeting of private sector committee for publication of *Anshin* (April 27 through May 9, 2002, United Kingdom)
Aid was extended for the participation of one person from each town and village of Amami Island in a program for exchange of opinions on the administration and tourism policies of the outlying islands of the United Kingdom.
- International exchange training promotion council (June 1–10, 2002, Denmark)
Aid was provided for a program for sending elementary school teachers and university instructors specializing in elementary education to elementary schools in Denmark for the purpose of international promotion of exchange training for the nurturing of mutual cultural understanding in the form of participating in curriculum development workshops, taking test classes and exchanging opinions.

Number of People

Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Totals
Cultural Demonstration Tours Program	197	10	120	309	37	15	601
Athletic Instructors Dispatch Program	25	0	11	3	1	1	41
The Japan Foundation Dispatch Fellowship Program	5	0	6	8	1	1	21
Support Program for Participation in International Conferences	5	0	2	6	0	0	13
Cultural Cooperation Program	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cultural Properties Specialists Dispatch Program	4	0	4	5	0	0	13
Support Programs for Community-Based Cultural Exchange	—	—	—	11	—	—	11

In cases where the dispatch was to several areas, because the number of people in each area has been counted separately, 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: ¥712,660,000

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 visit learning facilities firsthand. It is hoped that these people will spread their experiences in Japan back to their home countries and talk about the situation in Japan in their own words, thus extending the circle of understanding and appreciation of Japan.

During fiscal 2002, a total of 553 (including those continuing from fiscal 2001) invitations to Japan were extended.

1. Invitations of Distinguished Visitors

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). In the case of the medium-term program, the period of the invitation is from one to three months. However, the Distinguished Visitors' Program was discontinued in fiscal 2001.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Invitations were extended to a total of 39 people, including Joseph Kristiadi, Deputy Executive Director of the Center for Strategic and International Studies of Indonesia (for exchange of opinions on promotion of intellectual exchange between Japan and Indonesia); Norliza Rofli, Director of the National Arts Academy of Malaysia (for exchange of opinions concerning arts education in Japan);

Emerlinda Roman, Chancellor of the University of the Philippines at Diliman in the Philippines (for exchange of opinions concerning geographical studies and academic exchange); Ralston Milton Nettleford, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus in Jamaica (to attend the international symposium “Caribbean History and Culture”); Vera Lucia Bottrel Tostes, Director of the National Historic Museum of Brazil (for exchange of opinions with people involved in art galleries and museums in Japan); Danilo Eccher, Director of the Municipal Gallery of Modern Art in Rome, Italy (for exchange of opinions with people involved in contemporary art in Japan); Stuart W. Macdonald, Director of the Lighthouse in the United Kingdom; Boris Ramazanovich Misikov, President of Sakhalin State University in Russia (for exchange of opinions concerning mutual exchange with people involved in universities in Japan); Moshe Arad, Vice-President for External Relations at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel (for exchange of opinions with people involved in the promotion of Japanese studies in Israel); and Darryl Accone, Editor of Artslink in the Republic of South Africa (for exchange of opinions with people involved in traditional performing arts and contemporary art in Japan).

(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, symposia, workshops, lectures, etc.) that are held by non-profit organizations in Japan. The period of stay is up to eight days.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Invitations were extended to a total of 19 people, including Park Jin-Tae, Professor of Taegu University in Korea (to make a presentation at the international symposium “Shamanism and Art in Japan and Korea”); Audrey Smedley, Professor of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology of Virginia Commonwealth University in the United States (to give a lecture at the international anthropology and ethnology conference “Racializing the Human Body”); Malgocia Fitzmaurice, Professor of London University Queen Mary College in England (to give a lecture at the symposium “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities in the Protection of the Global Climate”); and Max Henri de Larminat, French sculptor (to give a lecture on art education for handicapped children).

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 and efforts toward increasing their numbers are 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 investigations as well as actually carry out their projects in Japan. The Short-Term Research Fellowship Program for North American scholars who have already

made concrete accomplishments was initiated in fiscal 2002 (the fellowships for cultural program specialists and sports specialists were discontinued in fiscal 2001). In addition, a website was opened, centered on a fellows database provided for the purpose of formulating a network among fellows.

This is a public solicitation program under which specialists who are expected to become a bridge between their home countries and Japan in the future are invited to Japan upon recommendations from the Foundation's overseas offices and diplomatic missions. During fiscal 2002, 176 invitations were extended under this program (including 69 continuing from fiscal 2001), including Kent Calder, the leading American expert on public security research; Lin Shao Hua, known for his Chinese scholarly studies and translations of the works of Haruki Murakami; Rinchinnyam Amarjargal, economist and former prime minister of Mongolia; and Mansour Khalili-Araghi, econometrician and chancellor of the University of Tehran.

(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) Doctoral Candidates (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 for whom it is 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) Young Researchers from Eastern Europe and the Countries of the former USSR
(Special Fellowship) (2 to 12 months)**

Young researchers (with 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.

(5) Fellowship for the Sakhalin Area, etc. (Sakhalin Fellowship)

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

(6) Special Fellowship for Southwest Asia

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 Sri Lanka.

(7) Area Studies Specialists (applications 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.

(8) Artist in Residence (applications can only be made by receiving organizations in Japan) (2 to 6 months)

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

(9) Short-Term Fellowships (21 to 60 days)

These fellowships are given for the carrying out of short-term intensive surveys in Japan to researchers from North America who have already made accomplishments.

3. Group Tour Programs

Groups of overseas teachers and specialists in 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 four categories that are included in this program.

(1) Secondary 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 firsthand 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 2002, 254 invitations were extended. 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, took part in home-stay programs, and 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 ten persons each, providing them with opportunities to observe Japanese society and culture and to meet Japanese counterparts.

During fiscal 2002, invitations were extended to five groups (43 persons) to provide opportunities for them to exchange opinions with Japanese people in related fields, and to visit and observe related organizations. The groups included nine people under the Study Tour Program for Director-Generals of Festivals of Performing Arts in Latin America; 13 people under the Study Tour Program for Librarians from the Russian Far East; five people under the Invitation Program for Young Writers from China (The Japanese Center of International P.E.N.); nine people under the Training Program for Information Specialists for Japanese Studies; and seven people

under the Invitation Program for Today's Arts Specialists from France.

(3) Program to Introduce Foreign Cultures

This program is primarily for extending 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 2002, an invitation was extended to the ten-member National Ensemble for Music, Song, and Traditional Instruments from Sudan. The group toured Tokyo and other regions of Japan (Okinawa, Mie, and Gifu), giving a total of five performances.

(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 2002, invitations to Japan were extended to a total of seven people, one each from Brazil, Egypt, Gabon, Mexico, Morocco, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.

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

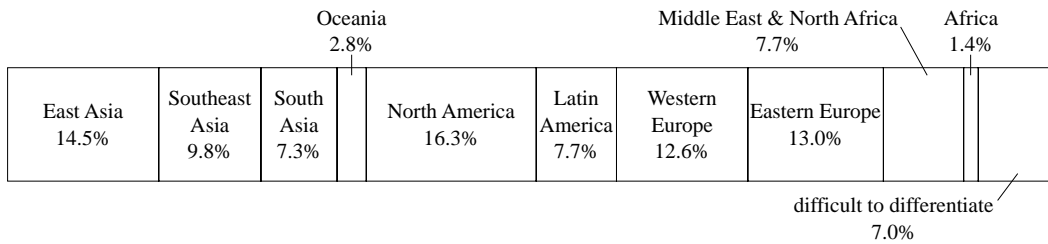
This program is carried out under the cooperation of the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo for the purpose of transporting to Japan of ancient Japanese works of art of the important cultural property class that are owned by overseas art museums, carrying out restoration work on them in workshops in Japan, and, after completion, returning them to their owner.

During fiscal 2002, aid was extended for the transport of five ancient paintings (owned by the British Museum, the Museum of East Asian Art Berlin, the Museum of Arts and Crafts of Hamburg, and the Bern Historical Museum) and five craft works (from the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Bavarian National Museum for folk art). Also, five paintings upon which restoration work was completed were sent back (to the National Museum Soares Dos Reis, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, the Cleveland Museum of Art, and the Indianapolis Museum of Art) and 74 pieces of craftsmanship were returned (to the Museum of Arts and Crafts of Hamburg, the Ashmolean Museum, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art). Also, restoration work was continued on two paintings (from the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art and the Minneapolis Institute of Arts) and one piece of craftsmanship (from the Philadelphia Museum of Art) that were transported to Japan during fiscal 2001. In the carrying out of these programs, the Foundation extended invitations to five staff members of museums that own ancient Japanese works of art to come to Japan to provide them with a chance to observe the actual work of restoration.

Number of People

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Totals
Invitations of Distinguished Visitors	Short-Term Visitors' Program	9	0	10	13	6	1	39
	Invitation Program for International Conferences	2	0	6	11	0	0	19
Japan Foundation Fellowship Program	Scholars & Researchers, Doctoral Candidate's Fellowship	48	5	57	42	6	2	160
	Artists Fellowships	2	0	3	1	1	1	8
	Artist in Residence's Fellowships	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
	Cultural Administrators' Fellowships	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Area Studies Specialists' Fellowships	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Sports Fellowships	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Group Tour Programs	Secondary School Educator's Study-Tour Programs	106	13	30	86	12	7	254
	Group Tour Program for Specialists	9	0	14	24	2	1	50
	Program to Introduce Foreign Cultures	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
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	1	4	0	0	5

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥876,960,000

Japanese-Language Education Overseas

During fiscal 1998, an “Overseas Japanese-Language Education Organization Survey” was carried out by the Japan Foundation. According to the resulting statistics, the number of overseas students of the Japanese language was around 2.10 million. Compared to the former survey result of 1.62 million (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 obtain 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 eight 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’s Japanese Studies Department provides aid for overseas Japanese-language education organizations, dispatches Japanese-language education specialists and young Japanese-language instructors, carries out programs through the overseas Japanese-language centers and the , and exerts efforts toward solidifying links among related organizations in Japan that extend aid for Japanese-language education overseas.

The Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa carries out such activities as training programs for Japanese-language teachers from abroad, 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 in 1999 as *The Present Condition of Overseas Japanese-Language Education: Survey Report on Japanese-Language Education Abroad 1998*. In addition, a section entitled “Information on Japanese-Language Education, Listed 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 diplomats, public officials, librarians, and researchers, and incentive training in Japanese for university students. It is also responsible for the overseas administration of the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test. In fiscal 2002, the number of people who sat for the Test overseas exceeded the 193,000 mark, showing an increase of 8.5% over the previous year.

The Japan Foundation Headquarters Programs

1. Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists

(1) Long-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists

Specialists in Japanese-language education are dispatched on long-term visits to such core organizations involved in Japanese-language education 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 three categories:

a) Dispatch of Advisors:

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

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

c) Dispatches for Preparatory Education

Japanese-language specialists are dispatched to teach Japanese in the preparatory education departments of overseas universities for a period of two years to students scheduled to study at Japanese universities.

(2) Teaching Assistant Program (TAP):

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 2002, 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 high-education in the NIS nations (countries of the former Soviet Union).

(3) Short-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists

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 2002 a total of three touring seminars were dispatched to: (1) Mongolia, (2) South America (Bolivia, Brazil), and (3) Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine)

b) Preparatory education in Changchun

Three specialists were dispatched for a period from four to six months to provide Japanese-language training for students scheduled to be dispatched to Japan as Ministry of Education scholarship students to attend doctoral courses at Japanese graduate schools. The three specialists dispatched by the Japan Foundation cooperated with Chinese teachers and teachers dispatched by the Ministry of Education 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 north-eastern provinces of China were expanded and carried out as a joint program with the Japan Foundation. During fiscal 2002, these seminars were held in Harbin.

2. Assistance for Language Teaching Overseas

(1) Support Program for Japanese-Language Courses Abroad (Salary Assistance)

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 are able to maintain them at their own expense even after the end of the aid period.

(2) Support Program for Japanese-Language Courses Abroad (Support for Courses)

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 continued offering of 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 Speech Contest Support Program

This program 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 kept to a minimum at ¥150,000.

(4) Support Program for Developing Networks of Japanese-Language Teachers and Institutions

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) Support Program for NGO-Assisted Japanese-Language Education: 13 projects

Aid was provided to cover part of the expenses for projects supporting Japanese-language education overseas carried out by Japan-based NGOs and NPOs (non-governmental and non-profit organizations). There are four types of projects (aid items) that are covered by this program: overseas dispatch for more than three months of Japanese-language teachers or Japanese-language teaching assistants (international airfare); invitations to Japan for less than three months to overseas students of the Japanese-language (international airfare); the publishing of Japanese-language supplementary materials and information exchange magazines primarily for use overseas (publishing and book binding-expenses); and donation of Japanese-language teaching materials to overseas organizations involved in Japanese-language education (surface shipping fees). As the result of calls for applications during fiscal 2002, one out of four qualified projects of a total of nine NGOs was extended aid, bringing the amalgamate total to ten projects.

3. The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies

The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies was opened in fiscal 1985 based upon discussions between

the Japan Foundation and the Ministry of Education PRC, as the successor of the Japanese-Language Training Center in China (commonly known as the Ohira School), which was established in 1980. At present, its programs are being carried out in two institutions: the Beijing Foreign Studies University and Beijing University. The Foundation cooperates in the operation of the Center by dispatching Japanese studies and Japanese-language specialists and extending invitations to graduate students and trainees to come to Japan, and it also exerts efforts toward repletion of the research and training environment of the Center through donations of teaching materials, research books and documents, and equipment.

(1) Programs carried out at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages

a) Master's and Ph.D. Courses

This graduate school master's course is divided up into the four areas of Japanese linguistics, Japanese literature, Japanese society, and Japanese culture. People who have received their master's degree are either given opportunities for opening the path toward their further research through training under the staff of the Center as students in the Ph.D. course of the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages or through extending of invitations for them to visit Japan to take the Ph.D. courses at universities in Japan as Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology exchange students.

b) Master's Course for Incumbent Japanese-Language Teachers

This is a master's course for current Japanese-language teachers in universities. This program is for the purpose of nurturing well-informed people with comprehensive knowledge of Japan making them appropriate gateways to Japan, after they have made outstanding achievements in the study of Japanese-language education and linguistics in both Japan and China.

(2) Programs carried out by Beijing University

Contemporary Japanese Studies Course

This is a course that is taught by scholars and government officials dispatched from Japan and Chinese scholars on political theory and execution of governmental policies for ten 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. The graduates are now active in a broad range of political, business, and academic fields throughout all of China.

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

This program grants fellowships (of one-year duration) to three research students in the Japanese studies Ph.D. course at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (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.

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. 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 in the United States in fiscal 1991, one in São Paulo in Brazil in fiscal 1993, one in Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia in fiscal 1994, one in London in the United Kingdom in fiscal 1996, and one in Seoul in 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 curricula, teaching materials, and teaching methods
- Offering of Japanese-language courses (only in Seoul, Jakarta, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur)
- 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) Publications

The overseas Japanese language centers publish newsletters targeted primarily toward Japanese-language teachers and other people involved in Japanese-language education in their various countries. These newsletters consist of introductions of and information on the activities of the various Japanese language centers and the Foundation, on trends in Japanese-language education, on new Japanese-language teaching materials, and provide resources and task sheets that can be used in the classroom.

The following are the newsletters that were published during fiscal 2002:

- Seoul Japanese Language Center, *Kachi no Koe*, issues 1–3
- Jakarta Japanese Language Center, *EGAO*, issues 14–17
- Bangkok Japanese Language Center, *Tawan*, issues 28 & 29

- Kuala Lumpur Japanese Language Center, *Bungaraya*, issues 21–23
- Sydney Japanese Language Center, *Dear Sensei*, 38–41
- Los Angeles Japanese Language Center, *BREEZE*, issues 25 & 26
- São Paulo Japanese Language Center, *AQUARELA*, issues 31–33
- London Japanese Language Center, *MADO*, issues 13–15

(3) Websites

The various overseas Japanese Language Centers operate the following websites:

- Seoul Japanese Language Center <http://www.jpjf.or.kr/>
- Jakarta Japanese Language Center <http://www.jpjf.or.id>
- Bangkok Japanese Language Center <http://www.jfbkk.or.th/>
- Kuala Lumpur Japanese Language Center <http://www.jfkl.org.my/>
- Sydney Japanese Language Center <http://www.jpjf.org.au/>
- Los Angeles Japanese Language Center <http://www.jflalc.org/>
- São Paulo Japanese Language Center <http://www.fjsp.org.br/>
- London Japanese Language Center <http://www.jpjf.org.uk/>

6. Japanese Speech Contest

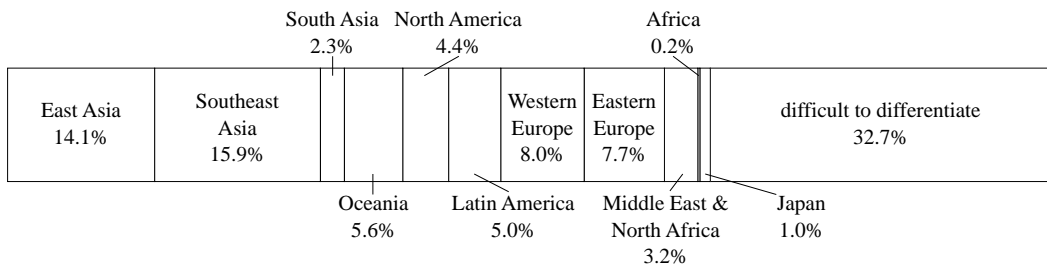
The 43rd Japanese-Language Speech Contest was held on July 5, 2002 at the International House, Osaka Hall, under joint sponsorship with the Association of International Education, Japan and the Osaka International House Foundation (in the city of Osaka), for the purpose of encouraging Japanese-language learning, and to deepen the understanding of the nation's people through Japanese-language dissemination programs. Applications were received from 110 people from 24 countries and regions, and 12 people from eight countries and regions were chosen to participate.



Number of People and Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Totals
Dispatch of Japanese-language specialists (People)	Long-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists	59	15	7	14	10	0	105
	Short-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists	9	0	2	2	0	0	13
	Teaching Assistant Program (TAP)	26	0	0	19	2	0	47
Assistance for Language Teaching Overseas (Cases)	Support Program for Japanese-Language Courses Abroad (Salary Assistance)	6	1	18	5	1	0	31
	Support Program for Japanese-Language Courses (Support for Courses)	19	2	42	15	3	3	84
	Japanese Speech Contest Support Program	30	15	38	19	5	0	107
	Support Program for NGO-Assisted Japanese-Language Education	11	2	2	4	0	0	10
	Support Program for Developing Networks of Japanese-Language Teachers and Institutions	8	2	4	7	2	0	23
The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies (People)	Japanese Studies Master's Course (Long-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Japanese-Language Training Course (Short-Term Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists)	30	—	—	—	—	—	30

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥4,835,210,000

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 carrying out the following three categories of activities.



- 1) 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) Production and distribution of Japanese-language teaching materials for the dissemination of the Japanese language overseas
- 3) 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 respective ministries of education of each 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 pro-

vided 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.

In addition, during fiscal 2001, a course for training Japanese-language teachers (six months) was developed by the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies, and along with the initiation of the Japanese-language master's degree course for current Japanese-language teachers, the students were extended invitations to Japan for one month of training.

They were given different types of training ranging from short periods of two weeks to long periods of one year, and appropriate curricula were devised in terms of training contents to suit the various purposes of the participants. During fiscal 2002, 496 trainees from 53 overseas countries were extended invitations to Japan under this program (43 of them continuing from fiscal 2001). Please see (1) to (3) for the details of this program.

Aside from the training programs described above, training previous to dispatch is provided for Japanese-language education specialists who are to be dispatched overseas for long-term visits by the Japan Foundation (for further details, see (4) below). Also, short-term intensive Japanese-language training carried out for foreign-language guidance assistants (JET youths) who have been invited to junior and senior high schools in the prefecture was initiated during fiscal 1998 from the viewpoint of extending cooperation to the international exchange programs of the Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa located in Saitama Prefecture.

(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 current 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.

a) Continuing from fiscal 2001

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

Trainees: eight people from six countries

b) Fiscal 2002

Training Period: September 26, 2002 through September 21, 2003

Trainees: nine people from eight countries

(2) General Japanese-Language Instructor Training

a) Long-Term Training Program for Foreign 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 scheduled to serve as Japanese-language teachers for the purpose of nurturing overseas Japanese-language teachers in organizations of intermediate and higher education.



- Continuing from fiscal 2001

Training Period: March 6 through August 23, 2002

Trainees: 35 people from 21 countries

- Fiscal 2002

Training Period: September 24, 2002 through March 14, 2003

Trainees: 44 people from 26 countries

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

Japanese-language instructors were extended invitations to Japan for a two-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 8 through June 28, 2002

Summer July 10 through August 30, 2002

Winter January 29 through March 21, 2003

Trainees: 127 people from 39 countries

c) Training Program for Teachers of the Japanese Language (for Japanese 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 20 through December 20, 2002

Trainees: 30 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 40 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 31 through August 30, 2002

Trainees: 40 people

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

In order to lend cooperation to the two-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 18 through December 2, 2002

2nd Group, December 2 through 15, 2002

Trainees: 55 people (four of whom were accompanying officials)

- c) The Intensive Training Program for University 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, eight recommended by the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs, People's Republic of China, and six recommended by Foundation overseas offices and Japanese diplomatic missions) and were given training that was commensurate with the Japanese-language education situation at institutions of higher learning in their home country.

Training Period: September 24 through November 15, 2002

Trainees: 40 people

- d) The Intensive Training Program for Secondary 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 junior high schools of the 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 organizations at the intermediate-education level of their countries.

Training period: January 29 through March 21, 2003

Trainees: 20 people

- e) The Training Program for Students of the Master's Course at the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies

First semester students (Japanese-language teachers of higher education organizations) of the master's course and staff members at the Japanese Language Center in Beijing are extended invitations to Japan for one month to provide them with training that includes collection of materials that are necessary for writing their dissertations; interviews with specialists in their fields, and opportunities to come into direct contact with Japanese society and culture.

Training Period: July 10 through August 7, 2002

Trainees: nine people (including one accompanying staff member)

- f) The Intensive Training Program for Primary and Secondary School Teachers of the Japanese Language from Australia and New Zealand

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, 2003

Trainees: 43 people (38 from Australia and five from New Zealand)

- g) The Intensive Training Program for Teachers of the Japanese Language from the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom

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 the United Kingdom, 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 8–27, 2002

Trainees: 19 people (nine from the United States, five from Canada and five from the United Kingdom)

- h) Training Program for Secondary-School Teachers of the Japanese Language from Thailand
The Ministry of Education of Thailand cooperates with the Japanese Language Center in Bangkok to give one-year sabbaticals to current junior high school teachers and provide them with intensive Japanese-language training at the Center to nurture them as Japanese-language teachers. After completion of the program, they are extended invitations to Japan

for seven weeks for finishing 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.

Training Period: April 10 through May 31, 2002

Trainees: 17 people

(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 10–20, 2003

Trainees: 24 people

(5) Japanese-Language Training for JET Youths 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 24–28, 2003

Trainees: 9 people

2. Programs for Production, Support, and Donations 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) 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 that are considered necessary but that have not been previously dealt with in the private sector due to problems of commercial viability, etc.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Administration and development of additional functions for the “Minna no Kyozaï” site, a web-based community for Japanese-language teachers that facilitates the development of teaching materials

(2) 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 2002, the following two projects were carried out.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Publication of a Korean version of *Kyokasho o Tsukuro—Activity Book 1*
- Publication of *Nihongo: First Lessons in Kanji* (revised Arabic version)

(3) Japanese-Language Education Fellowship Program

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 curricula that suit the conditions in Japanese-language education in their home countries. During fiscal 2002, some 12 people from five countries for ten projects (among whom five people from three countries have worked in the program on four projects since 2001).

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Production of a Japanese-language composition textbook (Wu Nippeï of the Beijing Foreign Studies University)
Plans were drawn up and part of the manuscript was written for the production of a two-volume textbook (32 lessons overall) for composition in such areas as reports, publicity, opinions, reflections, and essays. It is slated to be published by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press of the Beijing Foreign Studies University.
- Production of an intermediate-advanced textbook of patterns for expression in the Japanese language (Nguyen Dang Chung of Phuong Dong University in Viet Nam)
An intermediate-advanced level of 70 selected patterns for expression with explanations in Vietnamese was produced and published by Phuong Dong University in April 2003.
- Project for production of a Japanese-Finnish dictionary (Niemela Petri Mikael of the Finnish Institute in Finland)
This was the first production of a full-fledged Japanese-Finnish dictionary. Continued aid was provided in fiscal 2003. This student's dictionary with 33,000 entries is slated for completion during fiscal 2004.

(4) Assistance Program for Japanese-Language Teaching Materials

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 2002, assistance was provided to 16 projects in eight countries.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- A textbook in the *University Chinese Language* series (published by the Higher Education Press, China)
- *Welcome, Kenji-san—An Elementary Japanese-Language Textbook* (The Epsilon Group, Indonesia)

(5) Japanese-Language Teaching Materials Donation Program

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 2002, donations of 35,000 printed and video teaching materials were made to 1,654 organizations in 102 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 two 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) 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 posted 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) Survey on the Situation Surrounding Japanese-Language Education, by Country

During fiscal 2002, a special website (<http://www.r-nis.jp/indes.php>) was opened for the posting of reports of the situation of Japanese-language education in China and in Russia

and the NIS countries that were published during fiscal 2001.

c) 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 2002, all types of related information were collected in China, Southeast Asia, North and Latin America, and Western Europe.

d) 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. The number of countries covered is upwards of 124, and the large role played by this website is demonstrated by its vigorous access records.

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

The Institute makes the information concerning Japanese-language education that 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 education organizations and specialists both at home and abroad was obtained, and issues 43 to 45 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 2002, 1,500 copies of the 13th issue was published. Beginning with the eighth issue, the entire publication is available on the Urawa Institute's website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>).

c) *Japanese-Language Education around the Globe* (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 2002, the 12th 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 2002, editing was begun for the seventh issue. 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 foreign countries was translated and published, and it was distributed to related organizations both at home and abroad. This research for project was carried out on China, Germany, Indonesia, Korea, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States.* However, plans are in the offing for publishing information on other countries and taking a close look at future trends.

* 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, 2003, the library contained

- 32,417 books,
- 4,799 audio-visual materials,
- 385 microfilms,
- 268 computer files,
- 275 teaching materials in the form of pictures and slides,
- 487 periodical publications, and
- 12 newspapers.

During fiscal 2002, the number of visitors was 22,503,

and the total number of books lent out was 14,460.

(4) Holding of International Friendship Conferences

International symposia and seminars are held for people involved in Japanese-language education both at home and abroad. During fiscal 2002, invitations to Japan were extended to five panelists (from Australia, China, Hungary, Japan, and the United States), and an international symposium was held on the theme “Japanese-Language Education on the Elementary Education Level.” In most countries of the world, there is a trend toward lowering of the age level for foreign-language education for promotion of international understanding and creation of a foundation for international competitive power, and it is observed that this is gradually becoming the case in Japanese-language education as well. Onsite reports on the unique present situation and the problems faced by the various different countries in the work of elementary education have been received.

Number of People and Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Educational Training Programs (People)	Long-Term Training Program for Foreign Teachers of the Japanese Language	47	3	7	21	0	1	—	79
	Short-Term Training Program for Foreign Teachers of the Japanese Language	63	8	20	34	2	0	—	127
	Training Program for Teachers of the Japanese Language (for Japanese abroad)	7	6	6	11	0	0	—	30
	Program for the Nurturing of Guidance Personnel for Japanese-Language Education	11	0	3	3	0	0	—	17
	The Intensive Training Program for Senior High School Teachers of the Japanese Language from the Republic of Korea	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
	The Intensive Training Program for University Teachers of the Japanese Language from the People's Republic of China	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	60
	The Intensive Training Program for Primary and Secondary School Teachers of the Japanese Language from Australia and New Zealand	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	43
	Training Program for Secondary School Teachers of the Japanese Language from Thailand	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	Training Program for School Teachers of the Japanese Language from the US, Canada and the UK	—	—	14	5	—	—	—	19
	Japanese-Language Training for JET Youths in Saitama Prefecture	0	1	4	4	0	0	—	9
Programs for Production, Support, and Donations of Japanese-Language Teaching Materials	Japanese-Language Education Fellowship Program (People)	11	0	0	3	0	0	—	14
	Assistance Program for Japanese-Language Teaching Materials (Cases)	9	1	1	2	0	0	3	16
	Japanese-Language Teaching Materials Donation Program (Cases)	651	254	312	398	27	12	—	1,654

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 such programs as Japanese-language training for specialists who need knowledge of the Japanese language for specific types of work or research projects; Japanese-language training for overseas students in order to provide encouragement toward continuing their studies; programs for aid to and cooperation with related organizations both at home and abroad; 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 obtaining further understanding of and cooperation in its programs by the surrounding five cities and three towns, including Osaka Prefecture and Tajiri-cho, where it is located.



1. Educational Training Programs

The Institute carries out three types of training programs: Programs for Specialized Japanese Language, Japanese-Language Programs for Students, and programs for cooperation with and aid to other organizations.

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 diplomats, public officials, and librarians 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, and for whom special curricula 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.

Cooperation with and aid to other organizations is a Japanese-language training program that is carried out as part of the programs for cooperation with and aid to related organizations both at home and abroad.

Among the various programs for Japanese-language training, the Institute also actively responds to the needs of individuals in terms of linguistic education centered on students and drawing up of

specialized Japanese-language curricula.

(1) Japanese-Language Programs for Specialists

- a) Japanese-Language Program for Foreign-Service Officers (October 3, 2002 through June 20, 2003)

Young diplomats from various countries were extended invitations to Japan for a long-term intensive nine-month training, during which they were taught Japanese and the situation in Japan.

- b) Japanese-Language Program for Public Officials (October 3, 2002 through June 20, 2003)

Government officials who work in the public organizations of the various countries of the world in positions that require Japanese-language proficiency were extended invitations to Japan for a long-term intensive nine-month training, during which they 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, 2002 through March 20, 2003)

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 a period of about six months for the purpose of enhancing their proficiency in handling Japanese-language publications.

- d) Japanese-Language Program for Researchers (nine-month course: October 3, 2002 through June 20, 2003 and six-month course: February 5 through August 6, 2003)

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 that is considered necessary in the carrying out of their research activities.

- e) Japanese-Language Program for Postgraduate Students (two-month course: June 26 through August 21, 2002; four-month course: September 4 through December 20, 2002, six-month course: February 5 through August 6, 2003)

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.



Japanese-Language Program for Postgraduate Students
(display of panels at the final report meeting)

(2) Japanese-Language Programs for Students

- a) Study-Tour Award for Outstanding Students of the Japanese Language (September 4–18, 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 for two weeks, 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 22 through July 3, 2002; Autumn Group: November 6 through December 18, 2002; Winter Group: January 15 through February 26, 2003)

Groups of students of the Japanese language at overseas universities are extended invitations to Japan and given a program of intensive Japanese-language 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 Groups (July 9–23, 2002)

This program is for the purpose of providing support to students of the Japanese language on the intermediate level whose number is 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) Lee Soo-Hyun Youth Exchange Program (February 17–27, 2003)

Invitations to Japan are extended to young students of the Japanese language at Korean high schools (or universities) to provide them with opportunities for exchange with Japanese youths of similar age 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.

(3) Cooperation and Support for Other Organizations

- a) Basic Japanese-Language Program for JET participants in Osaka (August 19–23, 2002)

This program is carried out under joint sponsorship with Osaka Prefecture for JET youths at the time of their arrival in Japan to take up positions in the prefecture.

- b) Japanese-Language Training Program for JET participants (July 22 through August 2, 2002)

Intensive Japanese-language training is given to JET youths who have already resided in Japan for one year under the JET program.

- c) Program for Special Training in Japan for Korean Teachers of the Japanese Language (Third group: January 6–20, 2003; Fourth group: January 16–30, 2003)

High school teachers who are under training for becoming high school Japanese-language teachers in Korea are extended invitations to Japan for two weeks of classes in Japanese language and culture, and field trips. The first and second groups were trained at the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa.

2. Operation of a Library

As of March 31, 2003, the library contained about 31,967 books (21,536 in Japanese and 10,431 in foreign languages), 919 audio-visual materials, 1,387 microfilms, and 297 periodical publications (159 titles in Japanese and 138 in foreign languages). The library offers perusal and lending services for students of the Institute. The total number of books lent out during fiscal 2002 was 6,773.

In addition, the library promotes utilization of the network of the National Institute of Informatics (NII), 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 (Also, in Japan, the Association of International Education, Japan administered the test in Hokkaido, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka).

This test is divided into four 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, "writing and vocabulary," "listening," and "reading and grammar."

In fiscal 2002, it was administered on December 1 for the 19th time in 89 cities in 38 countries.

The Number of Examinees for the 2002 Japanese-Language Proficiency Test, by Rank in Both Japan and Foreign Countries

(Unit: Number of people)

Item		Applicants	Examinees
Domestic	Level 1	32,818	28,875
	Level 2	12,536	10,894
	Level 3	7,097	6,426
	Level 4	2,779	2,421
	Subtotal	55,230	48,616
Overseas	Level 1	54,927	46,653
	Level 2	67,306	56,183
	Level 3	67,953	56,109
	Level 4	40,753	34,770
	Subtotal	230,939	193,715
Grand Total		286,169	242,331

Note: These numbers include examinees who sat for only part of the three sections of the test, including "writing and vocabulary," "listening," "reading and grammar."

Number of People

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Educational Training Programs	Japanese-Language Program for Foreign-Service Officers	19	3	6	12	5	9	1*	55
	Japanese-Language Program for Public Officials	10	0	0	3	0	0	—	13
	Japanese-Language Program for Librarians	6	0	1	3	1	0	—	11
	Japanese-Language Program for Researchers	20	0	1	5	0	0	—	26
	Japanese-Language Program for Postgraduate Students	32	1	6	44	6	0	—	89
	Study-Tour Award for Outstanding Students of the Japanese Language	24	4	24	25	4	1	—	82
	Japanese-Language Program for University Student Groups	22	0	19	12	6	0	—	59
	Basic Japanese-Language Program for JET participants in Osaka	0	11	37	19	0	2	—	69
	Japanese-Language Program for High School Students	11	6	6	7	0	0	—	30
	Lee Soo-Hyun Youth Exchange Program	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Study Tour Program for Japanese Language Teachers from the Republic of Korea	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	98
The Japanese-Language Proficiency Test	(Number of Examinees)	180,980	1,427	6,976	3,956	376	0	48,616	242,331
	(Number of Cities where the Test was Administered)	48	8	17	14	2	0	11	100

* difficult to differentiate

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. Support of Activities and Nurturing of Personnel for Overseas Japanese Studies Organizations

(1) Visiting Professorship Program for 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.

During fiscal 2002, a visiting professor was dispatched from Japan to the Peru Catholic University (to lecture on Japanese History, Culture and History of Japanese Immigrants) and aid was provided to cover the expenses for extending an invitation to a visiting professor from the University of Zurich in Switzerland (to lecture on Japanese Commercial and Business Law).

(2) Research/Conference/Seminar Grant Program 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 2002, aid was provided for joint research on the shape of the Japanese image in Korea at the Graduate School of International Area Studies, Korean University of Foreign Studies, and for the Anglo-Japanese Alliance 1902—Centenary Conference at the University of Glasgow in the United Kingdom.

(3) 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 for the first three years of an instructor's appointment, in the form of funding to cover the salaries and welfare expenses only.

During fiscal 2002, aid was provided for the hiring of a new assistant professor for Japanese Literature at the University of California, Riverside in the United States.

(4) 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 2002, aid was provided to the Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University in Korea; the Japanese studies regional studies section of the graduate school of the University of Indonesia and the Institute of Japanese Studies, Nankai University.

(5) Support Program for Strengthening 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 crossover 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 2002, aid was extended to such groups as the European Association for Japanese Studies (EAJS).

(6) Faculty Development Fellowship Program for Japanese Studies

Invitations to Japan were extended to 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 to provide them opportunities to carry out research.

During fiscal 2002, invitations to Japan were extended to researchers from Thammasat University in Thailand and Warsaw University in Poland.

(7) 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 2002, scholarships were awarded to students of De La Salle University in the Philippines.

2. Support for Activities of Overseas Japanese Studies Organizations

Since its founding, the Japan Foundation has carried out regular surveys on Japanese studies in the various countries of the world, compiling the results into a directory on Japanese studies scholars and research organizations.

During fiscal 2002, preparations were made for a survey of Japanese studies in Central and South America.

3. Operation of a Japanese Studies Specialist Library

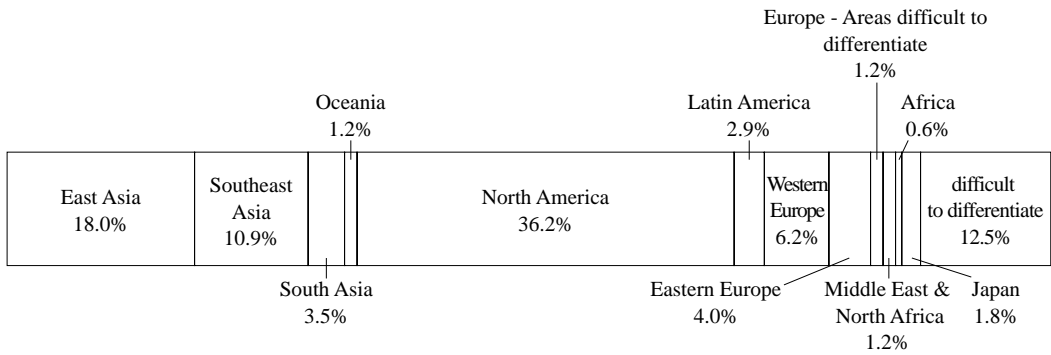
The library of the Japan Foundation Headquarters concentrates its efforts toward the collection of Japan-related books and materials published in Western languages in the fields of the humanities and sociology, and it is open for utilization by Japanologists from both Japan and overseas.

Number of People and Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Visiting Professorship Program for Japanese Studies (People)	Short-Term Dispatch of Visiting Professors in Japanese Studies	10	0	4	5	2	1	—	22
	Support for Dispatch of Visiting Professors in Japanese Studies	6	0	1	4	0	0	—	11
	Japanese Studies Touring Seminars	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Support for Activities of Overseas Japanese Studies Organizations (Cases)	Support Program for Core Organizations in Japanese Studies	9	0	3	2	0	0	1*	15
	Staff Expansion Grant Program for Japanese Studies	1	1	4	5	0	0	0	11
	Research/Conference/Seminar Grant Program for Japanese Studies	29	3	16	17	2	0	2	69
Support for Nurturing of Personnel for Overseas Japanese Studies Organizations (Cases)	Faculty Development Fellowship Program for Japanese Studies	7	0	0	3	0	0	—	10
	Japanese Studies Scholarship Program	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	13
	Japanese-Studies Networking Program	6	0	0	0	0	0	1*	7
Support Program for Strengthening Organizations in Japanese Studies (Cases)	Program for Strengthening Organizations in Japanese Studies	0	0	0	1	0	0	1*	2

* difficult to differentiate

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥655,670,000

Arts Exchange

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 everyday life or that came into existence as a result of contact with foreign influences. However, 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 (one project)

This program aims to introduce modern Japanese art and outstanding contemporary artists by submitting works of art for display in international art exhibitions and dispatching artists to the exhibitions.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- The Eighth Venice Architecture Biennale (The Japan Hall in Giardini di Castello, Venice, Italy)

The commissioner was the architect Arata Isozaki, the director was the artist Kenjiro Okazaki, and the theme was “Generation of Architectural Jargon in the Chinese Character Countries (Japan, China, Korea, and Viet Nam).” The participating architects were Waro Kishi, Kazuhiro Kojima, Yung Ho Chang (China) and Seung H-Sang (Korea).

2. Exhibitions Abroad Programs

(1) Exhibitions Abroad Sponsorship Program (four planned exhibitions and 21 touring exhibitions)

Exhibitions to be held at overseas museums are 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 2002 Programs>

(Foundation Planned Exhibitions)

- Masterpieces of Japanese Art (at the National Museum of Korea, Seoul, Korea)

This was the first comprehensive exhibition of the ancient art of Japan ever held in Korea. A total of 189 works (17 national treasures and 71 important cultural properties) ranging from

the Jomon period through the Edo period. The exhibition was held under joint sponsorship with the Agency for Cultural Affairs.

- An exhibition of the “History of Japanese Photography” (Museum of Fine Arts, Houston and the Cleveland Museum of Art, both in the United States)

This exhibition presented the history of photography in Japan with the display of representative photographs ranging from the time the techniques of photography were introduced to Japan at the end of the Shogunate period up to the present.

(Touring Exhibitions)

- An exhibition of “Contemporary Japanese Pottery”
- An exhibition of “Japanese Prints 1950-1990”
- An exhibition of “Sharaku Interpreted by Contemporary Japanese Artists”

(2) Exhibitions Abroad Support Program (35 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 2002 Programs>

- Let’s Talk Now: an exhibition of the contemporary art of Korea and Japan (National Museum of Contemporary Art, Seoul)
- The 13th Biennale of Sydney (Sydney, Australia)
- Documenta 11 (Kassel, Germany)

3. Exhibitions in Japan Support Program (15 projects)

Financial assistance is provided under sponsorship of art museums in Japan 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.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

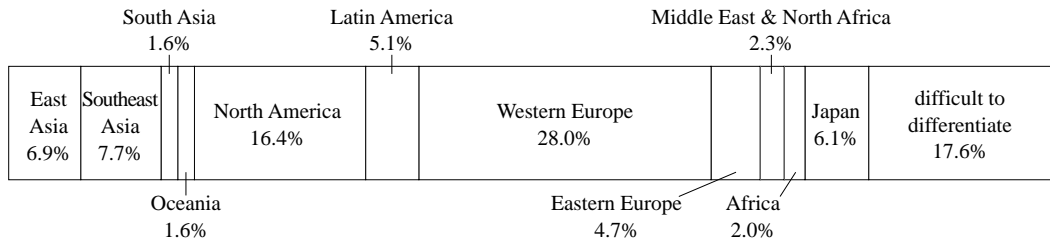
- An exhibition of “Modern Paintings of Mongolia” (Tokyo Station Gallery, etc.)
- An exhibition of “New Finds of Uzbek Archaeology (Fukuoka City Museum, etc.)

Number of Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
International Exhibitions Participation Program	International Exhibitions Participation Program	0	0	0	1	3	0	—	4
Exhibitions Abroad	Exhibitions Abroad Sponsorship Program (Planned Exhibitions)	2	0	2	1	0	0	—	5
	Exhibitions Abroad Sponsorship Program (Touring Exhibitions)	11	1	10	16	2	3	—	21
	Exhibitions Abroad Support Program	4	2	6	19	0	0	—	31
Exhibitions in Japan	Exhibitions in Japan Support Program	4	0	0	6	0	0	4	14

In cases where the dispatch was to several areas, because the number of people in each area has been counted separately, 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: ¥386,300,000

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 based on the importance of information exchange.

1. Performances Abroad Programs

(1) Performances Abroad Sponsorship 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 2002 Programs>

- Performance tour of South Asia by wadaiko group Yamato

This performance tour by the wadaiko group Yamato was given in celebration of the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between India and Japan, the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Japan and Sri Lanka, and the 30th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Japan and Bangladesh, in those three countries respectively.

(2) Performances Abroad Support Program

Assistance to cover expenses is given to groups in Japan who have applied and are planning to give performances in other countries.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Performance of the opera “Madam Butterfly” in Beijing in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan

The opera “Madam Butterfly” was conducted by Seiji Ozawa and directed by Keita Asari in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the normalization of relations between Japan and China.

- Tokyo Contemporary Dance 2002

Three young dance companies made a performance tour of Paris, New Delhi, and Bangkok for the purpose of introducing the new dance scene of Japan there.

2. Invitational Performances in Japan Programs

(1) Invitational Performances in Japan Sponsorship Program

This program is for the purpose of introducing overseas performing arts that are little known in Japan.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- The Concert of Korean and Japanese Court Music
Joint concerts of Japanese Gagaku and Korean Gugak were held in celebration of the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange among the people.
It was jointly sponsored by Japan Arts Council (National Theater), the National Center Korean for Traditional Performing Arts, and the Korean Foundation. It was also toured in Korea.



The Concert of Korean and Japanese Court Music
(National Theater)

(2) Invitational Performances in Japan Support Program

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

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Performances by the China National Traditional Orchestra were given as the 30th Anniversary of the People's Republic of China and Japan Rapprochement – Performance for the Opening of the Chinese Culture Year in Japan, 2002
- Caribbean Music Fair

3. Promotion of Arts Exchange

(1) International Joint Production of Performing Arts

Under this program, such groups from at home and abroad as theater companies and theaters jointly produce works and perform them. The productions are created with the idea in mind of presenting them in both countries that are involved whenever possible.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- A joint production of the Hirosaki Theater Company, Thailand and the Philippines

(2) The Performing Arts JAPAN Program (PAJ)

The Foundation provides aid to non-profit organizations in the United States that actively introduce

the performing arts of Japan to regions in the United States (the Midwest and the South) 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 2002 Programs>

- Music From Japan Festival 2003
- OBON: Tales of Rain and Moonlight

(3) 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 2002 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 CINARS in Canada.

- Holding of the Seventh Tokyo Performing Arts Market 2002

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, JPAN)

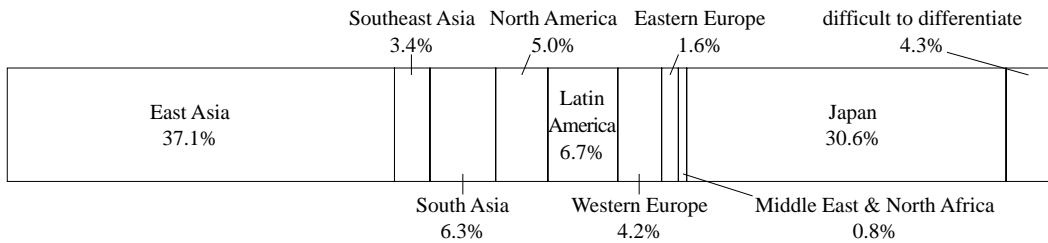
This program utilizes the Internet to provide information on the performing arts of Japan in both English and Japanese.

Number of Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Performances Abroad	Performances Abroad Sponsorship Program	4	0	1	0	0	0	—	5
	Performances Abroad Support Program	15	0	3	23	1	0	—	39
Invitational Performances in Japan	Invitational Performances in Japan Sponsorship Program	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	Invitational Performances in Japan Support Program	9	0	1	5	1	1	—	17
Promotion of Arts Exchange	International Joint Production of Performing Arts	3	0	1	3	1	0	—	7
	Performing Arts JAPAN	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12

In cases where the dispatch was to several areas, because the number of people in each area has been counted separately, 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: ¥1,128,540,000

International Conference

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. Support Program for International Conferences

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

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- “The International Children’s Conference for Communication with the Children of the World” in Miyagi, a program for celebration of the tenth anniversary of Communication with Children of the World

This conference was given to provide an opportunity for expressing and exchanging opinions among Asian children who have been involved with the international exchange programs of the Communication with Children of the World, and among (high school and university) students who have experienced programs for international cultural exchange through homestays.

- Rights Forum 2002 International Symposium “Considering Participation of Children and Youth in the Process of Determination of Will—From the Viewpoint of the Problems and Results of the World of the Various Countries” (Special Non-Profit Activities Corporation “Rights”)

Invitations were extended to children and youths who are actual participants in advancing societies in the various countries of the world to participate in a symposium for the purpose of empowerment of children and formulation of a network among children and youths.

- The 14th Japan-Russia Student Conference (Japan-Russia Student Conference Executive Committee)

This conference was held for the purpose of nurturing personnel who will serve as a bridge between Japan and Russia by means of learning about each other’s ways of thinking about the politics, economy, history and culture of each other’s countries through sectional meetings.

2. Support Program for Seminars and Symposia between Japan and Europe

This program is targeted toward Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union. The Foundation supports international conferences, symposia, 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 fields ranging from 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 2002 Programs>

- Dialogue for Communication among Disparate Cultures (Culture Committee of the Council of Europe, France)
Discussions were held on “The Significance of Cultural Friction,” “Promotion of Dialogues among Religions,” and “Multi-Faceted Cultural Problems,” as part of the “Culture and Prevention of Disputes” Action Plan of the Council of Europe.
- Reconsideration of Legal Protection for Employees (Labor Laws and Social Security Laws Research Center of the University of Vienna, Austria)
Discussions were held by specialists from Japan and Europe concerning concrete policies for legal protection of typical laborers such as dispatched and part-time employees.
- The Fifth Japan-Central Europe Dialogue “The Countries of Southeastern Europe that are in a Period of Change” (Faculty of Economics, University of Zagreb, Croatia)
Discussions were carried out by specialists from Japan and the countries of southeastern Europe on the theme of evaluation from the overall viewpoint of accomplishments in system changes in politics, economics, and society, based upon the process undergone during the past ten years since the Eastern European revolutions.

3. Support Program for Participation in International Conferences (Dispatch)

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 symposia 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.

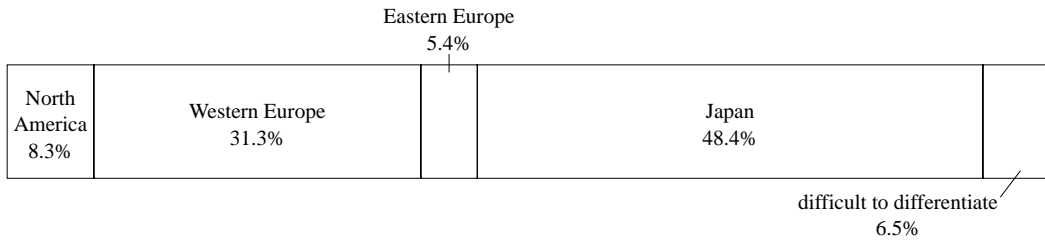
4. Invitation Program for International Conferences

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	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Support Program for International Conferences	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Support Program for Seminars and Symposia between Europe and Japan	—	—	—	12	—	—	10	22

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥85,570,000

Publication Exchange

We all receive immeasurable 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 2002 Programs>

- *Security Policy of Contemporary Japan*
(written by Akihiko Tanaka, translated by Lee Won-Dog, Jungsim Publisher, Korea)
This is a Korean language publication of an academic book that makes practical analyses.
- *Gaudi's Ocean and Other Stories Part I-III*
(written by Shinji Tajima, translated by Thant Myo, published by Myanmar Writers and Journalists Association, Myanmar)
This is a Myanmar-language translation of the children's storybook on the themes of the relationship between people and animals, the environment, and life, with a huge turtle named Gaudi as its hero.
- *The Imperial Screen*
(written by Peter B. High, published by the University of Wisconsin Press, United States)
This is a research report that depicts the film industry in the context of the development of the propaganda film during the war.
- *American School and Other Stories*
(written by Nobuo Kojima, translated by Ahmed M. Fathy Mostafa, published by the Merit

for Publishing and Information, Egypt)

This is a publication of an Arabic translation of three novelettes by Nobuo Kojima, *American School*, *Rifle*, and *Star*.

(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 2002 Programs>

- *The Glass Rabbit*
(written by Toshiko Takagi, translated by Yoriko Noro and others, published by the Gendaikikakushitsu, Japan)
This is a Spanish translation of the book of the same title by Toshiko Takagi.
- *A Critical Anthology of Japanese Architecture, The Environmental View*
(written by Kisho Kurokawa and others, translated by Yann Nussaume, published by Eurorgan/Editions Ousia Sprl, Belgium)
This is a French translation of a book written by Kisho Kurokawa and others.
- *Collection of Modern Japanese Plays*
(written by Hisashi Inoue and others, translated by Shinichi Murata and others, published by Omsk University Press, Russia)
This is a Russian translation of plays by Hisashi Inoue and others.

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 2002, Vol. XIII, Part 1: Social Sciences (containing articles written in 1998–99 on law, political science, essays on internationalism, economics, business administration, sociology, geography, cultural anthropology, and education) 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.

Every issue consists of articles on international exchange in such forms as theses, essays, roundtable discussions, and interviews, as well as introduction of the activities of the Japan

Foundation.

During fiscal 2002, issues 96–99 were published.

(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 2002, Vol.XXIX/No.2 and Vol.XXIX/No.3–4 were published. Subsequently publication was temporarily discontinued and evaluation of the program was carried out in the form of a questionnaire.

(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.

Each issue consists of essays on timely themes related to publication, including introduction of children's books (three volumes), columns related to general literature and publication distribution, introduction of newly published books (36 volumes), latest news in the world of publication, and "translation" by writers. During fiscal 2002, issues 38–40 were published.

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 spirit of the Japanese people and have enjoyed a broad readership in Japan.

During fiscal 2002, translation work was continued on the long four-volume novel *The Cloud on the Hill* and the five-volume novel *Dattan Shippuroku* (both by Ryotaro Shiba).

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 2002, in preparation for the publication of the new anthology *Discovery of Contemporary Japanese Literature*, translation was initiated on *Gendai Shika*, *Gendai Shosetsu*, *Jidai Shosetsu*, and *SF Shosetsu*.

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 2002 Programs>

- Sogang University library (Korea)
Donation of 56 volumes (56 titles), as a basic set, including *Japan: Spirit and Form*.
- University of Canterbury library (New Zealand)
Donation of 27 volumes (four titles) in Japanese, including *Josei no Mita Kindai*.
- The Asia-Africa Research Department of University of Ljubljana (Slovenia)
Donation of 23 volumes (23 titles) in English, including *Chushingura: The Treasure of Loyal Retainers*.

6. 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 the Publishers Association for Cultural Exchange to enable them to participate in or hold such exhibitions.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

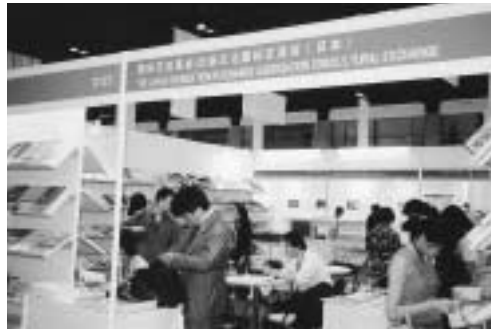
- The 47th Beograd International Book Fair (Yugoslavia)
The Beograd International Book Fair stands next to the Frankfurt Book Fair in length of history. During its seven-day run, it attracted more than 200,000 visitors.
Due to the social confusion brought about by political changes, the Foundation had recently refrained from participating, but it participated in 2002 for the first time in ten years since 1992, in response to urgent requests from Japanese government overseas offices. The high quality of the Japanese books that were displayed made them very popular with the visitors. Also, demonstrations of origami and igo that were given by local specialists in the Japanese booth were very popular with the public and were given generous coverage by both newspapers and television, thus contributing to introduction of Japanese culture in this country where there is very little information on Japan.
- The 17th São Paulo International Book Fair (Brazil)
Held every other year, this is one of the major international books fairs of South America, along with the Buenos Aires International Book Fair. Huge numbers of buses line up, bringing groups of elementary and junior high school students as part of their extracurricular activities. It was announced that a total of 400,000 people visited the fair during the 11

days of its run.

The Japanese booth overflowed with enthusiastic visitors. The cooperation of Japan-related bookstores was obtained this year as usual to sell part of the books on display in answer to the demands of people wishing to purchase them. There was an episode in which a young third generation Japanese-Brazilian man purchased a copy of the *Japanese-Language Notebook of Exercises*, explaining that he wanted to learn to speak Japanese so he could talk with his first generation Japanese-Brazilian grandfather.

- The 9th Beijing International Book Fair (China)

This book fair switched from being held every other year to every year, and the focus of its purpose was also shifted from sale of the books on display to negotiations for translation and publication rights. As one of the few remaining growing markets in the world, dozens of Japanese publishers set up individual booths to display their publications. Books in English displayed at the jointly sponsored booth of the Japan Foundation and the Publishing Culture International Exchange Council were popular with visitors, centered particularly on books introducing such aspects of Japanese culture as Japanese gardens and flower arranging, Japanese-language textbooks, and such practical books as those on health, cooking, and interior design.

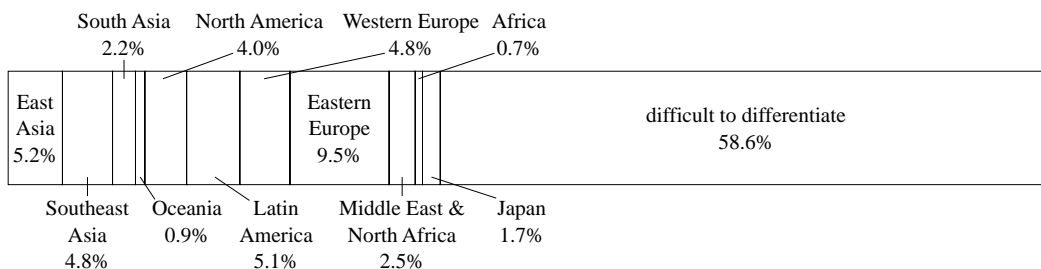


Number of People

Program Field	Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Japan	Totals
Support for the Publication of Books on Japan	Publication Assistance Program	7	0	8	12	4	0	2	33
	Translation Assistance Program	2	0	0	5	0	0	2	9
Translation of Works of Japanese Literature	Translation and Publication	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	1
	Russian Translation and Publication	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Book Donations	Book Donations	107	11	54	114	16	9	0	311
Participation in Book Fairs	Participation in Book Fairs	4	0	4	5	1	0	1	15

* difficult to differentiate

Regional Ratios



Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥345,200,000

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. Program for 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 2002 Programs>

- Jamaica: "Project X" (five episodes)
- Ukraine: 26 programs, including "Japan's Latest Technology" and "Japan's Agricultural Industry"
- Czech Republic: 30 programs, including "Japanese Lifestyle"

2. Preparation of Foreign-Language Versions of Television Programs

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

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Drama: "The Sensitive Samurai Part 3" episodes 1–10 (Spanish-language version)
- Documentary: "What is school? – The Decade of Struggle with Delinquents, Dropouts and School-Phobic Youths" (English-language 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 2002 Programs>

- The 12th JAMCO Website International Symposium "How Should We Approach the

Internationalized Digital Media?"

This was carried out in the form of keynote lectures, dialogues, and discussions utilizing a website. Vigorous discussions were carried out by people knowledgeable in this field from both Japan and overseas concerning what sort of influence will be exerted by the development and expansion of digital society and how we should respond to the diversifying digital media.

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 2002 Programs>

- Purchase of 35mm prints of outstanding films with English subtitles (including "Byplayer," "Kairo," "Hana-Bi," and "Water Boys") by Foundation Headquarters film library.
- The film library sent out 16mm prints of outstanding films that were released in the previous year with subtitles in the languages of the various countries (English, French, Germany, Italy, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Thai, Indonesian, Arabic, and Korean) and 35mm prints with subtitles in Russian, including "Hush!," "Water Boys," "Kairo," "All about Our House," and "Kaza-hana."

5. Film Production Support Program

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 2002 Programs>

- "The Mystery of George Masa" (Bonesteel Films, Inc., United States)
- "Bunraku, Voyages in the Land of the Puppet" (4A4 Productions, France)

6. Overseas Screenings of Japanese Feature 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 holds lectures and discussion meetings. The Foundation also organized retrospectives of various directors' films and carried out touring screenings.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- European Tour of a Retrospective of Films Directed by Shohei Imamura (April 11, 2002 through February 25, 2003)
Screenings of films directed by Shohei Imamura were toured throughout Europe under the

cooperation of the cinematheques in the various countries.

- Retrospective of Films Directed by Yoji Yamada (Central America) (August 2 through October 16, 2002)

Films directed by Yoji Yamada with Spanish subtitles were screened in the five Central American countries of Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Cuba. Director Yoji Yamada was dispatched to hold Q&A sessions with the audiences.

- “Comedy 2003” (January 16–25, 2003)

New and old Japanese films were screened on the theme “Comedy” under the sponsorship of the Japan Cultural Center, Bangkok.

7. Film 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 2002 Programs>

- International Animation Festival HIROSHIMA (August 22–26, 2002)

This was a film festival for introduction of animation films submitted from the various countries of the world.

- Aichi International Women’s Film Festival (September 4–8, 2002)

This is a film festival for introduction of films by women directors on the subject of women.

8. The Japan Foundation Film Festival

The Foundation either sponsors or co-sponsors the introduction of films from countries whose films are seldom shown in Japan.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Hungarian Film Festival 2003

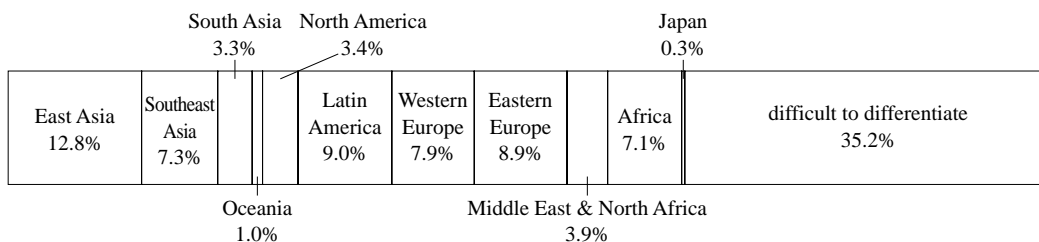
This was a special retrospective of Hungarian films by such directors as Bela Tarr for which there are few chances to see in Japan.

Number of People

Program Name	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Totals
Promotion of TV Broadcasting Abroad	11	0	9	8	0	4	32
Film Production Support	0	0	5	2	0	0	7
Overseas Screenings of Japanese Feature Films	15	3	16	31	2	2	69
Expansion of Film Libraries	31	4	12	23	5	4	79

In cases where the dispatch was to several areas, because the number of people in each area has been counted separately, 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: ¥473,170,000

Survey and Research

All types of surveys and research are carried out by the Japan Foundation for the purposes of grasping the diversified trends in international exchange activities of governments, specialist organizations and private-sector groups both at home and abroad and making considerations concerning the planning of international exchange policies and programs on both the governmental and private sector levels in the various fields and levels of society in the future. In conjunction with the above, basic surveys necessary for the carrying out of international exchange programs are conducted on the present and future cultural trends in the various overseas countries.

1. Surveys on Present Conditions in International Cultural Exchange

(1) Survey on Public Diplomacy in the United Kingdom

In recent years, there is an intensifying need for diplomacy not only on the conventional government level but also in terms of a diplomatic approach toward people of other countries. Particularly in the context of governmental policies on international exchange between the United States and the United Kingdom, there is a growing consciousness of the necessity for “public diplomacy” as an effective means for accomplishing this purpose. During fiscal 2001, the Japan Foundation carried out a survey on trends in the major international exchange organizations of Europe and America, but subsequent to the 9/11 incidents, there has been a vigorous movement toward strengthening of public diplomacy centered on the Islam community in the United States and the United Kingdom. In March 2003, a specialist (Kunihiro Wakamatsu, Assistant Professor of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) was dispatched to the United Kingdom to carry out an onsite survey for the purpose of grasping public diplomacy as a new trend in international cultural exchange.

2. Surveys on the Cultural Situation, by Country

As part of the comprehensive strengthening of plans, proposals, and functions of the Japan Foundation, surveys are carried out on the cultural situation in the various countries of the world and setting of policies concerning the role that should be played by the Japan Foundation in the context of cultural exchange between Japan and the various countries of the world.

During fiscal 2002, the Japan Foundation commissioned specialists to write reports on the various fields of German culture for the purpose of collecting basic information for the drawing up of policies for programs for Germany and to provide specialist information to groups and individual who have an interest in the situation of German culture itself and in cultural exchange between Japan and Germany. The reports were published under the title *Cultural Situation by Country: Germany*.

3. International Cultural Exchange Research Committee

Since the 1990s, there have been such sudden changes in the international environment as the end of the Cold War, the development of globalization, the IT revolution, and the 9/11 multiple ter-

rorist incidents in the United States, while at the same time, in the context of the governance of international society, aspects are beginning to surface that cannot be sufficiently grasped and dealt with within the framework of conventional diplomacy. Based upon this basic consciousness, in April 2002, the Japan Foundation established an International Cultural Exchange Research Committee headed by Masakazu Yamazaki as a research committee for then-President Hiroaki Fujii and commissioned it to consider the diplomatic problems that have thus surfaced and the role that should be played by the Japan Foundation in solving them. The members of the research committee carried out discussions for one year, and submitted a report on their findings in March 2003 entitled *Diplomacy in the New Age and the New Role of the Japan Foundation* (that can be perused on the Japan Foundation website).

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

To realize these primary objectives, the CGP's operations are focused upon the two following program areas:

- 1) The promotion of intellectual exchange to encourage global partnership between Japan, the United States, and other nations of the world
- 2) The promotion of mutual understanding at the regional and grassroots 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.

During fiscal 2002, the Center adopted a new form for realizing programs through the active approach to outside organizations in the field of intellectual exchange that is called "Request for Proposal (RFP)," and it was applied in the two fields of "life ethics" and "international civil society." In addition, in the field of regional and grassroots exchange, solicitation was initiated for the JOI (Japan Outreach Initiative) Program (see p. 149 for details).

1. Intellectual Exchange for the Encouragement of Global Partnership

(1) Intellectual Exchange Program: Policy-Oriented Research

- Northeast Asia after Korean Unification: Preparing the Japan-US Alliance (Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. of the Tufts University Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, United States)

This is a two-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 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. Based upon consciousness that conventional research on the Korean Peninsula is slanted toward analysis of the scenario for unification of the peninsula and short-term conditions, this is an attempt to focus on the long-term influence where there has been little research done thus far. Two groups, a senior advisory group and

a working group for actual promotion of research analysis were formulated, with both scholars and people responsible for government policy mixed together in both groups.

- Law and Medical Information and Ethics: Discourse between the United States and Japan (Faculty of Law of the University of Tokyo, Japan)

In the midst of the urgent problems of medical information and ethics in both Japan and the United States, a group consisting of Japanese and American specialists was formed and joint research carried out on policy trends. The focus was on the three concrete themes of (i) surveys, research and discussion concerning the handling of medical information from Japan and the United States upon the basis of comparative considerations of the rules of the Department of Health and Human Services and the basic Japanese laws for protection of the private information of the individual, under the theme of “the problem of protection and utilization of medical information;” (ii) research carried out on the ethical regulations of the doctors’ associations of both Japan and America and comparison carried out concerning the concepts of medical ethics in both countries, under the theme of “the problem of ethics in medical treatment;” and (iii) placing of the focus on the points of difference in concrete cases to consider how best to explain the differences between Japan and the United States under the theme of “the problem of distance between medical treatment and the law.”

- Effective Collaboration between Local Governments and NPOs (University of Washington, United States)

This is a three-year project that was carried out for the purpose of clarifying whether the government policies and measures are effective in the construction of an equal and mutually beneficial relationship between local governments and NPOs. Comparative considerations were made on concrete policies and measures related to NPOs, with the cooperation of people involved in local governments and NPOs and centered on researchers from Japan and the United States, with such NPOs deeply rooted in the communities of Mie Prefecture and the State of Washington (groups that provide support to foreign laborers and immigrants, and carry out care and labor exchange for the aged) as case studies.

(2) Intellectual Exchange Program: Intellectual Dialogues

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

This was a two-and-a-half-year project that delved into the future cooperative policies and aimed toward the building of an energy security community within the area, focusing on the compound problems surrounding energy, security, economics, and environment in the context of the energy security guarantee policies of the Northeast Asian region where an increase in demands for energy is expected in the future.

Students, policymakers, and people involved in enterprises gathered, and discussions were held on the proper cooperative stance to be taken in relationships among the various nations, including Japan and the United States, on the subjects of the present situation and future prospects for energy security in each of the countries, the process of policy decision

making, and the compatibility with environment preservation, focusing on China, North and South Korea, and Russia.

- Society of Developed Nations in a Period of Change—The Challenged Middle Classes (Institute of Social Science of the University of Tokyo, Japan)

The publication phase of the Japanese translation of the English-language report *Social Contract Under Stress: The Middle Classes of America, Europe, and Japan at the Turn of the Century* (Oliver Zunz, Leonard Schoppa, Nobuhiro Hiwatari eds., New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 2002) (an aid program of the Center for Global Partnership) was a joint research project of the University of Virginia and the Institute of Social Science of the University of Tokyo. The English-language version was a publication of the results of the joint research project for considerations on the future directions of the middle classes and policies for maintenance of prosperity in the advanced industrial nations that was carried out for two years, beginning in fiscal 1999, by 18 researchers from seven countries, including from Japan, the United States, and Europe. The Japanese-language version is a translation of 13 chapters out of the 17 chapters of the English-language report, selected on the basis of considerations for unification of theme, contemporaneity and freshness for Japanese readers. It is slated for publication by the University of Tokyo Press during fiscal 2003.

(3) The Abe Fellowships

Co-sponsor: Social Science Research Council (SSRC)

Cooperation: American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS)

During fiscal 2002, Abe fellowships were granted to 15 people from Japan and the United States. Examples of the research themes of these fellows are: “Schooling, Occupation, Choice and Career Selection Mobility: A US-Japan Comparative Analysis,” “The US-Japan Alliance and War on Terrorism in Asia,” “National Courts and the Rule of WTO Law in the US, Europe and Japan,” “Combating Domestic Violence in Japan and the USA: A Comparative Analysis,” “Owning Up: Comparing the Response to Economic Crisis in Japan and South Korea Through an Inquiry into Social Psychology.”

During fiscal 2002, a workshop entitled “Memory, Reconciliation, and Security in the Asia-Pacific Region: Implication for Japan-US Relations” was carried out in Washington, D.C. from January 31 through February 1, 2003, and a fellows retreat was held in Texas in January 2003 as part of the CGP-SSRC seminar series.

2. Promotion of Mutual Understanding on the Regional and Grassroots Level

(1) Grassroots Exchange Programs

For the purposes of promoting mutual understanding between Japan and the United States through repeated dialogues, and of making a contribution to the world through joint efforts toward solving mutual problems, the Center sponsors and supports outreach projects that are targeted at the general public.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs >

- **The GreenPal Project: A US-Japan NPO Exchange for the Development of Environmentally Sustainable Communities (Special Non-Profit Activities Corporation NPO Birth, Japan)**
Japanese NPO staffers who are responsible for sustainable community development visited American NPOs and carried out observation exchange. A pamphlet was produced, an exhibition held in the United States, and a symposium held.
- **Interactive Education Program—Explanation of America (World School Network, Japan)**
Internet exchange among Japanese and American students. The participants carried out surveys on such themes as food, rivers and water, living things, and traditions, made reports on the results of their studies and regional information, and posted opinions and questions. Subsequently, students and teachers from participating schools in the United States visited Japan to provide themselves with opportunities for direct exchange.
- **US/Japan Disability Professional Exchange Program (Mobility International USA)**
Japanese and American specialists visited each other's country to participate in seminars, observation of related organizations, meetings for exchange of opinions, and open fora to carry out exchange with people involved in the government, with specialists on problems of the disabled as well as NPO leaders to strengthen the network and create a base for cooperative activities.

(2) Education Program

Aid is extended to projects for development of curricula for elementary and intermediate level education for the purposes of deepening the unbiased and comprehensive understanding of each other's countries in Japan and the United States and promotion of understanding of the United States in Japan and Japan in the United States.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs >

- **Curriculum Development Project (Japan Society, Inc., United States)**
This was the first year of a two-year program for curriculum development consisting of posting of teaching materials, teaching proposals, and all sorts of related materials and images that are useful on a practical level in classes on Japan in the elementary and intermediate education (K-12) education workplace on a special website.
- **The Development of Learning Program about "The Period of Integrated Study" in the Middle School—Acceleration of Understanding between Japan and the United States through "The Study of Hawaii" (Project Team for the Study of Hawaii, The Faculty of Education, Toyama University, Japan).** This was the first year in a two-year program for development of the learning program "First Time Study of Hawaii" in "comprehensive learning time." Teaching materials and learning support materials for grasping of Hawaii from multiple angles for the purpose of learning about the diversity of Hawaii.

(3) New Perspectives: Japan

This is a program that is carried out in cooperation and joint sponsorship with the Laurasian Institution, an American non-profit education group, to provide American high school students who have an interest in Japan with opportunities for practical experiential learning of the Japanese language through actual and direct contact with Japanese culture. During fiscal 2002, a total of 134 American high school students and teachers came to Japan during June and July to visit Tokyo and Kyoto and to deepen friendly exchange with Japanese high schools students through school visits and home stays.

(4) Japan Outreach Initiative (JOI) 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 in which there are few opportunities for exchange with Japan, promoting understanding of Japan and regional grassroots exchange projects, and nurturing standard bearers for grassroots exchange. The first group of four people was dispatched as a joint project with the Laurasian Institution (TLI) during fiscal 2002. Solicitation and selection of the second group to be dispatched was carried out during fiscal 2003.

(5) CGP NPO Fellowship

This is a program for the provision of a chance for medium- to long-term on-the-job management training for mid-career professionals from the Japanese non-profit 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 2002, two fellows were dispatched for the third-round program and applications from the public were received and selection was carried out for the fourth-round program.

Number of People and Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Number
Intellectual Exchange for the Encouragement of Global Partnership	Policy-Oriented Research (Cases)	28
	Intellectual Dialogues (Cases)	13
	The Abe Fellowships (People)	15
Promotion of Mutual Understanding on the Regional and Grassroots Level	Grassroots Exchange Programs	24
	Education Program	6
	NPO Fellowship (People)	7

Programs of the Japan Foundation Asia Center

The Japan Foundation Asia Center was established in October 1995, as a 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 a sense of common values amid the rich cultural diversity of Asia.

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
- 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
- c) Enhancing better understanding of Asia in Japan

During fiscal 2002, the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange was carried out under the agreement of both countries in conjunction with the co-hosting of the Soccer World Cup by Japan and Korea. Also, continuing from fiscal 2001, special programs were carried out by the newly established the Liaison Office for Japan-ROK Cultural Exchange in order to promote cultural exchange between the two countries on a broad scale.

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 NPOs and NGOs. It also carries out fellowship programs for the purpose of nurturing next-generation personnel for positions of responsibility 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 2002 Programs>

- Sino-Japanese Scholars' Forum on Asia in the 21st Century

Cooperation is extended to the holding of a Forum in which 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 Asia-Pacific region in the 21st

century (a four-year program that was initiated during the latter part of fiscal 2000, and is slated to be held a total of six times). During fiscal 2002, the Forum was held twice (June and November), and a vigorous exchange of opinions was carried out on globalization and cooperation in East Asia.

b) Grant Programs

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Japan and Asia: Prospects for Economic Cooperation in the 21st Century (The Viet Nam Asia-Pacific Center, Viet Nam)
- Research on Agricultural Problems in the Three Countries of Japan, China, and Korea (Agriculture and Economics Department of the Renmin University of China, China)

(2) Programs 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 2002 Programs>

- ASEAN-Japan Cultural Dialogue Forum: Public Crises

In response to a proposal made in the policy speech given by former Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto in January 1997, the Japan-ASEAN Multinational Cultural Mission was organized. At the general meeting of this mission in April 1998, a proposal on choice of priority fields and concrete problems to be addressed in the further promotion of cultural exchange and cooperation between Japan and the countries of ASEAN called “Indices for the Activities of the Multinational Cultural Mission” was adopted. Beginning in fiscal 1998, the Asia Center brought together knowledgeable people from Japan and the countries of ASEAN to hold an ASEAN-Japan Cultural Dialogue Forum to discuss the problems held in common in the area, as a fellowship program in line with the aims of these indices for activities.

During fiscal 2002, a dialogue forum for discussion of the relationship between the concept of “public” and the sense of values formulated by a nation’s citizens, race, and religion was held under joint sponsorship with the forum executive committee that had been formulated in Thailand, in October 2002. Japanese and Asian intelligentsia gathered for the occasion and carried out vigorous discussions on the proper stance of and changes in the “public” concept, beginning with such areas as culture, religion, science, technology, media, education, the nation, the market economy, and ethics.

b) Grant Programs

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- International Forum: Social Welfare and Aid in the Midst of the Changes in East Asian Society (Institute of Sociology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, China)
- Regional Violence and Political Culture in South Asia—A Workshop (Africa and North and South America Region Research Center of Quaid-Azam University, Pakistan)

(3) Fellowship Program 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 knowledge in countries other than their own to enhance mutual trust between Japan and the Asian region.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Fellowship for Leaders of the Next Generation (Dispatch)

This is a fellowship program for graduate school students in the humanities and sociology who are doing research on the Asian region and for non-profit organization staff members who are involved in joint production projects to provide them with opportunities to carry out surveys and research while residing in Asia for over three months to less than one year. During fiscal 2002, fellowships were granted to six people, who were dispatched to Singapore, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, India, and Bangladesh.

- Asia Leadership Fellowship Program (Invitations)

This is an up to three-month 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 shared themes, and to carry out research based upon their individual interests. During fiscal 2002, a total of four people from China, Malaysia, Viet Nam, and India 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 2002 Programs>

- Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Programs

This is a group of programs carried out and operated under joint sponsorship with the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP) Council and the Toyota Foundation, for the purpose of promoting research on Southeast Asia in the Southeast Asian region itself, including 1) linguistic training programs, 2) fellowships to encourage research for the master’s and Ph.D. courses, 3) programs for extending invitations to Japan to visiting professors, and 4) programs for promotion of joint regional research. The aim of

these programs is to nurture personnel who will serve as standard bearers for mutual understanding and joint productions in the Southeast Asian region and to strengthen a network among them.

(5) Program for Dialogues among Northeast Asian Intellectual Leaders

This is a program for carrying out joint research and discussions among intellectual leaders of the Northeast Asian countries, centered on Japan, China, and Korea concerning problems held in common in the Asia region.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Japan-China-Republic of Korea Young Leaders' Exchange Program

During fiscal 2002, in conjunction with the Year of Japan-China-ROK National Exchange, an opportunity was provided for dialogue among young leaders from the three countries of Japan, China, and Korea for the purpose of long-term strengthening of ties in the Northeast Asian region. Five young next-generation leaders in the fields of politics, government service, academia, and the mass media toured throughout Japan, China, and Korea for 14 days during November 2002, holding discussions among themselves, exchanging opinions with leading figures and intellectuals, and observing facilities and conditions commensurate with the theme "Cooperation between Japan, China, and Korea toward the Building of a Community in the Northeast Asian Region." This program was carried out under joint sponsorship with the Korea Foundation and the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations.

(6) Program for Aid to Intellectual Joint-Projects in Southwest Asia

This is a program for extending aid to research and activities carried out as joint project by intellectual leaders in Japan and South Asia concerning problems held in common in the Asian region.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- International Conference "Tenshin Okakura: Concerning Art, Nationalism, and Pan-Asianism"

Aid was extended to the holding of this international conference in New Delhi in December 2002 that was planned by the China Research Center of the Indian Social Development Research Center. In conjunction with the 100th anniversary of exchange between Tagore and Tenshin Okakura, this was an international conference of researchers who carried out a reconsideration of the broad-ranging history of intellectual exchange changes in the Asian region, centered on Japan, India, and China and delved into its contemporary significance. Philosophers from Japan, India, and China made comparative investigations on they way of thinking in the realm of such concepts as art, the people's nation, Asian civilization and pan-Asianism, and they discussed how the concept of "Asia" has been interpreted up to the present and how it links to present-day discussions.

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 folk crafts that exist in the Asian region, as well as to carry out surveys, recordings, and workshops, and to invite local specialists to give them training.

a) Grant Programs

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- International Symposium for Heritage Environment Management in Asia (the Historical Heritage Preservation Center of the Architecture Department of Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia)
- Dissemination of Historical Materials on the Aka Tribe (a development project for the culture of the Asian mountain tribes of Kochi Research Center, Thailand)

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

a) Program for Development of Plans

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

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

This was the second 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 Vietnamese and English and a workshop of 17 days in length, consisting of practical fieldwork in three villages of Toenkuwan Province, was carried out with 18 people from all parts of Viet Nam participating.

- Program for Training and Research in Asian Theater

This was a two-year aid program for aid to the Theater Training & Research Program of the Practice Performing Arts School of Singapore that was initiated in January 2001 as an epoch-making experiment for the effecting of creative activities in contemporary art utilizing the traditional culture of Asia. Aid was extended to the holding of a workshop on India’s classical dance and China’s Beijing Opera, and a lecture on the cultures of both countries.

b) Grant Programs

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- International Training in Expression through the Techniques of Kerala Traditional Theater (Cultural Communication Center, Sanskriti, Prava)
- Revival of Himalayan Traditional Medicine (Himalayan Tradition Doctors’ Society, Nepal)

(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 five countries of Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand (a total of ten students, with two to each country) to study for one year at the high schools of those countries.

During fiscal 2002, in the manner explained above, the seventh group of 20 students from the high schools of the five countries was extended invitations to Japan in the invitation program, and in the dispatch program, the sixth group of eight Japanese high-school students was dispatched to study in the high schools of the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, and two students were dispatched to a Korean high school as the second group. This program is carried out under the auspices of the AFS Japan Association Inc. and YFU Japan Foundation Inc., private-sector high-school exchange-student groups.

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

Graduates

University 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 brought together in Kuala Lumpur to provide them with the opportunity to receive preparatory education before studying in Japan. During fiscal 2002, the seventh group of 18 students graduated from this preparatory course entered Japanese graduate schools, and the eighth group of 18 students began their preparatory education course. 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 Asia-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 2002, scholars and businessmen from Korea, Malaysia, Indonesia, the United States, and Japan participated in discussions for delving into social and political problems and finding solutions for them with an aim toward continued economic development while utilizing to the full the particular natural and cultural features of the countries of Asia and Oceania, under the theme “Considering Rich Island Society Building—The Road Toward Economic Development in the Midst of Globalization.”

4. 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 2002 Programs>

- The Female Role Player in Asian Dance and Theatre (performance tour of Europe and Egypt)
“The Female Role Player in Asian Dance and Theatre” that enjoyed high praise for performances and workshops in Japan in fiscal 2001 was toured to London, Paris, Cairo, Rome, and Cologne. Top class performers in Japanese classical dance, the Javanese dance of Indonesia, the masked Chhau dance of India, and the Yueju Opera of China participated in performances that demonstrated the charm of “female impersonation” that has played a large role in the formulation of the traditional drama and dance genres of Asia. Hands-on experiential workshops were also presented, and the entire program received high praise wherever it was presented. With this program, the Japan Foundation received extremely high praise in the context of positioning the traditional stage arts of Japan in the broad spectrum of Asia and the introduction of the links between the four countries to regions outside of Asia.

(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 symposia and lectures, for the purpose of introducing to Japan the contemporary arts of Asia. 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. After presentation in Tokyo, it will tour the various regions of Japan under the joint sponsorship of local international exchange associations. Then, after its tour of Japan is completed, it will also tour the various other countries of Asia.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Project: Under Construction – Local Asia Exhibition
“Under Construction” was a joint curators’ plan carried out under the theme of “What is Asia?” by eight young curators from seven Asian countries. It consisted of local exhibitions that were held in the various Asian countries, and culminated in a comprehensive exhibition that was held in Tokyo. The goal of its third year was achieved with the simultaneous holding of the comprehensive exhibition at the Tokyo Opera City Art Gallery and the Japan Foundation Forum under the joint sponsorship of those two venues. Also, simultaneously

with this comprehensive exhibition an international symposium entitled “Flowing Asia—Representation and Identity” was held from the ideological viewpoint.

- The 7th Asian Cartoon Exhibition: Getting a Job in Asia

This exhibition consisted of the works of eight top-class active cartoonists from eight Asian countries (China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand). Thus an exhibition of a total of 80 new works under the common theme of “The Employment Situation in Asia” depicting the employment situation in the various countries was held in Tokyo (at the Japan Foundation Forum). Subsequently, the Foundation loaned these works for the holding of the same exhibition in Mito, Kodaira, Chiryu, and Tokushima by the international exchange associations and regional self-governing bodies there. In the midst of a difficult economic situation in Japan, including the adverse influence of currency crises and terrorist incidents, and the severe employment situation faced by the various countries of Asia, these cartoons filled with an easy-to-comprehend mixture of humor and pathos proved extremely popular with the Japanese public.

- Asia in Comics 2003: Chinese Comics

In the context of the important position held by Asian comics in pop culture, during fiscal 2002, six people from China and Hong Kong, including comic writers, cartoonists, and the executive vice-curator of the Shanghai municipal cartoon and comic book art museum were extended invitations to Japan to exchange opinions with Japanese cartoonists and Chinese cartoon scholars in a forum under the theme of the cultural and social background against which the comics of China should be interpreted.

(3) Film Screening Program

This program carries out plans for film festivals and special screenings under such themes as countries and directors for the purpose of systematically introducing Asian films that have attracted the attention of the world, but have had very limited chances for introduction in Japan except in a very few cases. Depending on the films being shown, after screenings in Tokyo have been completed, they are provided for a set amount of time for touring to the rest of Japan for film festivals and special screenings.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Sri Lankan Film Festival

The Sri Lanka Film Festival was held at the Japan Foundation Forum under joint sponsorship with the Asia Focus Fukuoka Film Festival executive committee and the Sri Lankan embassy in Tokyo, for the purpose of introducing the films of Sri Lanka to Japan in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Sri Lanka in 2002. A total of ten films were shown at this film festival, including five new works that are representative of the Sri Lanka film world, and invitations to Japan were extended to a total of four people including directors and featured actresses to hold a talk show in conjunction with the festival.

- Indian Film Festival

Similar to Sri Lanka, India also celebrated the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan in 2002, and this India Film Festival was also held at the Japan Foundation Forum, under joint sponsorship with the Indian embassy in Tokyo for the purpose of introducing Indian films to Japan. A total of six films were shown at this film festival, including five films that are representative of Indian film, and invitations to Japan were extended to two of the directors behind the films to hold a talk show in conjunction with the festival.

(4) Lecture Series for Understanding Asia

Courses for Understanding Asia are held in the Asia Center Lecture Hall for the purpose of introducing the culture, society, and arts of Asia. The lectures are generally given once per week in a consecutive series of ten, and they were divided up into the three periods of spring, autumn, and winter during fiscal 2002. The first series of Period 2 was held as a special series of six at the international conference hall to position it as one of the programs given in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Japan Foundation.

a) Period 1 (May–July):

“Traditional and Contemporary Society in Korea—Blood Relations, Regional Relations, Enterprises, and Religion”

“Getting to Know Bangladesh”

“Keywords for Understanding Islam”

b) Period 2 (September–December):

“The Economic Liberation Front”

“Getting to Know the Heart of China”

“Moving Asians—Culture and Identity”

“Overview of Contemporary Asia” (one of the programs in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Japan Foundation)

c) Period 3 (January–March):

“Getting to Know Afghanistan”

“The New Century in Asian Art—Under Construction, a New Book of Dissection”

“Asia Seen from the Perspective of Marriage”

(5) The Takeshi Kaiko Memorial Asian Writers’ Lecture Series (12)

This is the twelfth 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 its context, 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. In November 2002, the female Pakistani writer and poetess Kishwar Naheed was extended an invitation for a two-week stay in Japan, during which she gave lectures in Tokyo and Osaka on the theme of “Urdu (Pakistani) Literature and Women” providing an introduction to Urdu literature that is seldom presented in Japan. In addition, she participated in

dialogues with Japanese writers and in exchanges with poets who have an interest in the Asian region. She gave readings of her own poetry, and she also shared in exchanges with Japanese and Asian writers.

(6) Information Exchange Programs

a) The Asia Center Library

The Center operates a specialist library of books on Asian culture and arts, centered on Southeast Asia. It contains around 6,000 books, 30 kinds of newspapers, 150 magazines, 200 types of leaflets, and 1,400 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 News

The Center publishes the quarterly *Asia Center News* for the purpose of promoting better understanding of Asia in Japan and publicizing the programs of the Asia Center. During fiscal 2002, issues 21 through 23 were published, with 5,000 copies each and were 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. 21: Silence and Movement in India

No. 22: What is Islam?

No. 23: Considering the Future of Japan and ASEAN—Japan-ASEAN Year of Exchange 2003

5. Special Programs for the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange

In response to the decision to make fiscal 2002 the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange, a Japanese-Korean culture exchange liaison office was opened in 2001. A homepage entitled “Japan-Korea Exchange Express” (<http://www.jpjf.go.jp/jkxx>) was built to increase the opportunities for the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange in 2002. It provides information on Japan-ROK exchange events, introduces a complete range of topics on Japan-ROK exchange, and provides information and know-how useful in carrying out related programs. The same program was carried out during fiscal 2002 as well. In addition, to promote mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and for the support program for exchange on the grassroots level, the “New Program for Aid to Grassroots Exchange Grant Programs during the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange in 2002” was established, and aid was extended to a total of 216 exchange programs.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- Exchange among Japanese and Korean Environment NGOs on the Theme of Drifting Trash (Japan Environmental Action Network (JEAN) Cleanup All Japan Office)
- Drawing a Future Diagram of Asia—Beginning with Grassroots Exchange between Japan

and Korea (Japan-Korea Asia Foundation)

- The Fifth Japan-Korea Environment Gathering (Japan Youth Ecology League)
- Japan-Korea Symposium in Pusan (Japan-Korea People's Exchange Network in Fukuoka)

Number of Projects

Program Field	Program Name	Totals
Promotion of Intellectual Exchange in Asia	International Joint Research Projects	Sponsorship 6 Support 17
	Programs for Intellectual Exchange Seminars and Conferences	Sponsorship 44 Support 37
	Fellowship Program for Leaders of the Next Generation	20
	Support Program for Centers of Asian Studies	2
	Okinawa International Forum	1
	Dialogues among Northeast Asian Intellectual Leaders	1
	Aid to Intellectual Joint-Projects in Southwest Asia	2
Encouraging Cultural Vitality in Asia	Support Program for Preserving Cultural Heritage	Sponsorship 6 Support 13
	Workshops for People Responsible for the Promotion of Traditional Culture	Sponsorship 6 Support 2
	Asian Youth Fellowships	3
Promotion of Understanding Asia in Japan	Performing Arts	2
	Exhibition	8
	Film Screening	5
	Lecture Programs	11

Regional Ratios

East Asia 19.5%	Southeast Asia 24.0%	South Asia 8.6%	Asia-areas difficult to differentiate 14.8%	Oceania 0.9%	Japan 11.2%	difficult to differentiate 19.1%
Western Europe 2.0%						

Total Amount Expended on Programs: ¥870,920,000

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 Soviet Union.

Name of Program		Program Description	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.	19 cases
	Support Program for Strengthening Organizations for Japanese Studies	Aid is provided for crossover cooperation and linking networks formulation activities among Japanese studies organizations.	2 cases
	Library Support Program	Books related to Japan are donated to academic training organizations and public libraries in Europe.	73 cases
2. Intellectual Exchange Program	Intellectual Leaders 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.	Dispatched: 94 cases Invited: 51 cases
	Support Program for Conferences and Symposia	Grants are extended to international conferences, symposia, and seminars that are held by non-profit organizations of Japan and Europe.	22 cases
3. Grassroots 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.	Dispatched: 11 cases Invited: 3 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.	Invited: 7 cases
	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.	Invited: 6 cases

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 2002, 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, Yoneo Ishii, Hayao Kawai, Takashi Oshio, Hatsuhisa Takashima, Hiroko Nakamura, Yoshihiko Miyauchi, and Masakazu Yamazaki.

The 2002 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)

Mr. Makoto Ooka

Poet

Makoto Ooka, who is involved in broad ranging literary activities in the field of “words” as a poet and a critic, and who possesses deep analytic powers as a historian, has made an enormous contribution both at home and abroad toward dissemination of the charm of the Japanese language. His unstinting efforts toward the development of linked—verse (*renshi*) exchange with the poets and literati of the world—the first experiment of its kind ever carried out—have served to carve out new horizons for cultural exchange and international exchange in the field of literature, as a result of which he has gained great renown as a “cultural emissary” of Japanese culture and literature.



The Linked-Verse (Renshi) Experiment

Poets from various foreign countries meeting for the first time spend several days face-to-face for the purpose of creating a new style of poem invented by Mr. Ooka, who has spent more than twenty years putting it into practice. He has revived the traditional group production method of *renga* and *renku*, which was one of the basic principles of poetic creation in ancient Japan, in the context of contemporary poetry. He calls his experiment *renshi* (linked verse), and he has attracted the attention of overseas scholars of contemporary Japanese studies and that of poets with this unique experiments. Poets from all parts of Europe and America participate in his *renshi* activities under his

guidance and create poetry through interpreters. It appears that renshi has established itself in all the countries of the world today.

Brief Personal History

- 1953 B.A., Japanese literature department of the Faculty of Letters, the University of Tokyo
 1953–63 Worked in the foreign news department of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*
 1965 Assistant Professor, Meiji University
 1970–87 Professor, Meiji University
 1974– Director, Japan Writer's Association
 1979–81 Chairman, Japan Contemporary Poets Society
 1988–94 Professor, Tokyo National University of Fine Arts and Music
 1989–94 Chairman, Japan P.E.N. Club
 1995– Member of the Japan Art Academy

Awards Received

- 1993 Cultural Prize of the Municipality of Tokyo
 1993 Officier de l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres (France)
 1995 Japan Academy of the Arts Prize for poetry and criticism
 1996 Asahi Prize
 1996 Golden Crown of the Struga Poetry Evenings, Macedonia
 1997 Cultural Merit Award

Major Publications

- The Colors of Poetry: Essays on Classic Japanese Verse* (Sante Fe: Katydid Books, 1991. Co-authors: Thomas Fitzsimmons, Donald Keene, Takako Lento, Thomas Lento).
A Poet's Anthology: The Range of Japanese Poetry (Sante Fe: Katydid Books, 1994. Translated into English by Janine Beichman).
What the Kite Thinks: A Linked Poem by Makoto Ooka, Wing Tek Lum, Joseph Stanton, and Jean Yamasaki Toyama (Manoa: University of Hawaii Press, 1994).
The Poetry and Poetics of Ancient Japan (Santa Fe: Katydid Books, 1997. Translated into English by Thomas Fitzsimmons).
Dans l'océan du silence (Paris: Voix d'encre, 1998. Translated into French by Dominique Palmé).
Oriori no Uta: Poems for all seasons (Tokyo: Kodansha International, 2000. Translated into English by Janine Beichman).

Dr. Gerald L. Curtis

Burgess Professor of Political Science, Columbia University

One of the world's most distinguished political scientists knowledgeable about Japan, Dr. Curtis has made notable contributions to cultural exchange and mutual understanding across Japan, the United States, and other countries as well as to the training of outstanding young scholars. He is a leading authority on Japan's policy-making processes whose analyses of Japanese politics are insightful and penetrating and whose commentaries in the mass media in both Japan and the United States have contributed greatly to fostering deeper mutual understanding between Japan and the United States.

Dr. Curtis is columnist and advisor to the *Chunichi Shimbun* and *Tokyo Shimbun*, a member of the Board of Trustees of the US-Japan Foundation, and Senior Advisor to *Newsweek* for *Newsweek Japan* and *Newsweek Korea*. He has served as director of the US-Japan Parliamentary Exchange Program, member of the Trilateral



Commission, and coordinator of the Shimoda Conferences on US-Japan relations, and has been cited by *Newsweek* as one of the ten leading scholars on Asia in the United States.

Brief Personal History

- 1962 B.A., Department of Social Sciences, University of New Mexico
- 1964 M.A., Department of Political Science, Columbia University
- 1964–65 Studied at the Inter-University Center for Japanese Studies, Tokyo
- 1968 Lecturer, Department of Political Science, Columbia University
- 1969 Ph.D., Department of Political Science, Columbia University
- 1972 Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Columbia University
- 1973–91 Director, East Asian Institute, Columbia University (1973–75, 1977–84, 1987–91)
- 1974 Associate Professor, Columbia University
- 1974–77 Social Science Research Council, the American Council of Learned Societies, and Chairman, Joint Committee on Japanese Studies
- 1975–76 Research Fellow, Royal Institute of International Affairs (U.K)
- 1977–79 Member, American Advisory Committee, The Japan Foundation
- 1982–83 Visiting Professor, Faculty of Law, Keio University
- 1991–2000 Member of the Advisory Council, Center for Global Partnership, Japan Foundation
- 1998– Burgess Professor of Political Science, Columbia University
- 2000– Visiting Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies
- 2001 Visiting Professor, Collège de France

Major Publications

- Election Campaigning Japanese Style*. (Tokyo: Kodansha International, 1971).
- Japanese-American Relations in the Seventies* (editor; New York: Columbia Books, 1971).
- Doken Kokka Nippon* (with Masumi Ishikawa; Tokyo: Kobunsha, 1984; in Japanese).
- The Japanese Way of Politics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1987. Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize [1989]).
- Nihon no Seiji o Dō Miru Ka* (Tokyo: NHK Publishers, 1995; in Japanese).
- The Logic of Japanese Politics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2000).
- Policymaking in Japan: Defining the Role of Politicians* (editor, Tokyo: Japan Center for International Exchange, 2002).

The Japan Foundation Special Prizes (¥2,000,000)

“Japanese Mothers for International Students” Movement of the Tokyo YWCA

From the days when the receiving environment for exchange students was not yet established up until the present time, this volunteer group has continued to set up teams of one exchange student and one Japanese mother to work for heart-to-heart exchanges, and the mothers have accepted the problems faced by the students and made unstinting efforts toward improving their situations. This persistent and detailed movement has been promoted under the belief that communication



between individuals that goes beyond national boundaries will inevitably lead to world peace. During its more than 40-year history, they have endeavored in the context of the family to find solutions for the various problems faced by exchange students who have left their home countries to study in Japan, and to carve out a mutual trust relationship, as a result of which their achievements have been great in the realm of deeper international understanding. The number of exchange student-“mother” teams up to the present has included 3,555 students from 54 countries.

Brief History

- 1961 Initiation of the “Japanese Mothers for International Students” movement of the Tokyo YWCA
- 1968 Obtained membership in the Japan Network for International Education (JAFSA)
- 1970 Teamed up with national scholarship students of the Japanese-language school of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
- 1973 Initiated the active receiving of exchange students in Japan at their own expense and of a committee for welfare and funding
- 1979 Opened a student conversation room
- 1982 Initiated a scholarship system, and opened a supplementary classroom for Japanese-language conversation practice
- 1984 Initiated a guarantor system for period of residence in Japan in accordance with the YWCA system, and held the first Japanese-language speech contest for exchange students
- 1989 Initiated a consultation network for exchange students by three private-sector groups
- 1990 Opening of a counseling bureau for exchange students
- 1992 Initiation of a “group for considering the social security problem for foreigners”
- 1995 Carried out the “aid scholarships for the studies of exchange students who were victims of the Great Hanshin and Awaji Earthquake”
- 1995 Ended the residence-period guarantor system, along with the conclusion of the letter of guarantee system relating to procedures for applying for period of stay in Japan by exchange students
- 2001 Carried out a program for participation in the International Year of Volunteers
Received the “Awards for Meritorious Exchange with Exchange Students in Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the System for Receiving Exchange Students (of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology)”

Major Publications

For Gaining Knowledge of the Immigration System (Tokyo: The Relief Liaison Center, 1970).

Publications Produced by the Tokyo YWCA “Japanese Mothers for International Students” Movement

Our History with Exchange Students (1971).

Exchange Students’ Appeal (1974).

Guidebook for Entrance into University for Exchange (1974).

What Is the Point of Receiving Exchange Students? A Report on the Present Conditions for Receiving in Universities (1976).

The Old Japan Students’ Association, Thailand (OJSAT)

This Association, known as OJSAT, has the longest history of its kind in all Asia and has made an enormous contribution over a period of many years toward the uniting of former exchange students to Japan in Thailand, the enhancement of their social position, and the introduction of Japanese culture to Thailand. At present, it has a membership of 2,700. It has made a significant contribution to Thai society, and some members have served as congressmen and cabinet members.



In addition, OJSAT makes concerted efforts toward the development of Japanese-language education through its own Japanese-language school, carries out a broad variety of events for the introduction of Japanese culture, and plays an indispensable role in the formulation and maintenance of the present favorable relationship between Japan and Thailand.

Brief History

- 1951 Established under the name of Old Japan Students’ Association (OJSA)
- 1964 Opened the Rajdamri Japanese Language School (RJLS)
- 1966 Placed under the patronage of His Majesty King Bhumipol

1986	Established a northern branch (Chiang Mai)
1991	Initiated publication of the Japanese-language education periodical <i>ANONE MAGAZINE</i>
1994	Changed its name to Old Japan Students' Association, Thailand (OJSAT)
2001	Held events in celebration of its 50 th anniversary

Major Activities

- (1) Strengthening of Links and Exchange Among Japan Alumni Thai Members
Apart from the individual members, there are ten major groups registered under OJSAT, including the Japanese-Speaking Guide Association and the Kyoto University Alumni Association. OJSAT contributes to Thai society through training sessions and seminars, the publishing of a periodical and books, the carrying out of aid programs, and the provision of information.
- (2) Operation of a Japanese-Language School and Cooperation in Education
At the Rajdamri Japanese Language School (RJLS) and its two branches, a total of 130 Japanese-language classes are held, with a total enrolment of over 5,000 students. In cooperation with the Japan Foundation, the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test is administered and Japanese-language speech contests are held, and the Japanese-language periodical *ANONE MAGAZINE* is published quarterly.
- (3) Publications, Academic Activities, and Seminars
OJSAT publishes books written by Japan alumni, supports the publication of seminar/workshop proceedings and academic work, and publishes the OJSAT Journal for its members.
- (4) Social, Artistic, and Cultural Activities
OJSAT carries out such programs for the introduction of Japanese culture such as ikebana, origami, tea ceremony, calligraphy, and Japanese cuisine classes.
- (5) International Exchange
OJSAT is a member of the ASEAN Council of Japan Alumni (ASCOJA), and actively participates in its programs for the purpose of promoting solidarity and prosperity among Japan alumni in ASEAN nations. The general meeting of the ASCOJA has been held in Thailand three times.

Warsaw University, Oriental Studies Institute, Department of Japanese and Korean Studies

The Japanology department of the University of Warsaw, the oldest and most traditional of its kind in Poland, was founded in 1919. During the ensuing 83 years, it has contributed to the development of Japanese studies and Japanese-language education in Poland. In the days of its inception, there was a strong tendency to perceive Japanology as a part of Sinology, but thanks to the unstinting efforts of scholars such as Professor Wiesław Roman Kotański, the department gave



birth to high-quality research results and outstanding scholars, and today, it continues to develop research in a broad range of fields, including literature and theater, ideology and religion, history, and linguistics. Under close links with the Japanese studies departments of Adam Mickiewicz University and Jagiellonian University, which were founded at a later date, the University of Warsaw Japanese-Korean Studies Department has made an enormous contribution as the core Japanese studies organization not only in Poland but in all of Central Europe as well.

Activities

The rise in interest in Japan that came about through the influence of Japonisme in Europe brought good fortune to Japanese studies at Warsaw University, resulting in the establishment of a Japanology department as one of the new academic faculties that were founded after the end of World War I. From the period of World War II to the postwar period, Professor Kotański carved out the foundation of Japanese studies, resulting in a gradual break from the influence of China, and the unique development of Japanese studies there has continued up to the present. A total of 12 scholars from the department have already received their doctoral degrees in Japanese studies, and the department has also published

translations of Japanese literature ranging from the classics to contemporary works, and outstanding textbooks on Japanese literature and history, as well as a specialist periodical for the introduction of Japanese culture entitled *Japonica* and a series of books entitled *Japanese Literature Library*, all throughout maintaining a position of leadership in the field of Japanese studies in Central Europe.

Brief History

- 1919 Started the first Japanese-language course in Poland
- 1933 Integrated the Japanese-language course and the Chinese studies department
- 1952 Started a master's course seminar for students majoring in Japanese studies
- 1955 Started a Japanese-language course (master's course)
- 1978 Signed an agreement on academic exchange with the University of Tokyo
- 1991 Merged with the Korean studies department to become the Japanese-Korean Studies Department
- 1991 Established the Poland Japanese Studies Foundation under the initiative of the Japanese-Korean Studies Department
- 1994 Held an international conference in celebration of the 75th anniversary of Japanese-language education at Warsaw University
- 2002 Reorganized the curriculum to offer a major in Japanese studies (five years), including an undergraduate degree (three years) and a master's degree (two years)
- 2003 Sponsor a general meeting of the European Association for Japanese Studies (projected)

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 18th presentation of the prizes was made to the following three groups that were selected from a total of 140 applicants by a committee made up of Michiyo Arita, Sadao Iketani, Katsutoshi Enokida, Hideko Katsumata, Masayuki Sasaki, Takako Tamura, Masafumi Furuichi.

The award ceremony for fiscal 2002 was held at the Japan Foundation Conference Hall on January 29, with people from all fields of endeavor in attendance.

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

Ashibue Theater Group (Shimane)

The Ashibue Theater Group was formed in 1966 in the city of Matsue with the aim of boosting awareness of theater as an art form. The Yakumo Sweet A'corn Theater, a publicly funded but privately operated facility, was born in 1995 out of the Group's idea of building a 100-seat theater which coincided perfectly with the cultural aspirations of the village of Yakumo. After participating in a number of interna-



tional theater festivals in the United States and Canada, the Ashibue Theater Group was keen to stage a similar festival themselves. Eventually, through their grassroots work in local theater, they were able to realize their dream with the First Yakumo International Theater Festival in 2001. Seven distinguished theater groups from five culturally diverse countries were represented at the Festival.

Local residents not only enjoyed the valuable experience; many volunteered for the running of the Festival itself, housing participants under homestay arrangements and organizing an international exchange program for the benefit of children in all age groups. In this way, the Festival served as a valuable forum for promoting cross-cultural understanding and awareness. The willingness of the local government and community to donate their time to help out with planning and organizing the Festival together with the Ashibue Theater Group signifies a community keen to participate actively in its future. The Ashibue Theater Group serves as a model of how cultural exchange can promote growth and development at the local level.

Kochi Commercial High School Student Society (Kochi)

The association between the Kochi Commercial High School Student Society and the country of Laos dates back to 1994, when the Student Society conducted a fund-raising campaign after hearing of a local NGO, the Kochi Laos Association, and its work in assisting the reconstruction of schools in Laos. In 1996, the Student Society launched a project designed to harness the commercial skills taught at the school. A mock company was set up, and donations were solicited from the



PTA, teachers and other students. The funds were used to purchase handicrafts on student trips to Laos, which were then sold at the school festival. A share of the profits was donated to the cause of school reconstruction. Other initiatives include introducing Japanese school athletics meetings to local schools in Laos, and measuring local school students' height in Laos in order to compare the statistics with those of their Japanese counterparts.

These unique forms of cultural exchange—surely something that only high school students would dream up—are described at length at school festivals and other occasions. The Student Society is also involved in organizing a street trading fair to showcase products from Laos. Last November saw the opening of a shop called Lao Sky selling Laotian handicrafts in an empty retail space in the local shopping precinct, which was set up with the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce and an NGO called Brain run by former students. The diversity of activities undertaken by the Student Society is most inspirational. Through commercial activities befitting a commercial school, the Student Society has made a valuable contribution to the school reconstruction project in Laos run by the local NGO. At the same time, the Student Society is also helping to stimulate the local shopping precinct and to enhance international understanding in the local community.

Takatori Community Center (Hyogo)

The Takatori Community Center evolved from the Takatori Support Base, which was set up on the grounds of the local Takatori church to coordinate volunteer work in the aftermath of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake of 1995. After the initial period of intense relief work, the focus gradually shifted toward volunteer work in the area of multicultural harmony. The present name was adopted in 2000 when the group was officially granted the status of a designated non-profit corporation.

The Takatori Community Center is made up of nine NGOs all working toward the common goal of welcoming minority groups including the many foreign residents of varying nationalities who live in Nagata Ward and helping them integrate into the local community. (The NGOs are: FM Waiwai, FM Waiwai Tomo no Kai, the Kobe Residents Foreigner Support Center, Leaf Green, FACIL Multilingual Center, World Kids Community, the Asian Women's Empowerment Project, Tour de Communication and NGO Viet Nam in Kobe.) The NGOs all pursue their own independent activities, such as multilingual FM broadcasting, translation of important household information into multiple languages, support services for the children of non-Japanese residents, a second-hand computer collection and refurbishment program for minority groups, support services for elderly and physically handicapped persons, and studies of conditions in Japan for non-Japanese permanent residents. At the same time, the NGOs are increasingly getting together to share their experience and personnel for joint initiatives designed to meet the needs of the local area. In enabling the various member NGOs to operate independently while providing a flexible coordinating structure under one umbrella organization, the Takatori Community Center shows the way forward for NPOs dedicated to the cause of multicultural harmony.



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 the Foundation.

2. Publication of the *Newsletter on Cultural Programs*

The *Newsletter on Cultural Programs* is published for the purpose of presenting interviews with people who are active in the field of international exchange and 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 one or two times a year to provide a forum for exchange of information and opinions concerning international exchange, for the nurturing of diversified exchange standard bearers, and the building of a network among them.

During fiscal 2002, the first international symposium was held on the subject “Creative City—Proposal for Urban Revival” in December. The panel was made up of people involved in cultural, economic, and urban planning from the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, Australia and Japan. They held panel discussions on urban revival that utilizes the creative power of the arts and culture.

The second was a Japan-United Kingdom Symposium in January on the subject “Coexistence between General Society and Art,” that was jointly sponsored with the British Council. Keynote speakers from the United Kingdom gave addresses on the interpretation and role that should be

played by such participatory art activities as a government policy for solving social problems and how the United Kingdom went about building a strong citizens' society, and discussions were held after the speeches.

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 entitled "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 31 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 carries 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 2002 Activities

During fiscal 2002, international cultural exchange seminars were sponsored by the Office for the introduction of such aspects of Kyoto culture as traditional crafts and performing arts, and films were screened for the purpose of introducing foreigners to Japanese culture, and many other programs were also carried out under joint sponsorship and in close cooperation with Kyoto Prefecture and the City of Kyoto.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

- "An Evening of International Exchange: An Evening of Noh and Kyogen" (November 7, 2002, 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. Owing, partly, to the high quality of the performers, all seats are filled to capacity every year.

Program for fiscal 2002:

Noh: *Tenko*, Kanze School, Kuroemon Katayama

Kyogen: *Susugigawa*, Okura School, Sengoro Shigeyama

- “The 2002 Essay Contest: Japan from My Point of View” (October 27, 2002, 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”

The first field trip was held on June 13 and July 15 & 16, 2002, under the theme of the Gion Festival, consisting of a visit to the Shijo Karasuma area Machiya, and participation in pulling of the floats.

The second field trip was held on February 23, 2003 under the theme of the Tales of Heike, consisting of a tour of historical sites related to those tales (Hoju-ji and Rokuharamitsu-ji, etc.)

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.

- Screenings of Japanese films are also given for foreigners (with English subtitles, every Wednesday at the Office hall)
- International exchange seminar (held once every month at the Office hall)



Field Trip: Gion Festival