国際交流基金

The Japan Foundation

Annual Report 2002

The Japan Foundation Annual Report 2002

THE JAPAN FOUNDATION

Annual Report 2002

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Introduction

In this "Annual Report 2002" the Japan Foundation presents a report of its programs carried out in fiscal 2002.

This annual report gives outlines of and reactions to the multi-faceted international exchange activities that were carried out during fiscal 2002, and at the same time, efforts have been made to provide a three-dimensional grasp of the programs of the Japan Foundation through the presentation of all types of statistics by both region and type.

Fiscal 2002 marked the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Japan Foundation, and it served as a turning point for further enhancement of activities. This was manifested in the broad range of programs carried out through the mutual participation of the citizens of Japan and Korea in a great variety of fields such as the arts, sports, and life culture, including "The Concert of Korean and Japanese Court Music" as part of the events held in commemoration of the "Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange" that was designated in conjunction with the co-hosting of the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan. This was also the year that saw the opening of the Seoul Japan Cultural Center as the 19th overseas office of the Japan Foundation.

In October 2003, the Japan Foundation became an independent administrative institution, providing a chance for a new start, and at present it is in the process of carrying out a large variety of reforms toward concrete development of increasingly effective and efficient programs.

We sincerely hope that you will all read this annual report and will not hesitate to give us your frank opinions concerning the proper stance for the Japan Foundation to take in the future.

The Japan Foundation

Activities
for Fiscal 2002

Explanatory Notes

1. Period

The programs mentioned in this report were conducted wholly or partly in fiscal 2002 (April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003). For some programs, the year of implementation does not coincide with the year of payment for the expenditure incurred. This report concerns only those programs carried out in fiscal 2002. The programs conducted in fiscal 2001 or fiscal 2003 are not mentioned, even though the expenses for some of those programs may have been paid in fiscal 2002.

The duration of the programs is determined as follows:

- The dispatch and invitation of personnel: the actual period of stay.
- Exhibitions, Performances, Film Festivals, and Seminars: the actual period of the event or tour.
- Aid programs excluding the above: the actual period of aid.
- Surveys: the actual period of the survey.
- Publications: the date of publication.

2. Countries and Areas

The regional classifications and the country names are shown in a separate table.

The following is a list of the target countries for the various programs:

- Dispatches Overseas: country where dispatched.
- Invitations to Japan: country of residence of the invitee.
- Holding of Exhibitions, Performances, and Film Festivals
  When held overseas: country where carried out;
  When held in Japan: participating country or theme country.
- Carrying out of Research, Conferences, and Seminars
  When sponsored: Participating country or theme country.
  When extended aid: Country of residence of the individual or group to which aid is extended.
- Donation of books, equipment, films, etc.: country receiving donation.
- Publications: country receiving donation.
- All aid outside of the above: country of residence of the individual or group to which aid is extended.

3. Number of Programs and People

In the case of programs that involve multiple areas, the statistics show one program or person for each area involved.

4. Expenditures

Expenditures in this report include all expenditures in fiscal 2002 for the programs concerned

(business account), excluding the current account expenditures (general account). The figures include only those expenditures carried over from the budget for fiscal 2001 to fiscal 2002 and not those carried forward from the budget for fiscal 2002 to fiscal 2003.

* In the program expenditures for fiscal years previous to fiscal 1984, there are cases that do not follow this general principle.

Also, operation expenses for the Center for Global Partnership; the Asia Center; the Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa; and the Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai, are recorded as activities expenses in the budget.

Unless otherwise explained, expenditures in this report include the dispatched amount of designated donations.

5. Statistics

The percentages in the graphs in this report are rounded off to one decimal place. Thus, there are cases in which the total is not 100%.

List of Countries (as of March 31, 2003)

Region	Country (in alphabetical order)
East Asia	China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia
Southeast Asia	Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
South Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
Oceania	Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
North America	Canada, the U.S.A.
Central America	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the Commonwealth of Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago
South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela
Western Europe	Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.K., the Vatican
Eastern Europe	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Middle East	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the U.A.E., Yemen
North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia
Africa	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa, Chad, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tome and Principe, Senegal, the Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Background

The Japan Foundation was established in 1972 as a special legal entity under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the late 1960s, amid the mounting need for cultural exchange between Japan and other countries, the groundwork was laid for the foundation of an organization that would be dedicated to international cultural exchange, invested with a powerful system of policy implementation, and endowed with substantial funds. In January 1972, then Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda announced a plan to establish the Japan Foundation for that purpose; and, on June 1, 1972, the Japan Foundation Law, which had been submitted to the 68th session of the National Diet the previous February, was passed and promulgated as Law Number 48. After the plan had been examined by a founding committee composed of knowledgeable figures from many walks of life, the Japan Foundation was inaugurated on October 2, 1972.

Activities are financed by capital gains accrued from the management of both the endowment fund and annual government subsidies, including Official Development Assistance (ODA), as well as by contributions and donations from the private sector.

Apart from its own activities, the Foundation is also authorized to extend financial assistance and support to organizations in the private sector involved in cultural exchange or educational programs through undertaking joint sponsorship programs or by providing grants.

Aims and Activities

Aims

"The purposes of the Kokusai Koryu Kikin, the Japan Foundation, are to efficiently carry on activities for international cultural exchange and thereby to contribute to the enhancement of world culture and the welfare of mankind, with a view to deepening other nations' understanding of Japan, promoting better mutual understanding among nations, and encouraging friendship and goodwill among the peoples of the world." (The Japan Foundation Law, Article 1)

Activities

To achieve these aims, the Foundation is legally empowered to conduct the following activities:

1. To send overseas, and invite to Japan, qualified persons who will contribute to the promotion of international cultural exchange;
2. To promote Japanese studies abroad by providing grants to organizations, sending specialists overseas, distributing reference materials, and offering financial assistance to researchers;
3. To encourage Japanese-language studies overseas through the training and assignment of teachers, the study of appropriate teaching methods and their development, and the production and distribution of teaching materials;

4. To sponsor and support performances, exhibitions, lectures, and seminars designed to contribute to the promotion of international cultural exchange, and to participate in these activities;
5. To produce, collect, exchange, and distribute materials to introduce Japanese culture abroad and to promote international exchange, including books and other printed materials, films, slides, photographs, records, tapes, and other audio-visual materials;
6. To carry out surveys and research necessary for the planning and improvement of cultural exchange programs;
7. To conduct business pertaining to the above items;
8. Aside from items mentioned in above, to carry out the following types of work, in accordance with Article 23-1-7 of the Japan Foundation Law, and as deemed necessary by the Minister for Foreign Affairs:
   a) To provide assistance for the construction of facilities to be used for educational and cultural activities designed to promote better international understanding;
   b) To lease or donate works of art, handicrafts, animals, and plants for cultural activities aimed at promoting international goodwill, or provide assistance for the purchase of these items upon consultation with other countries and as deemed necessary the by Minister for Foreign Affairs;
   c) To provide assistance for international broadcasting produced for the purpose of promoting deeper international mutual understanding.

Outline of Programs, by Region

East Asia

Overview

During fiscal 2002, the total amount of funds for Japan Foundation programs targeted to East Asia was ¥1,726.17 million In terms of country, the amounts allocated to China and Korea were the largest, with ¥1,084.04 million for China, putting it in second place worldwide, and ¥5,826.7 million for Korea, putting it in third place. Also, in terms of fields continuing from the previous year, the highest ratio was in the fields of Japanese-language education and Japanese studies at 46.1% of all the programs for the entire region.

Concerning Korea, in conjunction with the Soccer World Cup co-hosting by Japan and Korea, fiscal 2002 was designated as the "Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange." As for China, a "China Year" and a "Japan Year" were observed as part of the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the normalization of Japan-China relations, under the banner of which numerous cultural exchange programs were carried out throughout the year that were targeted toward promotion of mutual understanding and engendering a sense of mutual trust between the two nations.

Programs targeted toward Korea were greatly enhanced in terms of both quality and volume due to the events held for the "Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange" and the opening of the Japan Cultural Center, Seoul in March 2002. The Foundation carried out a total of 371 programs, ranging from such large-scale sponsorship programs as "The Concert of Korean and Japanese Court Music," "Masterpieces of Japanese Art," and a retrospective of films by 15 great Japanese directors, to the extending of aid of varying amounts. Most of the aid programs were those carried out under the support program for exchange on the grassroots level that was initiated in 2000, and there was notable activity in the area of exchange between the citizens of Japan and Korea as a result. On the open website called "Japan-Korea Exchange Express," information was collected and introduced, and at the same time, the posting of reference information for the framing of plans for programs and of reading materials aimed toward exciting an interest in Japanese-Korean exchange was carried out for the purpose of exerting efforts toward effecting joint ownership of experience and know-how, and cooperation in the execution of programs on a broad scale.

With regard to China, various plans were developed with the focus on: i) the promotion of exchange among intellectual leaders and young leaders, ii) the nurturing of Japanese studies scholars to serve as a nucleus of people knowledgeable about Japan and the creation of an information network, and iii) support for Japanese-language education based upon diverse needs. Also continuing from the previous year, active support was extended to a Japanese-Chinese researchers' forum as part of the program for intellectual dialogue, and sights were set on promotion of dialogue among the three nations of Japan, China, and Korea through the holding of "Future Leaders Forum: Japan-Korea-China 2002" and a Japan-China-Korea NPO Seminar. In addition, analysis of

the results of the "Survey on international organizations in Northeast Asia" was conducted and data on those organizations were posted on the Foundation website. The Foundation has supported the operation of the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies for numerous years, and during fiscal 2002, it held the international symposium "Evolving Japanese Studies" and a framework-raising ceremony was held for new facilities that are being built under gratis funding cooperation from the Japanese government.

Overseas Office Reports

KOREA
The Japan Cultural Center, Seoul

1. Overview

Fiscal 2002 can be said to have been a year in which the excitement of the society reached the zenith in the context of modern Korean history. What is more, due to the holding of a single international sports tournament, it was an extremely unique and special year for Korea.

While the year marked the end of the Kim Dae-Jung regime, giving rise to a general sense of uncertainty concerning the future, steady progress was made toward the establishment of democracy and a civil society, IT dissemination permeated the entire nation, and the "Hang Ryu (Korean Wave)" of popular culture was exported and has spread to all of Asia, filling the nation with an atmosphere of hope for entering the ranks of advanced nations of the world in both name and reality.

This "vigor" reached its zenith with the holding of the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan, but up until just prior to the actual opening of this Japanese-Korean co-hosting of the tournament, even as close as one month before the opening ceremony, the majority of the people of Korea had no clear idea of exactly when it was slated to begin. In spite of which, along with the holding of the opening ceremony and the subsequent unexpected victories of the Korean team that in the end put Korea in fourth place, the entire nation was transformed into a veritable crucible of excitement. Scenes of supporters in red T-shirts filling the streets were broadcast throughout the entire world, and as this mass communications coverage was fed back into Korea, it gave rise to a certain youthful and energetic nationalism.

In the midst of all this, a series of social problems emerged, including the death of a female junior high school student after being run over by an armored truck of the Korean-based American army giving rise to anti-American sentiments, Typhoon #15 which struck and killed more than 200 people, and such political scandals as the arrest of the president's son. Even so, it can be said that the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan served to lend a generally cheerful atmosphere to Korean society as a whole.

Fiscal 2002 was then brought to a close with the presidential election held once every five years in December, and Roh Moo-hyun, who had suddenly risen to the fore during the period of

preliminary elections, won, serving as a symbol of the new society.

2. Cultural Exchange Programs with Japan

Due to the textbook issue and the visit to the Yasukuni Shrine of the previous year, the Japan-Korea relationship suffered its most serious setback in recent years, resulting in the canceling of numerous exchange programs and a freezing of "the fourth round of market opening to Japanese cultures" that was the final stage in the policy of "the liberalization of Japanese culture in the ROK."

The aftereffects of this situation continued to prevail even after the beginning of 2002, but with the opening of the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan in June, as the Korean team continued to score victories after Japan lost its first match in the knockout stage, the entire Japanese society came out in full support of the Korean team. When news of this was conveyed to the Korean public, owing to the "victor's grace" that then prevailed, there was a sudden shift to positive sentiments toward Japan throughout Korea. There were even letters published in Korean newspapers on "Why I became pro-Japanese" that would have been unimaginable in the past. At the same time, in Japan, the general sympathetic feelings toward Korea that had been on the rise were suddenly further enhanced, as a result of which, in addition to Korean cuisine and films, the spotlight came to be focused on such "new elegant aspects of Korean society" as trendy dramas and pop singers. In the midst of these phenomena, as though in an attempt to make up for the previous year, numerous groups throughout the entire nation participated in the "Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange," bringing the total number of celebratory programs carried out, both large and small, to more than 800.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Center, Seoul

<Activity Policies>

Due to the delay in the decision on the problem of its status, the Japan Cultural Center, Seoul continued to be unable to carry out any large-scale activities even after the actual initiation of activities in March 2001. However, in March 2002, one year and a half after the initiation of negotiations, the governments of Japan and Korea made a decision concerning its status, and a formal opening ceremony was held at the Sejong Center for the Performing Arts on April 24, with around 300 invited guests, including people involved in the various fields of culture, scholars, and representatives of related organizations, in attendance.

With the solving of the status problem, the activities of the Center gained official recognition, making it possible to carry out far greater PR activities than in the past, and recently, the Center has been carrying out programs in the context of exhibiting the unique features of the Japan Foundation, keeping with the following policies in response to the vigorous and broad range of cultural exchange programs of all types that are being carried out through numerous channels between Japan and Korea, including the private sector and regional self-governing bodies.

- Focus on Reciprocality and Joint Productions
- Systematic Promotion of In-depth Understanding of Japanese Culture

- Work on Common Problems
- Focus on Multi-Nation Programs
- Active Utilization of the Website

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Exhibition "Japan, Our Close Neighbor" (February through May 2002, Seoul)

Comprehensive reciprocal exhibitions were held for the introduction of the life and culture of Japan and Korea as part of the programs held in commemoration of the "Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange" at the National Folk Museum of Korea and the National Museum of Ethnology in Japan. The exhibitions were highly praised and drew 700,000 visitors in Seoul and 60,000 in Osaka. The Japan Foundation was responsible for the carrying out of the exhibition in Seoul, sponsoring not only the exhibition itself, but also a preliminary academic research project prior to the opening of the exhibition and an evaluation conference after it closed.

Masterpieces of Japanese Art (May through July 2002, Seoul)

This was an exhibition of 189 cultural properties from the Jomon period through the Edo period that was held at the National Museum of Korea as part of the programs carried out in commemoration of the "Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange." This was the first time that masterpieces of ancient Japanese art, including 17 national treasures and 72 important cultural properties, were introduced in Korea, as a result of which, the exhibition elicited a strong response (attracting a total of 64,991 visitors). In reciprocation for this exhibition, an exhibition entitled "Dynastic Heritage of Korea" was held in both Tokyo and Osaka.

The Concert of Korean and Japanese Court Music (May 2002, Tokyo, Osaka, Seoul, and Pusan)

This is the first public joint concert tour ever made of the court music genres of Japan and Korea, and it was conducted as part of the programs carried out in commemoration of the "Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange." The tour consisted of eight concerts and two lecture demonstrations given in four cities of Korea and Japan, attracting 6,335 people in Korea and 5,122 in Japan. The concerts were given generous coverage on television and in the newspapers of both countries.

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

Program for Exchange among Junior and Senior High-School Teachers (September & October, 2002, Japan and Korea)

Under joint sponsorship with the Korea Foundation, social science teachers of junior and senior high schools from both countries were extended invitations to visit each other's country for a period of two weeks, during which they observed schools, exchanged opinions, and attended classes on education and society. The "problem of historical awareness" continues to loom large in the context of mutual understanding between Japan and Korea, and this program received high praise from the participating teachers from both countries.

CHINA
The Japan Cultural Center, Beijing

1. Overview

For China, fiscal 2002 was a year during which the camp of new leaders established its lineup and began to indicate directions for the new millennium. At the general meeting of the 16th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in November 2002, there was a broad-ranging shift in the members of the leadership, and Hu Jintao was selected as the new General Secretary. As a result of the holding of the National People's Congress in March 2003, a framework was established with Hu Jintao as the General Secretary and Wen Jiabao as the prime minister. Jiang Zemin remains in the post of Chairman of the Central Military Commission, and due to the adoption of his "Three Representatives" theory as the major ideology of the new regime, it is predicted that he will continue to exert a strong political influence.

In terms of the economy, high economic growth has continued, centered on the coastal regions, and there has been an overall restructuring from a society in which there is a satisfactory supply of food and clothing to a society with a certain amount of latitude. In terms of foreign diplomacy as well, economic priority is the major strategy, and the shift is being made to realistic strategies based on a consciousness of the type of multi-nation diplomacy as that promoted by free trade agreements (FTA) with Southeast Asia. In terms of China's relationship with Japan, while there were a number of problematic incidents such as Prime Minister Koizumi visiting Yasukuni Shrine in April and a group of North Koreans taking refuge at the Consulate-General of Japan at Shenyang in May, cultural exchange programs were carried out vigorously in conjunction with the "Japan Year" and the "China Year" in celebration of the 30th anniversary of normalization of Japan-China relations, that served to both promote mutual understanding and to reconfirm the importance of fostering a trust relationship between the two nations.

In economic terms, the households that have achieved economic leeway have continued to increase the ratio of expenditures on education and entertainment and leisure activities. Also, in the realm of housing, there is a steady increase in families who have abandoned residing in the dormitories allocated to them by their employers in favor of purchasing condominiums even if they have to take out a loan to do so. At the same time, the economic gap between the coastal

cities and the interior agricultural villages is giving rise to an increasing deepening of the "three agricultural problems" (problems of the agricultural industry, the agricultural villages and the farmers themselves).

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

During fiscal 2002, activities were vigorously conducted in conjunction with the "Japan Year" and the "China Year" in celebration of the 30th anniversary of normalization of Japan-China relations. Executive committees were formed in both Japan and China for the Japan Year in China and the China Year in Japan 2002. The opening ceremonies were held on April 2, and a total of 320 cultural exchange programs were carried out in the two nations. In China, there was particularly vigorous activity during September and October with a huge series of programs introducing Japan's first-class stage arts in China, including performance tours of the opera "Madame Butterfly" in Beijing, of "Takarazuka" throughout China, of the opera "Chanchiki" and of concerts by the Orchestra Ensemble Kanazawa (all of which were carried out under the auspices of the Japan Foundation program for aid to overseas performances). In addition, a special concert was given by GLAY in Beijing on October 13, drawing a crowd of more than 35,000 people. Chinese young people and fans who came specifically to attend the event from Japan and other parts of Asia were fused into a single body as they gave a standing ovation to the artists, making this the main highlight of the "Japan Year" and the "China Year". In this manner, this huge variety of programs that were carried out produced great results toward contribution to promotion of exchange and mutual understanding between China and Japan. The problem for the future lies in how to assure that these results do not simply end as a temporary phenomenon as is too often the case with such an intensive year of programs, and to link them to continued enhancement of exchange and mutual understanding between Japan and China.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Center, Beijing

<Activity Policies>

Support of intellectual exchange with Chinese intellectuals and young leaders

Through support of programs for intellectual exchange between Japan and China and among the various nations of Asia, along with continuing encouragement to already existing Japanese studies scholars and specialists on Japan issues, the Center exerts efforts toward promotion among scholars and researchers who have had very little contact with Japan in the past to get involved in Japanese studies. The Center also strives to promote personnel exchange in a large variety of fields among people with leadership potential, including not only scholars and researchers, but also businessmen and NPO personnel.

Creation of networks centered on intellectuals for nurturing scholars in and disseminating information on Japanese studies

On the other hand, one of the important matters to be addressed by the Center is the nurturing of Japanese studies scholars in the fields of the humanities and social science through provision

of training in the Japanese language to those who show an interest in Japan in order to provide them with a high level of Japanese-language administration abilities. New facilities that had been planned for many years were completed in March 2003 (with aid from Japanese ODA) for the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies (see p. 98) for which operational aid has been extended by the Japan Foundation for many years. The Foundation intends to strive toward further repletion of the books and materials owned by the Center, and exert efforts toward extending aid toward enhancement of promotion of the Center's Japanese studies information dissemination function to cover the entire nation of China.

Support of Japanese-language education that takes into consideration unique regional features and needs

In its efforts toward strengthening aid for intermediate education level Japanese-language teachers, the Center carries out Japanese-language education training sessions, centered on a resident Japanese-language education advisor. In addition, concerning Japanese-language education for higher education, including universities, the Center exerts efforts toward enhancement and development of Japanese-language education through cooperation and holding of all types of related programs, including training sessions and speech contests. Also, the Center continues to actively support the activities of young Japanese-language instructors who have been dispatched to the northeastern provinces of China.

Full-fledged introduction of Japan utilizing the mass media

In the attempt to reach the 1.3 billion population of China, active utilization of the audio-visual media for provision of information on Japan and introduction of Japanese culture is important. The active utilization of such media as television is of particular importance, and in this context concrete programs have been carried out, such as introducing a life-sized image of Japan under the programs for promoting exchange of television programs, for instance, with "Suzuran" and "Bus Stop," as well as holding a retrospective of Japanese films.

Development of programs in major regional cities

At present there are extremely few cultural programs that are carried out in the provincial cities, compared to those in Beijing and Shanghai. The Center actively works toward deepening its links with all the consulates-general in China and actively develops programs for the introduction of Japanese culture such as dispatch of personnel and touring exhibitions in provincial Chinese cities as well.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Traditional Japanese Music Concert Tour (September 1–16, 2002, Chaoyang Culture Center, etc., Tianjin, Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, and Guangzhou)

This program for touring traditional Japanese music was carried out in five cities under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Foundation and the chambers of commerce of the various regional

governments. The program for the concerts was divided into two sections, the first half consisting of pieces by such traditional Japanese instruments as shakuhachi, koto, and biwa, and the second half of collaborative contemporary experimentation with other genres. This made it possible to carry out effective cultural exchange programs that contributed to understanding of both the diversity of Japanese traditional music and its relationship with Asia. In conjunction with the concerts, exchange sessions were also held with the major focus on the Beijing Opera and lecture demonstrations for university students. All the venues were filled to capacity for the concerts, bringing the accumulated total of audience members to 4,000 for the five cities. The majority of the audiences was hearing Japanese traditional music for the first time, which resulted in silence and a sense of rapt attention throughout the performances, and after the actual performances were over, the audiences clapped in time with the background music. There was a strongly positive reaction in all the cities the concerts were staged, with generous coverage given to both the visit of the performing group to China and their concerts by the major newspapers and television stations there.

Leni-Basso Contemporary Dance Tour (March 1–7, 2003, experimental theatre of the Central Drama Conservatory, etc., Beijing and Guangzhou)

A performance tour titled "Finks" by the contemporary dance group Leni-Basso was conducted under the joint sponsorship of the Japan Foundation and the China Performing Arts Agency. Due to scheduling restrictions, only two performances were given, one each in Beijing and Guangzhou, but for the Beijing performance, a large audience of young people, mainly university students and people involved in the arts, gathered, and completely filled the 800 seats of the venue. Following the performance, a talk show was held by representative Akiko Kitamura for which the majority of the audience remained in their seats, and enthusiastic questions and answers were exchanged between Ms. Kitamura and the audience members. In the world of contemporary dance in Japan, there are numerous groups of young people who are searching for new ways and means for expression, Leni-Basso being a typical example. It is thought that this performance tour provided a strong stimulus to people involved in stage arts and to the younger generation in China. The numerous questions posed after the performance by newspaper journalists and artists expressing their desire to see more Japanese dance and requesting information concerning the dance scene in Japan demonstrated the intensity of the interest aroused by the performance.

Japan-China-Korea NPO Seminar (March 13 & 14, 2003, Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries venue, Beijing)

This seminar was held under the joint sponsorship of the Center and the China NPO Network, with the attendance of two panelists each from Japan, China and Korea. The panelists gave reports and made comments on the present situation and the problems faced by the NPOs of the three nations, after which they discussed the possibilities of future development and cooperation among the three countries. The participating panelists were Kazuho Seko (Executive Director, NPO Training and Resource Center) and Mieko Okamuro

The Japan-China-Korea NPO Seminar

(Program Officer, The Sasakawa Peace Foundation) from Japan; Park Won-soon (Executive Director, The Beautiful Foundation) and Park Tae-Kyu (Professor, Yonsei University) from Korea; and Qiu Zhonghui (Associate General Secretary, The Amity Foundation) and Yang Tuan (Professor, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences) from China. In addition, more than around 70 people, mostly those involved with Chinese NPOs attended as general participants. During the discussion section of the program, there was a vigorous exchange of questions and opinions among all participants. In recent years, the activities of Chinese NPOs have undergone rapid development, but there is still very little exchange with such East Asian nations as Japan and Korea. Thus this program can be said to have served to promote future exchange and joint programs in this area in the future.

Southeast Asia

Overview

During fiscal 2002, the total amount of funds used by the Japan Foundation for programs in Southeast Asia was ¥1,434.50 million. In terms of country, as was true in the previous fiscal year, the greater part of the amount allocated to programs went to Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Also, efforts were made toward cooperation throughout the regions of Indonesia, with the Japan Cultural Centre, Bangkok as a base, and the amount of programs targeted toward such other countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as Viet Nam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia is steadily increasing.

In terms of type, the majority of the programs are centered on the field of Japanese-language education, which represents more than half (53.6%) of the entire amount allocated to this region. Aside from cooperation in carrying out training for Japanese-language teachers and in development of teaching materials, a seminar was held for all the Japanese-language teachers in the countries, and aid was extended in the form of providing opportunities for teachers to exchange information and formulate a network with a view to incorporate the entire nation and all its regions. In Indonesia, instructor training sessions and a correspondence education program were initiated for Japanese-language teachers at high schools who have the possibility of becoming regional leaders in the future. In Thailand, the Japan Foundation served as the base for production of textbooks for intermediate education. In addition, in Malaysia, a platform program was initiated for the purpose of scouting and nurturing personnel capable of forming a core for Japanese-language education.

Continued activities are being carried out for introduction of the culture of the various

Southeast Asian countries to Japan and promotion of multi-nation exchange between Japan and the countries of ASEAN. As the result of three years of surveys and dialogue, the joint contemporary art project "Under Construction" produced by young curators from the various Asian countries, including those in Southeast Asia, was held as a comprehensive exhibition in Tokyo. In the field of intellectual exchange, the Asia Leadership Fellow Program and the Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP) were carried out. The ASEAN-Japan Cultural Dialogue Forum was held as a follow-up program of the Japan-ASEAN multi-nationality cultural mission under the theme of "Public (public areas and public aspects) Crises," under the joint sponsorship of Chulalongkorn University and Chiang Mai University in Thailand.

Overseas Office Reports

INDONESIA
The Japan Cultural Center, Jakarta
(Pusat Kebudayaan Jepang)

1. Overview

During fiscal 2002, the biggest news on the domestic scene was the terrorist bomb incident that occurred on October 12 in Bali. Since almost all the victims of this incident were foreigners (particularly Australians), it attracted as much attention from the world at large as the 9/11 incidents did. Since that time, a series of small-scale bombing incidents have taken place, for example, at Jakarta International Airport and in front of the United Nations building, and, in addition, daily anti-American demonstrations by students and Islamic groups broke out in conjunction with the Iraq war that started at the end of March 2003, causing the security situation in the nation to become unsafe during the latter half of the year.

In terms of the economy, under the influence of these incidents, there was a huge slump in the tourism trade. In the context of the daily life of the people, announcements were made one after another of broad-ranging increases in basic expenditures such as electricity, telephone, and petroleum fuel, and confusion prevailed in all parts of the country with the occurrence of demonstrations.

In the field of culture, the Asian Conference on Religion and Peace that is held once every five years took place during the last part of June in Yogyakarta in Central Java, with a total of 500 people participating from 14 different religions and 21 countries. Government officials, including President Megawati, also attended, and there was an exchange of opinions concerning such matters as the role of religionists in solving the social problems faced by the countries of Asia, as well as the new terrorism, wars, nuclear threat, and confrontations between religions that have come to the fore since the 9/11 incidents.

In addition, after the days of the regime of former President Abdurrahman Wahid, the ban on Chinese culture has been gradually removed (including the ban on use of the Chinese language and Chinese mass media), and as part of this movement, the decision was made to re-designate

the Chinese New Year as a national holiday, beginning in 2004. In addition, in February 2003, an order was issued by the Minister of Education to add Chinese to the high school language course examinations, alongside Indonesian, English, French, German, Japanese, and Arabic, bringing the total number of languages to seven, resulting in great liberation of the activities of people of Chinese descent.

Other incidents of note include East Timor gaining independence from the provisional jurisdiction of the United Nations that began in 1999 and that had been annexed to Indonesia as its 27th state in 1975.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs carried out a public opinion poll concerning the attitude toward Japan in ASEAN and published the results. In response to the question of whether Indonesia has a friendly relationship with Japan, 90% of the 800 people surveyed answered in the affirmative, and 77% expressed the opinion that this friendly relationship will continue to prevail in the future, clearly demonstrating that the size of Japan's presence in Indonesia has become even greater than it was in the past.

Also, according to the written report of a survey on public opinion concerning Japan (October 2002) drawn up by the UFJ Institute Indonesia on commission from the Embassy of Japan in Indonesia, there were extremely interesting answers to the question of "What area of Japanese studies would you like to know more about?", with 23% responding "culture and the arts" (in third place after "science and technology" at 43% and "economics" at 33%), and among all the answers 70% expressed an interest in "traditional Japanese culture."

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Center, Jakarta

<Activity Policies>

(1) Development of programs for young people
In recent years, local attention has been focused on the importance of cultural education for young people, and work is being carried out to develop programs for them.

(2) Scouting of resident native Japanese who are specialists in Japanese culture and using them in development of programs for the introduction of Japanese culture
Up until now, the introduction of Japanese culture by native Japanese people was mainly in getting and carrying out the Foundation Headquarters' programs, but efforts are now being made toward scouting of Japanese natives who reside in Indonesia who are specialists in Japanese culture and toward carrying out self-initiated programs using such specialists.

(3) Active development of programs in regional cities other than Jakarta
Aside from the "Cinema Caravan" program under which Japanese films are screened at regional secondary and higher education organizations, the programs of the Center tend to concentrate mainly on the island of Java for a number of reasons, but assiduous efforts are being made to obtain the cooperation of overseas government organs and to carry out as many self-initiated programs as possible in regions other than the island of Java.

(4) Strengthening of public relations (PR) activities
The local newsletter *NUANSA* (related to culture) that is targeted toward the general public and *EGAO* (related to the Japanese language) are published as periodicals. They serve as PR materials for the Center's programs, and they are enjoying great popularity. Additionally, with the opening of the website, their PR effect has expanded further. At the same time, the previously insufficient publicity directed at Japanese natives residing in Indonesia is now being vigorously executed.

(5) Reconsideration of Japanese studies promotion policies
Continued and effective support is extended in the form of aid to a core organization, the Japanese studies department of the graduate school at the University of Indonesia which is the only institution in all of Southeast Asia that offers a doctorate course in Japanese studies. At the same time, the Center is promoting the building of a database on Japanese studies organizations in Indonesia, and looking for measures that cover Japanese studies organizations on top of the University of Indonesia. In these ways, work is being done toward raising the overall standards of Japanese studies in Indonesia.

(6) Program for support of Japanese-language education
This program is not for one-time projects, but it is targeted toward fields that require continued aid. Thus it is carried out with the idea firmly in mind of i) aid to Japanese-language education in the form of coverage not only for core organizations in all regions; ii) repletion of the various teacher training programs sponsored by the Center; iii) continuation and repletion of high school Japanese-language teacher training under joint sponsorship with the Indonesian national education bureau; iv) repletion of training for university professors; and v) strengthening of aid to the activities of all types of research organizations, including Japanese-language teachers' societies, and high school Japanese-language teachers' groups.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

(Receiving of Headquarters Programs)

Kiyoko Yasui Storytelling Workshop (September 3–18, 2002, a total of 7 cities, including Jakarta, Bandung, Yogyakarta, Klaten, Solok, Bangkalan, and Makassar)

This workshop on storytelling was held in seven Indonesian cities, led by Kiyoko Yasui based on her experience in such activities as being part of a storytelling caravan at the refugee camp of the Thai Monk tribe. It was carried out under the joint sponsorship of local cultural groups located in those cities, and it consisted of both workshops for people involved concerning the way to read stories out loud and storytelling performances for local children. The performances utilized both picture books from which stories were read, and a panel theater (a method of storytelling that uses cut-out cardboard characters attached to a white sheet serving as a background), and they were extremely popular with the children who attended.

An exhibition of contemporary Japanese crafts—Thoughts on Materials and Shapes (June 14 through July 12, 2002, Jakarta, plus a workshop held in Bandung)

This was a large-scale exhibition that was held under the joint sponsorship of the Foundation Headquarters Exhibition Division and the Indonesia National Museum. It introduced the contemporary crafts of Japan through the presentation of 61 works by 18 craftsmen in a broad range of genres, including ceramics, glass, lacquer, bamboo, dyeing, and metalwork. In conjunction with this crafts exhibition, ceramics and glass workshops were held for local young contemporary artists in Bandung, with two of the artists whose works were displayed in the exhibition serving as instructors.

(Center Programs)

Japanese-language correspondence course for Japanese-language teachers in high schools (July 2002 through June 2003, under joint sponsorship with the national education bureau of Indonesia)

As of this time two-week teacher training sessions have been conducted under joint sponsorship with the national education bureau of Indonesia (in three regions per year) and it has been proven extremely difficult to raise the Japanese-language working knowledge of teachers up to the level necessary for holding classes since their proficiency is very low. In addition, the lack of sufficient Japanese-language working knowledge makes it difficult for them to even comprehend the training on teaching methods, making it impossible to achieve sufficient results in the majority of cases. Under these circumstances, provision of opportunities for continued training for enhancement of Japanese-language working knowledge is necessary. Also due to the situation wherein there is a large number of teachers needing Japanese-language training, it is thought that programs capable of supporting independent Japanese-language training for such teachers are necessary. Based upon this realization, a test program for correspondence education was initiated, with the state of North Sulawesi as a model region since it is thought that the level of Japanese-language teachers in high schools on the remote islands and the rest of this region is low compared with other parts of the nation. Course 1 (six months) was administered to 11 teachers who had insufficient comprehension of the first half of the elementary-level Japanese. Course 2 (six months) covering the second half of the elementary level was administered to six teachers who had passed Course 1 and five additional participants. In the future, it is intended for an evaluation of the program to be carried out and further administer the course in a different region.

East Timor Industrial Exposition (a program held in conjunction with the East Timor independence commemorative ceremony: May 16–23, 2002, Dili, East Timor)

East Timor gained independence on May 20, 2002. This industrial exposition was given as part of the celebrations related to the holding of the commemorative ceremony, and, in response to a request from the Embassy of Japan in Indonesia, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) participated jointly as one Japanese mission with a single booth for introducing the activities of the three groups. The Center distributed

materials relating to introducing the contents of the activities of the Japan Foundation, screened of videos introducing Japanese culture (related to traditional culture and the contemporary lifestyle of the Japanese people), and also got the employees of JICA and JETRO to give demonstrations of origami and traditional toys for the general population of East Timor. Particularly high praise was given to the origami demonstration that was given four times each day, with around 20 people participating in the actual experience of folding origami figures. Around 40 people, including spectators, gathered for each holding of the demonstration.

THAILAND
The Japan Cultural Center, Bangkok

1. Overview

In the midst of an overwhelming majority by opposition parties in the congress, Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra reorganized government agencies and reshuffled the Cabinet in October 2002. In terms of culture, the integration of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of University Affairs and the establishment of a Ministry of Culture attracted attention. The newly established Ministry of Culture is expected to contain a contemporary arts office, and there are great expectations for it to make a large contribution to the promotion of Thai culture.

In the field of economics, preparation of a base for economic development is underway, as can be seen in the purchase of rolling stock for the Bangkok subway that is slated to open during fiscal 2004 and initiation of construction of the terminal building of the new Suwannaphum Airport slated to open during fiscal 2005.

On the cultural scene, the 2003 Bangkok International Film Festival organized by the Tourism Authority of Thailand on a far larger scale than ever before attracted intense attention.

In addition, the deaths one after another in April of Thanpuying Niramol Suriyasat, the famed entrepreneur of Toshiba Thailand Co., Ltd. who had an understanding of culture, and Assistant Professor Damrong Wongse-uppraj, Thai's national artist and a former Foundation fellow.

In all other areas, remarkable advance was made by Thailand into the international scene. Attention was also attracted by the appointment of former Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Supachai Panitchpakdi as Director-General of the WTO office, and the rising to 16th position in the world rankings by the tennis player Paradorn Srichaphan. In addition, Thai orchestra conductor Bundit Ungrangsee won first place at the renowned Maazel/Vilar Conductors' Competition in New York. The film "Blissfully Yours" directed by Apichatpong Weerasethakul was also a focus of attention when it won the jury prize in the "Un Certain Regard" category at the Cannes Film Festival, and "Mon-rak Transistor" directed by Pen-ek Rattanaruang was selected for screening during the "director's week."

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

In celebration of the birth of Her Imperial Highness Princess Aiko in December 2001, two

elephants were given as presents to Japan from Thailand and a receiving ceremony was held in Japan in October.

The Japanology section of the literature department of Chulalonqkorn University announced that it was accepting only applicants who took the entrance exam in Japanese in May 2003. Thus great expectations are held for a considerable rise in the Japanese language level among graduates of this section in the future.

In recent years, exchange between Japan and Thailand has shown great vigor. In Thailand, during fiscal 2002, there was a remarkable number of exchange programs between universities, including such events as an exchange exhibition of works by students of Tama Arts University and Silpakorn University, an Aichi Prefectural University of Fine Arts and Music art exhibition (both of the above at Silpakorn University), and a Tokoha Gakuen University art exhibition (at the Rajabhat Institute Suan Dusit). Also, the Senzoku Gakuen College orchestra gave a concert at the Thai Cultural Center. On the other hand, in terms of programs from Thailand to Japan, the Bangkok Symphony Orchestra (BSO) gave the opening concert in the music festival sponsored by Japan's Agency for Cultural Affairs in September, and, on the drama scene, three actors from Thailand participated in the Hirosaki Gekijo production of "Indian Summer."

In addition, a Thai-language translation of Koji Suzuki's *The Ring*, popular among the young people of Japan, was published and served as the forerunner of a contemporary Japanese novel boom in Thailand.

Vigorous activity continues in the field of exchange between Japan and Thailand, and The Old Japan Students' Association, Thailand (OJSAT) that celebrated its 50th anniversary last year was awarded the Japan Foundation Special Prize for 2002.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Center, Bangkok

<Activity Policies>

As explained above cultural exchange between Japan and Thailand has taken on added vigor, and the Center works with the idea in mind that it will be necessary to develop programs that appeal to not only people who are knowledgeable about Japan, but also an increasingly broader spectrum of the public. The following are the activities carried out by the Center based upon both its policies of the past and this new consciousness.

- The Center provides opportunities for the presentation of the results of research carried out in Japan from the viewpoint that former Japan Foundation fellows are valuable personnel as a group that is knowledgeable about Japan, for the purpose of further increasing the effect of the Center's programs.
- Interest in Japan is rising not only in Bangkok, but also among the younger generation about the other regions of Thailand. Thus, active efforts are being made to develop all types of programs for people in the regions.
- The Center served an intermediary function by extending cooperation in provision of information on Japan-Thailand cultural exchange and related activities.
- In Thailand, government-related organizations and NGOs contribute vigorously to society,

and the Center extended cooperation to such NGOs from the viewpoint of encouraging intellectual exchange.

- The nurturing of avant-garde arts activities in Thailand is considered important for the creation of a base for exchange between Japan and Thailand. Thus, aid was extended to arts activities in Thailand.
- Continued aid was extended for intermediate-level Japanese-language education, as well as for the activities of the Japanese-language teachers' societies of the various regions that have recently taken on added vigor.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

"Fake Me"—an exhibition of works by Montri Toemsombat (October 11–31, 2002, art gallery of the Japan Cultural Center, Bangkok)

This exhibition was given as a homecoming event by Montri Toemsombat who received a fellowship through the Japan Foundation Fellowship Program (Artists) and resided in the city of Fukuoka during fiscal 2001.

The gallery floor covered with green tin roofing with a Bonsai made of entangled barbed-wire on it gave the impression of inorganic matter, while at the same time, a small house with shocking pink fake fur interior impressed the viewer with strange warmth. A video camera was installed inside the small house, and images of a musician whose body was wrapped entirely in bandages playing a violin were shown on the monitor. This exhibition gave visitors an almost painful sense of tension and provided a strange illusion. It exerted a powerful impact on both Thai people involved in the arts as well as foreign journalists, and it was reviewed in a large number of art magazines.

Montri's reputation subsequently spread to various foreign countries from which he received numerous invitations to participate in all types of international exhibitions. Thus, through his invitiation to Japan in the Japan Foundation Fellowship Prorgam and the holding of this exhibition, he became known as the Thai artist most knowledgeable about Japan, and he is continuing vigorous activities toward exchange with Japan and other foreign countries.

The "Fake Me" Exhibition

Lao book reading encouragement activities and workshops for nurturing writers and editors (September 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003, Vientiane, Laos)

The Center exerts efforts toward the carrying out of cultural exchange programs in not only Thailand but also neighboring countries. One example in fiscal 2002 was the extension of aid for carrying out this project by the Shanti Volunteer Association and the National Library of Laos as part of the programs of the Asia Center for the purpose of promoting joint productions under plans

drawn up by the Center for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding within the Asian region and solving commonly held problems.

Laotian writer's workshop in Bangkok

In Laos, the lack of books in the Lao language is a serious problem. Since it is thought that the basic cause lies in the fact that books of sufficient quality corresponding to their price are not published and that books do not sell in Laos, this project was initiated in January 2003 in the form of five workshops for the nurturing of Laotian writers, illustrators, and editors. In the first workshop, 46 writers and book illustrators participated and attended a lecture on theoretical methods for writing books. The aim was to eventually lead to the result of actual publication of books.

Conference for exchange of information among advanced and intermediate level education organizations (February 28, 2003, the Japan Foundation Bangkok Language Center (BLC))

During the past several years, even in the realm of intermediate level education organizations, numerous Thai schools have begun to teach Japanese, and the number of students who have studied the Japanese language in intermediate education organizations and continue their studies in advanced education organizations is on the increase. At the same time, there is lack of knowledge among advanced education organizations about the realities of the curricula that those students entering advanced education organizations from intermediate education organizations have followed. Since the selection methods for being admitted to university from intermediate education organizations is different for every Japanese-language departments at the various universities, it is almost impossible to give proper guidance to such students on how to advance their studies. As a result, many voices are being raised concerning the lack of mutual information.

It was for this reason that a conference for information exchange was held with the participation of four representatives from universities that offer a major in Japanese language and six representatives from intermediate education organizations that carry out Japanese-language education. On the day of the conference, concrete discussions were held centered on information concerning the curricula and entrance exams of the various organizations, as a result of which all the participants expressed high praise for providing a significant venue for exchange of information. Minutes of the conference were collated as reference materials and distributed to the Japanese-language education organizations throughout Thailand.

MALAYSIA
The Japan Cultural Centre, Kuala Lumpur (Pusat Kebudayaan Jepun)

1. Overview

During fiscal 2002, the international economic situation remained in a weakened stagnation, but according to the economic report published by the Malaysian Ministry of Finance, the nation's GDP has grown by more than 4%. The deficit amount of the federal government increased slightly from 18.422 billion ringgit in fiscal 2001 to 20.253 billion ringgit in fiscal 2002. However, the international revenue and expenditure credit balance increased from 3.662 billion ringgit in fiscal 2001 to 14.191 billion ringgit in fiscal 2002. A comparison of the indices of the Kuala Lumpur stock market at the end of August reveals a rise in the comprehensive share index from 687.16 in fiscal 2001 to 711.36 in fiscal 2002, and in the market capitalization as well there was a large increase from 466.11 billion ringgit in fiscal 2001 to 529.53 billion ringgit in fiscal 2002. In terms of the per capita income as well, there was a nominal increase of 6.3% over the previous year to 13,683 ringgit.

In fiscal 2002, Malaysia solidified its international reputation as a leader among the countries of ASEAN and the Islamic nations in the fields of economics, society, and international exchange. During fiscal 2002, the number of foreign visitors to Malaysia showed a decrease of 5.8% from the previous year, but the concrete number of 12 million people can serve as a yardstick for the trends in this area.

Also, according to the *2002 Malaysia Living Standards Report* published by the Economic Planning Unit of the Malaysian Prime Minister's Department, during the 11 years from 1990 to 2000, the nation's living standard rose steadily. The indices established as subjects of the survey consisted of the 11 areas of income distribution, work life, transport and communications, health and hygiene, education, provision of housing, environment, home life, participation in society, public security, and culture and leisure. Taking the 1990 index as 100.0 points, an increase of 8.4 points was seen for the fiscal 2000 index of 108.4. The increase was particularly marked for work life with 19.13 points and provision of housing with 16.32 points. However, public security showed a worsening by 16 points, leaving this area as a problem to be addressed in the future.

On June 22, 2002, Prime Minister Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad who had headed the nation's government for more than 21 years officially announced his retirement for October 2003. Thus fiscal 2002 will be remembered as the countdown year for the end of the Mahathir era.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

Fiscal 2002 was also the year during which Japan moved from second place as a major trade partner with Malaysia to third place behind Singapore. However, based upon the Malaysian Look East policy, the relationship between the two countries became firmly established even in terms of programs for cultural exchange. Since the introduction of the Look East policy, the sum total from fiscal 1984 to March 2003 who graduated from the University of Malaya preparatory education

course and advanced to Japanese universities came to 2,098 students, and 2,153 students graduated from the University of Technology Malaysia preparatory education course to advance to specialist schools in Japan. Concerning fiscal 2002, visas were issued to a total of 2,002 Malaysian university students for study in Japan, including those who completed the preparatory education courses at these Malaysian universities. In terms of culture and education this stands as proof positive of the long-term maintenance of a cooperative relationship between the two countries.

The Ministry of Culture, Arts and Tourism, Malaysia, continued to co-sponsor with the Embassy of Japan in Malaysia and the Japan Foundation Japan Cultural Centre, Kuala Lumpur, the Japan festival, which has become an annual event, and the Bon dance competition held in conjunction with this festival attracted around 40,000 participants in fiscal 2002.

In celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Look East policy, an international conference entitled "Malaysia's Look East Policy: Challenges and Contributions" was held in April 2002 under joint sponsorship with the Embassy of Japan and the Malaysian government. The 20 years of the Look East policy have elicited high praise, while at the same time, despite recognizing the problems that have built up, it was confirmed that Japan and Malaysia will continue vigorous cooperation in the future toward the solution of these problems with eyes set firmly on the new age.

In addition, an accepted degree confirmation list of 46 overseas universities was published by the Malaysian government as part of the government policy for calling back Malaysian university students studying abroad. In terms of Japan, it should be noted here that a total of 240 degrees were from 80 universities were authorized.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Centre, Kuala Lumpur

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Dumb Type performance tour (June 28 & 29, 2002, National Theatre of Malaysia)

The performance group Dumb Type that enjoys high praise for its radical pioneering of audio-visual expression performed its "Memorandum" at the National Theatre of Malaysia. This was a joint production by the Japan Cultural Centre, Kuala Lumpur and the National Theatre, that also received the cooperation of the Embassy of Japan in Malaysia.

The performances were given as the opening event of the annual Japan Festival in Malaysia, with Ambassador Masaki Konishi and Dato' Paduka Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, Minister of Culture, Arts and Tourism in attendance. This is the first time for Dumb Type to give performances in Southeast Asia, and its pioneering of multi-media expression served as a strong stimulus to local people related to the arts.

From the planning stages, preparations were made for performances in Singapore as well under close collaboration with the National Arts Council, Singapore (for participation in the Singapore Arts Festival that is held every year in June), and it was due to this plan that it was possible to realize the Kuala Lumpur tour as well. The Foundation intends to seek for more tie-ups with overseas organizations of this type in the future.

Contemporary Performing Arts Workshop by Oriza Hirata (February 24–28, 2003, National Arts Academy)

Oriza Hirata and the theater workshop participants

Oriza Hirata, director of the theatre company "Seinen Dan," gave a workshop for a total of 20 students of the Malaysian National Arts Academy and the University of Technology MARA as part of the Southeast Asia Touring Workshop of the international arts joint production program sponsored by the Performing Arts Division. In addition, a recital was given by the students who participated in the workshop on the final day, February 28, at the Petronas Gallery. Following the recital, a talk session was held between Dr. Hatta Azad Khan, Director General of Istana Budaya, and Oriza Hirata for the purpose of providing a deeper understanding of the aims and contents of the workshop.

Planned by Oriza Hirata to skillfully draw out continous interest of the participants, the workshop was elicited high praise from both the participants and people involved in theater who attended as observers. It is hoped that this workshop will serve as an impetus toward the carving out of a long-term relationship in the future.

A Japanese-language education seminar (March 22 & 23, 2003, The Japan Foundation Kuala Lumpur Language Centre)

This seminar was carried out under the theme "Considering Evaluation and Methods for Evaluation" with Professor Kyoko Murakami of the exchange student center of Nagoya University and Associate Professor Masashi Negishi of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in attendance as keynote lecturers. Also, eight sectional meetings were held, and the evaluation methods used at the various educational organizations in Malaysia were presented by their Japanese-language teachers. In addition, a session was held on the final day for presentation of the present situation at and the problems faced by the various educational organizations to provide an opportunity for exchange of information among the participating teachers.

In response to the keynote lecturers, vigorous questions and answers were exchanged due to the fact that the majority of the teachers have trouble finding appropriate evaluation methods. This was the first time that sectional meetings were held, and as a consequence it was realized that there were problems among the many teachers who were reluctant to present their reports in front of other people. However, it is thought that it was an extremely effective means for nurturing a stance toward independent involvement by the various teachers, providing grounds for it being continued in the future. Due to the fact that this seminar sponsored by the Japan Foundation Kuala Lumpur Language Centre is the sole opportunity for Malaysian Japanese-language teachers to gather together in one place, there is a desire to continue carrying out this program in the future for the purpose of providing an opportunity for not only obtaining

knowledge, but also for mutual exchange of information among the teachers and the formulation of a network.

THE PHILIPPINES
Manila Office

1. Overview

During fiscal 2002, due to the strong opposition against the foundation of the administration of President Arroyo, who took office in the previous year, making it impossible for the administration to establish itself firmly, President Arroyo announced at the end of the year that she will not enter the race in the presidential election of 2004. The Arroyo regime did indeed demonstrate the desire to solve the public security problem, but it was unable to dispel the opposition of such anti-government factions as the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), and frequent bombing incidents continued to occur in and around the capital city of Manila.

The actual economic growth ratio reached 4.6%, a figure very close to the predictions of the government. Due to the worldwide cooling in investments, however, it is pointed out that such structural problems as the high unemployment ratio, the burgeoning financial deficit, and the graft among government officials still remain unsolved in the background of the apparently favorable Philippine economic climate.

In terms of foreign diplomacy, the American intention to provide thoroughgoing cooperation in anti-terrorism activity was made clear and joint military training was carried out on Basilan Island, creating a situation in which the American military is participating in the cleanup operation of the domestic anti-government forces.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

In February and March, the annual Philippines-Japan Festival was held. Fiscal 2003 was also designated as the ASEAN-Japan Exchange Year, and as the Philippines was given the responsibility for related events during February, a broad variety of programs was carried out. The University of the Philippines theater company DULAANG UP performed the Kabuki play "Kanjincho" under the guidance of a Japanese specialist. The result was a full-fledged Kabuki performance that was given in both Japanese and Tagalog. A group of students of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies gave performances of traditional Philippine dance not only in and around the capital but also in regional cities for promotion of exchange among the young people of both countries.

During September, the first experimental Philippine version of the official information processing examination "Japanese IT Standards Examination Philippines (JITSE-Phil)" was administered. People who passed this exam are considered to have an equal level of ability to those who have passed the Japanese "official information processing examination." A total of 719 employees of Japanese enterprises sat for the exam and 38 passed, bringing the success ratio to

5.3%. Great expectations are held for native Philippine IT technicians, and further development of Japanese-language education in this field is predicted.

3. Activities of the Manila Office

<Activity Policies>

The number of people entering Japan from the Philippines is the greatest of all the countries of Southeast Asia, and the following points are stressed in the attempt to deepen mutual understanding in the context of the resulting close relationship between Japan and the Philippines and to form a mutually positive impression of each other.

- Efforts are exerted toward including response to new needs in considerations for provision of support to Japanese-language education centered on nurturing of Philippine natives as Japanese-language teachers.
- Efforts are made to introduce Japanese culture on a comprehensive level appealing to the younger generations and toward more in-depth joint productions and exchange by both Japan and the Philippines in the field of stage arts.
- Efforts are made toward the carrying out of programs utilizing Japanese studies and Asia Center programs that take into consideration promotion of exchange with the entire Southeast Asia region in a broad range of fields.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

A concert tour by Shigeko Suzuki entitled "Presence: Musika Para sa Puso at Damdamin" (February 12 & 13, 2003, Philippine Culture Center, Pasay)

This was a two-day series of concerts given at the Philippine Culture Center on February 12 & 13 by vocalist Shigeko Suzuki and four band members (Kazuki Watanabe, Yoshiteru Ito, Toyoji Kuriyama, and Noriaki Kobayashi) as the opening event for the Philippines-Japan Festival 2003. (The concert on February 12 was given immediately after the opening ceremony of the Philippines-Japan Festival.) Shigeko Suzuki sang such popular songs as "Colors of the Wind," "Tears in Heaven" and "Black Bird," as well as such Japanese songs as "Furusato" and "My Grandfather's Clock," and some of her own original compositions. A total of 300 people attended on the first day and 380 on the second day.

In the midst of the numerous highly expressive local singers, Shigeko Suzuki's unique style gave her audiences a fresh impression, making it truly in line with the title of her concert "Musika Para sa Puso at Damdamin" (meaning "music that permeates deep into the heart" in Tagalog). In addition, the high level of the performances of the band members on guitar, piano, bass, and percussion enjoyed high praise from the audiences.

Pappa Tarahumara Dance Workshop (December 6–8, 2002, Philippine Culture Center, Pasay)

Three members (Hiroshi Koike, Sachiko Shirai, and Mao Arata) of the Pappa Tarahumara that creates new stage works transcending the genres of dance, drama, art, and music were invited to carry out workshops for Philippine dancers and actors.

The workshop was not limited to the learning of dance technique, but went through the process of creating a work that brought to life the individuality of each of the participants. Thus it appears that the participants were able to experience a new facet of stage art different from that in which they are normally involved.

Japanese Film Festival (September 3–20, 2002, in and around the capital city of Manila; November 14–22, 2002, the cities of Baguio and Vigan; February 26 through March 21, 2003, in and around the capital city of Manila)

During the first half of fiscal 2002, six comparatively new films were screened under the theme of "Life, Love, Laughter". They were "Nabbie's Love" (directed by Yuji Nakae), "Adrenaline Drive" (directed by Shinobu Yaguchi), "Sing Your Heart Out" (directed by Kazuyuki Izutsu), "Tomorrow" (directed by Kazuo Kuroki), and "Osaka Story" (directed by Jun Ichikawa) and "Watashi wo Ski ni Tsuretette" (directed by Yasuo Baba). Reflecting the preference for comedy of the Philippine people, huge audiences gathered for the screenings. During September, screenings were held in and around the capital city of Manila, and during November, they were screened in the Northern Luzon cities of Baguio and Vigan as an outreach program.

During the latter half of fiscal 2002, six films ("Cure", Charisma", "Serpent's Path," "Ningen Gokaku," "Barren Illusion" and "Katte ni Shiyagare!! Godatsu Keikaku") by internationally renowned director Kiyoshi Kurosawa were screened as part of the Philippines-Japan Festival 2003.

South Asia

Overview

During fiscal 2002, the total amount expended on programs for South Asia was ¥433.29 million. A breakdown of this figure by country reveals that the greatest amount of around ¥230.34 million was spent on India, with Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Pakistan following in that order. In terms of fields, programs for Japanese-language education, personnel exchange (including dispatches and invitations to Japan), and Asia Center programs made up the main pillar of expenditures for this region.

Since fiscal 2002 marked the 50th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations by Japan with India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, and the 30th with Bangladesh, a large variety of commemorative programs were carried out both in Japan and in these countries for the purpose of promoting mutual understanding.

Tours were made of the regional cities of South Asia by a wadaiko group called Yamato that carried out joint concerts with local traditional drummers in all the areas visited. Also, a performance tour of the same area was carried out by the Fusanosuke Kondo Group. In addition, an exhibition of Japanese dolls and a Japanese film festival were toured in the same area.

In Japan, groups of musicians and folk music scholars from three Southeast Asian countries (India, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan) were invited to give concerts and seminars. The Sri Lanka Film Festival was held with the attendance of film director Lester James Peries and his wife, and

huge crowds attended all screenings. The India Film Festival also attracted huge audiences. An invitation to Japan was extended to the Pakistani woman poet Kishwar Naheed to give a lecture for the Takeshi Kaiko Memorial Asian Writers' Lecture Series.

In the field of intellectual exchange, such projects as the Asia Leadership Programs, a round-table discussion by research organizations in China and India, and an Indo-Japan Writers' Caravan were carried out.

Overseas Office Reports

INDIA
The New Delhi Office

1. Overview

During fiscal 2002, while the massacre of numerous women and children by an extremist group occurred in the states of Jammu and Kashmir in May and the India-Pakistan national boundary border transgression terrorism has caused a heightening of political tension between the two countries, negotiations with other countries have proved fruitful, and there has been a general subsequent movement toward easing of tension. During September and October, overall success was achieved in the elections for the assemblies of both states, and during the middle of October, the decision was made by both India and Pakistan to withdraw all military troops stationed in their mutual national border areas.

Concerning India's economic growth, while it is maintaining a comparatively high growth ratio in the context of the overall world economy, that same economic growth ratio tends to be influenced by the agriculture industry where the volume of harvest is set by the amount of rainfall during the annual monsoon season, so it cannot be said to be absolutely stable. During fiscal 2002, while, on the one hand, the growth ratio in the mining industry was higher than that of the previous year, due to the small amount of rainfall during the monsoon season, the volume of agricultural produce dropped, bringing the actual GDP growth ratio down to 4.3%, the lowest it has been since the economic crisis of fiscal 1991.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

Fiscal 2002 marked the 50th year of Indo-Japan Diplomatic Relations, and numerous commemorative programs were carried out in the cities of India throughout the entire year. As a result, there was interest in Japanese culture, that had been formerly limited to a small number of people with specified interest in Japan and people involved in culture, engendered among the general urban populace.

In the field of theater, the Hindi theater company of the Osaka University of Foreign Studies was awarded the Indian National Award for its five years of activities since its founding, and in spite of its being an amateur theater company, it succeeded in becoming a participant in the 2002 Bharat Rang Mahotsava, an all-India theater festival.

In terms of Japanese-language education on the university level, centered on the University of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University as core organizations, such regional universities as Banaras Hindu University, Vishva Bharati University, Pune University and Bangalore University also carry out Japanese-language education, all of which enjoy great popularity among both students and the general public. In recent years, the Indian IT industry is prospering, and economic relations with Japan have deepened. In this context, the demand for Japanese-language proficiency is on the rise, demonstrated by the rise in the number of people sitting for the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test that was administered throughout India in December 2002 to 3,196, a nearly 1.5-fold increase over the 2,117 of fiscal 2001.

3. Activities of the New Delhi Office

<Activity Policies>

In India, where the population exceeds the one billion mark, programs are developed under the following five activity policies centered around the big cities in such areas as Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, and Bangalore with the target focused on the elite class that has great influence on both the international and domestic scenes, the middle class, and the younger generation that will become the standard bearers of the next generation.

- Strengthening of intellectual and general public exchanges
- Responding effectively to the increasing demand for Japanese-language education
- Formulating an image of Japan that maintains a good balance between traditional and contemporary elements
- Strengthening of audio-visual media exchange through the screening of films, etc.
- Expansion of regional and other targets for carrying out of programs

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Concerts by the wadaiko group Yamato (April 29, 2002, Taj Palace Hotel; April 30, 2002, Shri Fort Auditorium, Delhi, and a regional tour to Chennai and Kolkata)

Concerts were given in Chennai, Kolkata, and Delhi as part of the South Asia Tour. In Delhi, a concert was also given on April 29, as part of the ceremony in commemoration of the 50th year of Indo-Japan Diplomatic Relations. Also in the South Indian city of Madurai, a workshop was held in conjunction with a local traditional percussion group and a joint session was carried

A concert by the wadaiko group Yamato

out in front of a general audience.

In all the cities where concerts were given, record-breaking audiences gathered and great praise was received, contributing to the overwhelming success as the main event of the ceremony in commemoration of the 50th year of Indo-Japan Diplomatic Relations. Following the carrying out of the program, the concerts became the subject of conversation among large numbers of people, as a result of which it can be said that it has already entered the realm of a legendary tour.

Japan Week (October 23–29, 2002, India Habitat Centre, Delhi)

The Japan Week was carried out in celebration of the 50th year of Indo-Japan Diplomatic Relations for the purpose of comprehensive and intensive introduction of Japanese culture, under the joint sponsorship of the Embassy of Japan in India, the Japanese Association Delhi, and the Japan Foundation New Delhi Office. Alongside numerous self-initiated programs of the various areas, the Japan Foundation obtained the cooperation of various local groups to carry out such sponsorship and aid programs as performances by "Monju no Chie Netsu," an Indo-Japanese literature exchange symposium, and a Japanese film festival. In addition, the Japanese Association Delhi held participatory workshops in tea ceremony and origami, and during the same period, it published a *Collection of Essays in commemoration of the 50th year of Indo-Japan Diplomatic Relations.*

As always, the sponsorship and aid programs of the Japan Foundation cast a spell on numerous fans of Japanese culture, and in addition, through the various workshops and demonstrations with handmade works participated in by the members of the Japanese Association Delhi, a rare opportunity was provided for the general citizens of both Japan and India to meet face-to-face in their exchange activities, resulting in a significant and large achievement.

Fusanosuke Kondo Blues Concert (October 28, 2002, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, and a regional tour in Mumbai)

This was a concert tour of the group called The Place that is headed by blues musician Fusanosuke Kondo. Alongside of standard American blues pieces, the program was also supplemented by the introduction of popular Japanese songs.

The high quality of the performance of these veteran Japanese musicians fascinated the Indian audiences with their overwhelming power. In Delhi, since the concert was targeted on students who are fond of popular music, it was given as a joint project with the Indian Institute of Technology, but an unexpectedly huge audience of more than 2,000 people gathered, making this an appropriate event for commemoration of the 50th year of Indo-Japan Diplomatic Relations.

Oceania

Overview

The total expenditure on Japan Foundation programs for Oceania during fiscal 2002 was around ¥352.31 million, the majority of which was spent on programs for Japanese-language education, followed by Japanese studies and personnel-exchange programs for the extending of invitations to Japan and dispatch of people overseas.

The number of students of the Japanese language in Australia has exceeded 300,000, putting it in 2nd place among all the countries of the world, and it has gone over the 40,000 mark in New Zealand as well, putting it in 7th place. These numbers consist mainly of students of organizations of elementary and intermediate education (according to a Japan Foundation survey made in fiscal 1998), demonstrating the intensity of the background of interest in Japanese culture. On the other hand, one of the Asian-language education programs of the federal government was canceled at the end of 2002. Comprehensive support for Japanese-language education in Australia and New Zealand is carried out in the form of the dispatch of Japanese-language advisors to the education ministries of the various states, programs for teacher training, and the various types of programs of the Japan Cultural Centre, Sydney.

Also, in the island countries of Oceania as well, the number of Japanese-language students is on the increase in relation to economics and tourism, and support is extended, centered on the donation of Japanese-language teaching materials, the Japanese speech contest support program, the training of Japanese-language teachers, and the Japanese-language Training Program for Specialists such as diplomats.

In addition, in Australia and New Zealand where Japanese studies are being carried out at advanced education organizations, such programs as fellowships are carried out to nurture researchers, and to extend aid for the support program for seminars and conferences furthering Japanese studies, and it is through these programs that the strengthening of exchange and a network among researchers is promoted.

In the field of arts exchange, aid was extended for the 13th Biennale of Sydney and the Asia-Pacific Triennial of Contemporary Art (ART 2002) that were held in Australia, and cooperation was extended to the holding of such film festivals as the Melbourne International Film Festival, the Brisbane International Film Festival, and JAPANIME 2, and touring screenings of Japanese films were sent to six cities in Australia, all of which received high praise. In addition, the exhibition "Contemporary Japanese Architecture 1985–1996" was toured in New Zealand.

At the Japan Foundation Asia Center, programs are being developed for cooperation in the expansion of exchange among the countries of Oceania and Asia and the building of a network. During fiscal 2002, aid was extended for the "Asia-Oceania Forum: Seeking After the Stance for a Social and Cultural Viewpoint in the Field of Environmental Education" that was sponsored by the linguistics and comparative culture department of the University of Queensland.

Overseas Office Reports

AUSTRALIA
The Japan Cultural Centre, Sydney

1. Overview

On October 12, 2002, a terrorist bombing incident occurred on Bali island in Indonesia that took the lives of over 80 Australian victims. The Howard administration immediately set out to investigate the incidents, demonstrating a stance toward carrying out a persistent battle against international terrorist activities. The basic line of Australia's diplomacy is to aim for security in the Asia-Oceania region on the basis of an allied relationship with America. This incident served to further promote a clear direction toward placing importance upon alignment with the United States that was advocated by the Howard administration that had just been reelected for its third consecutive term in the previous year with this as the firm basis of its political platform. Australia also took an active role of participation in the attack on Iraq in March 2003.

Concerning its relationship with Asia, one of the major political policy problems continued to be the necessity for deepening Australia's relationship with Asia in a broad range of areas including not only economics, but also politics and security. In February 2003, an FTA was signed with Singapore, and Australia actively participated in such regional multi-nation framework activities as APEC, an ASEAN Regional Forum, and an ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference (PMC). Also, in recent years, Australia has steadily deepened its relationship with China, centered around the fields of economics and trade. This fiscal year as well, in August 2002, an Australian enterprise venture made a successful bid on the liquefied natural gas supply project of China's Guangdong Province, and in the following month of September, Li Peng, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (and former prime minister), made an official visit to Australia during which he made an appeal for further development of the Sino-Australian relationship.

Concerning Australia's relationship with Japan, Japan is not only Australia's biggest trade partner, but against the background of the broad common profit elements of regional political stability and maintenance and strengthening of the multi-faceted trade system as well, a broad-ranging and close relationship is being maintained. Upon the occasion of his official visit to Australia in May 2002, Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi came to an agreement with Prime Minister John Howard concerning the building of a "Australia-Japan Creative Partnership." Aside from the Australia-Japan Joint Business Conference that was held in Sydney in October of the same year, in the following month of November, an "Australia-Japan Conference for a Creative Partnership" was held in Tokyo. In addition, Their Imperial Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess made an official visit to Australia in December.

Australia's domestic economy realized high economic growth for an extremely long time beginning in fiscal 1992. During fiscal 2002 as well, on the basis of a bullish tone in individual consumption, steady positive growth was maintained quite favorably in both business and housing investments. On the other hand, under the influence of the rise in food prices due to the drought in

Australia during the summer of 2002, there was fear of a reduction in the number of tourists after the beginning of 2003 due to the attack on Iraq and the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) scare, giving rise to a sense of uncertainty concerning the future.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

In the multi-culturist nation of Australia, cultures that have been brought into the country by immigrants are pulsing with life in daily life, particularly in the large cities. Concerning Japan, most Australians think of it as a "country full of the fragrance of tradition and culture" (96% according to a survey taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1998). Alongside of the group of people who have an interest in the traditional arts of Japan, such areas as Japanese contemporary art, films, and animation are rapidly gaining popularity in recent years, centered on the younger generation. The presence of Japanese creators and works is extremely large in the international art festivals, art exhibitions and film festivals given throughout the nation, including JAPANIME 2 that introduced Japanese animation films (during October and November 2002 in Sydney and Melbourne), all of which attracted huge audiences.

At the same time, foreign language prospers in school education, and in the wake of the government policy for placing importance upon Asian languages, represented by the LOTE (Languages Other Than English) and NALSAS (National Asian Languages and Studies in Australian Schools) programs, the number of students of the Japanese language increased steadily from 180,000 in 1993 to 310,000 in 1998. However, at the end of 2002, the federal government discontinued the NALSAS program that was slated in the beginning to continue until 2006, as a result of which, voices were raised among people involved in Japanese-language education, Japanese studies, and Asian studies expressing concern over the drop in interest of the general populace in the Asian area, including Japan and the retreat of multi-culturist government policies.

Standard bearers for cultural exchange between Japan and Australia are widely diversified. For example, Australia holds third place in the world after the United States and China in the number of sister city relations with Japan by country (99 in 2002). Also, groups have been organized by Australian people themselves who have an interest in such aspects of Japanese traditional culture as flower arranging, tea ceremony, and the martial arts, and in most cases, they strive to promote and disseminate their chosen art. The wadaiko group TaikOz headed by Ian Cleworth and shakuhachi player Riley Lee are representative individuals in this trend. At the same time, there are numerous Japanese artists who are active in Australia whose activities are particularly remarkable in such fields as dance, theatre, film, art, and design. Joint performances between Japanese and Australian artists are also being carried out with great vigor, even to the extent that they carry the banner for a part of the daily life of the multi-cultural society and culture of Australia.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Centre, Sydney

<Activity Policies>

The majority of expenditures of Foundation programs for Australia consists of aid for Japanese-language education and Japanese studies, with stress placed upon such activities as improvement of

teacher training, the promotion of continued courses on the elementary, intermediate, and higher education levels, and the creation of a network between the Centre library and university libraries. In terms of intellectual exchange programs, the major theme is how best to contribute to the cooperative efforts of Japan and Australia toward solving of commonly held problems throughout the entire Asia-Oceania region. Aside from these areas, in the field of art-exchange programs, in order to carry out programs efficiently on a limited budget, the Centre aims for joint sponsorship and cooperation with domestic art and film festivals, as well as utilization of native Japanese artists who are residents of Australia. In addition, the development of programs in the vast nation of Australia requires cooperation with the Embassy of Japan and the consulates of the various regional cities.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

2002 Intensive Seminar for Japanese-Language Teachers (July 8–12, 2002, and January 13–17, 2003, Sydney Language Centre, Sydney)

This Intensive Seminar for Japanese-Language Teachers is held twice every year. In July, the seminar was attended by 24 elementary-level Japanese-language teachers, and in January, by a total of 24 intermediate-level Japanese-language teachers, from all over Australia and New Zealand. The Centre strives to promote understanding of Japan through all types of cultural programs, including enhancement of Japanese-language administration abilities and developmental research on teaching methods and materials.

Rakugo in English (August 2002, Brisbane, Sydney, and Perth)

This was a performance tour to three Australian cities of Rakugo in English (Kakushow Shofukutei, Kaishi Katsura, Asakichi Katsura, and Kazume Hayashiya) that was produced by Kimie Oshima. Rakugo is an art of humor that has a nearly 300-year history of refinement. Kimie Oshima is convinced that its humor is accessible to the entire world, and her efforts were rewarded with a veritable tempest of laughter at all the venues where performances were given.

Rakugo in English

Performance Tour of "The Cat Who Ran" (January 2003, Perth International Festival)

This is an original work of the Japanese theater company Seigei that was presented in an English version by the Barking Gecko Theatre Company that is based in Western Australia, and in which the Centre extended cooperation under its aid program. After a three-week run, it toured a large number of schools. This can be referred as one example of success in promotion of joint productions between Japanese and Australian artists.

North America (U.S.A. & Canada)

Overview

During fiscal 2002, expenditures on programs for North America amounted to around ¥1.54519 billion, representing a huge ratio of the total spent on Foundation programs for the United States, and the amount spent on programs for Canada maintained practically the same ratio as it had in the previous year.

In terms of Japanese studies—related programs, the AAC (American Advisory Committee), the Foundation's counseling organ in the United States, worked for improvement of programs through the carrying out of screenings of applicants and provision of advice. Concerning Canada, programs for extending aid to Japanese studies in joint programs with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada were carried out. During this fiscal year, a new short-term fellowship program was established for the purpose of extending invitations to American and Canadian scholars and research for collecting materials and creating surveys, under which invitations were extended to ten people from United States and two from Canada.

In the field of Japanese-language education, continued support was extended to the nurturing of teachers and researchers and the formulation and strengthening of networks among them.

In the field of introduction of Japanese culture and arts exchange, programs were carried out for the promotion of solidarity and cooperation among local cultural and arts organizations. During fiscal 2002, the Exhibition of Historical Japanese Photographs was held under the joint sponsorship of the Museum of Fine Arts Houston at that museum and at the Cleveland Museum of Art. In addition, the Hiroshi Hori Puppet Company – Lecture Demonstration toured six cities of North America under the program for dispatch for introduction of Japanese culture. Also, under the public solicitation program for America "Performing Arts Japan," aid was extended to performance tours of outstanding Japanese stage arts and joint productions between Japanese and American artists.

In the field of the intellectual exchange program of the Center for Global Partnership, during fiscal 2002, an active approach was made to various outside organizations for initiation of the program style called "Request for Proposal (RFP)" that is aimed at the realization of projects in special fields and forms. During this fiscal year, the focus was trained on the two fields of "life ethics" and "international civil society," and efforts were made toward development of the most effective programs possible.

Also, in the field of regional and grassroots exchange, a program called "Japan Outreach Initiative (JOI)" was established for the purpose of dispatching grassroots exchange coordinators from Japan to regional areas of America that have comparatively few chances to carry out exchange activities with Japan. During fiscal 2002, four coordinators were sent to the southern part of the United States for promotion of understanding of Japan and exchange between Japan and the United States through provision of general information on Japanese culture and contemporary society.

Concerning the US-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON) that served as the executive office in Japan for the Japan Foundation, conferences on such subjects as digital culture were carried out and the multi-media website prototype called "Crosscurrents" ("The

History of Japanese-American Culture: The 50 Postwar Years"), which had been jointly produced by the United States and Japan, was presented.

Overseas Office Reports

CANADA
The Japan Foundation, Toronto (serving as a Japan Cultural Centre)

1. Overview

The GDP growth that had stagnated in the previous year showed an increase to 3.4% during fiscal 2002. The Liberation Party regime of Prime Minister Jean Chretien that is now in its third term in office held a G8 Summit in June at Kananaskis in the State of Alberta. After arousing public opinion over the replacement of Finance Minister Paul Martin who had succeeded in dissolving the accumulated deficit of $42 billion, Prime Minister Chretien himself announced that he will not run in the next party chief elections. In December, overcoming the objection of the Alberta state government that it would exert a shock on the petroleum industry, the Kyoto Protocol was ratified.

Also, it was announced that 18.4% (over half of which reside in the two big cities of Toronto and Vancouver) of the population of the entire nation were born in foreign countries, marking the greatest percentage of the past 70 years. On the other hand, the problem of insufficiency in the systems dealing with the various problems of such new residents and their children, including education in inherited languages, the official language, and vocational training, has been frequently pointed out in the press.

On the cultural scene, the first completely Inuit film in history titled "Atanarjuat" (The Fast Runner) was released and received high praise on the international scene, and it was awarded the Camera d'Or new director's award at the Cannes Film Festival. In October, the novel *Life of Pi* by Montreal writer Yann Martel received the British Booker Prize, making this a year of brilliant activity for Canadian authors in the world of literature as well.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

A broad range of films by such veteran Japanese directors as Takeshi Kitano, Tetsuo Shinohara, Shinya Tsukamoto, Sachi Hamano, Hayao Miyazaki, as well as those by such young Japanese directors as Daisuke Tengan, Hidenori Sugimori, Hiroshi Ando, and Takashi Tsukinoki, were introduced at Canada's three major films festivals in Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver. Attention was also attracted by short films directed by Takashi Ishida and Shiho Kano and a documentary by Seiichi Motohashi. In addition, a retrospective of the films of Akira Kurosawa was shown in various places throughout North America, demonstrating the deep-rooted popularity of this master-director.

In fiscal 2001, the Centre held a full-fledged exhibition entitled "Re-Design: Daily Products of the 21st Century" that was curated by Kenya Hara for the Toronto Design Exchange, an organization

for the promotion of design, and it proved so popular that it was extended to a full two months. Also, at the Power Plant Contemporary Art Gallery, the display of an audio-visual installation entitled "Tokyo Countdown" that was created by Canada's star designer Bruce Mau became the subject of general conversation. Also, works by Takehito Koganezawa were entered in the Montreal Biennale.

In terms of stage arts, performances were given throughout Canada by the Kim Itoh + the Glorious Future and the Ryuzanji Company, and they were given generous coverage by the mass communications media. In the field of music, Eiji Oue conducted the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, and Kaoru Yamamura gave a piano recital as part of the vigorous exchange programs that were carried out during the year.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Toronto

<Activity Policies>

Canada is a gigantic nation that covers an area that is 27 times that of Japan, resulting in great regional differences. It has two official languages, English and French, with French dominating in Québec, while English is commonly spoken in all other regions. Thus, it has a multiculturalism that allows for the coexistence of the large number of ethnic groups with different cultural backgrounds that make up this immigrant nation into which huge numbers of people have immigrated from all parts of the world since the 1970s. As the sole Japan Foundation organ in all of Canada, the Japan Foundation, Toronto exerts concerted efforts toward taking this unique nature of Canada into consideration in order to effect the smooth carrying out of Foundation programs in cooperation with the Japanese embassies and Canadian public organizations, and consulates in the various parts of the country.

Concerning the Special Grants for Japanese Studies in Canada, which is a joint program of Foundation Headquarters and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, the Japan Foundation, Toronto carries out such activities as the establishment of program policies through discussions with Foundation Headquarters. Also, concerning the operation of the program for extending aid to Japanese-language education through the Tanaka Fund Program for Japanese-Language Education, for which the Japanese government donated funds to the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada through Foundation Headquarters, the Japan Foundation, Toronto extends appropriate advice and cooperation to that Association for the purpose of coordinating this program with the unique programs for aid to Japanese-language education of Foundation Headquarters. Concerning the Japan-Canada Fund that the Japanese government donated to the Canada Council for the Arts for the purpose of promoting arts exchange between Canada and Japan, the Japan Foundation, Toronto carried out information exchange for the purpose of achieving solidarity and coordinating its programs with the art-exchange programs of the Japan Foundation.

In addition, the Japan Foundation, Toronto pays particular attention to the deepening of solidarity and cooperation with the organizations related to Canadian culture and arts to the greatest possible extent through the carrying out of programs for arts exchange and for the introduction of culture with the purpose of introducing Japanese culture on the broadest possible scale to the multicultural

nation of Canada. At the same time, in the context of programs for aid to Japanese-language education and Japanese studies, the Japan Foundation, Toronto provides support for the nurturing of next generation Japanese-studies scholars and local Japanese-language teachers, and it also places importance upon providing support for the formulation of all-Canadian networks among teachers, researchers, and librarians who are responsible for materials on Japan.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Performance series of an English version of "Godzilla" (September 17 through October 13, 2002, The Factory Theatre, Toronto)

This performance tour of the contemporary Japanese drama "Godzilla" was introduced in the form of a formal dramatic reading as a joint sponsorship project between the Japan Foundation, Toronto, Foundation Headquarters, and the Crow's Theatre as a fiscal 2000 pilot project of the Performing Arts Division of Foundation Headquarters. It drew audiences numbering 2,266, and attracted so much attention that it was given generous coverage by Canada's three major newspapers and two information periodicals. Also, the project spread out in a diversified manner that included the publication by a Canadian publishing company of a revised translation of the script for performance, and the extending of an invitation to the playwright Yasuhiko Ohashi to participate in the international writer's festival held in Canada.

The actor who played the leading role in "Godzilla" being interviewed by the press

An exhibition of works by Taku Satoh (October 17 through December 14, 2002, The Japan Foundation, Toronto)

The Japan Foundation, Toronto sponsored the holding of "The Invisible Designer: Interrelation of Product and Environment in Design by Taku Satoh" as the 5th project in its Japan Graphic Design Exhibition series. The exhibition was structured around the theme of delving into the possibility of relationships between things and the environment, in the context of which products, printed materials, posters, and audio-visual works by Taku Satoh were displayed. During the run of the exhibition Taku Satoh himself was dispatched to Toronto by Foundation Headquarters for carrying out a total of three lectures and exhibition tours in and around the city of Toronto.

The 15th Annual Conference of the Japan Studies Association of Canada (October 4–6, 2002, University of Calgary, Calgary)

The Annual Conference of the Japan Studies Association of Canada, a national organization of Canadian Japanese studies scholars, was held under the title of "Japan in a Changed World." The meeting received aid from Foundation Headquarters under its program for aid to Japanese studies research and conferences, and it obtained the participation of not only Japanese studies scholars, but

also people involved in the government and business from both Japan and Canada, who presented a total of 29 theses and research reports. During fiscal 2001, a panel was officially added in the field of culture and linguistics, and during the present fiscal year, presentations were made in a broad range of fields, including six related to literature, four to linguistics, eight to business and economics, five to political economics, three to history, two to geography, and one to gender studies.

Administration of the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (December 1, 2002, York University, Toronto and Douglas College, Vancouver)

The cooperation of York University and Douglas College were obtained for administration of the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test, and there was an increase in examinees from 580 in the previous year to 604 in 2002 (238 in Toronto and 366 in Vancouver).

THE UNITED STATES

Overview

The terrorist attacks that occurred in September 2001 shook the very foundations of American life. In his State of the Union address to the nation at the beginning of 2002, President George W. Bush renewed his declaration of the "war on terror," even giving the name of specific countries as the "axis of evil." Subsequently, America continued to take concrete measures and action in accordance with this policy. Symbolic incidents in this context included the declaration of the National Security Strategy of the United States of America (in September 2002) and measures of the Department of Homeland Security (in January 2003), and the beginning of the war against Iraq (in March 2003). It is a fact that the carrying out of these actions was aided by the high support ratio of the American people for the Bush regime, that was clearly manifested in the great number of seats in both the lower and upper houses that were won by the Republican Party in the interim elections of November 2002. However, it cannot be denied that America now faces the difficult problems of the post-war reconstruction of Iraq which are impossible to even predict at present, and the long road toward peace in the Middle East in general.

On the other hand, the American economy, that began to move upward during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2001, continued to move steadily in that overall direction during fiscal 2002. This has been a great help in promotion of the "war on terror" of the Bush administration, but it is also a fact that there has been a sudden worsening in the realm of governmental finances, and there is concern over the possible influence this will have on the future.

The New York Office

1. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

According to a Gallup Poll that was carried out as a joint survey with the *Yomiuri Shimbun* in

September 2002, the percentage of those who stated that the relationship between Japan and America is "good" was 54% in Japan and 66% in the United States. The percentages for the answer that the other country "is trustworthy" were 49% in Japan and 78% in the United States. Thus the ratios in both cases are higher in the United States. This demonstrates that there are extremely amicable feelings toward Japan among the general populace in the United States, and even during fiscal 2002 that began and ended with the "war on terror," these figures appear to be backed up by the number of cultural exchange programs carried out in all parts of the United States by both the Foundation and other private and governmental sponsors. The following is an introduction of some examples.

In the field of art, the Philadelphia Museum of Art held a retrospective exhibition of works by Shiko Munakata, and a group exhibition entitled "First Steps: Emerging Artists from Japan" was held at the PS.1 Contemporary Art Center (New York) that drew attention to the cutting-edge young artists of Japan.

In the field of stage arts, the musical "Pacific Overtures" (New National Theater version) directed by Amon Miyamoto received great praise in both New York and Washington, and Sankai Juku's "Hibiki" and "Macbeth" directed by Yukio Ninagawa were invited to the Next Wave Festival of the Brooklyn Academy of Music (New York). In addition, tours of the United States were made by Dairakudakan (butoh), Mizuto Abura (mime), Hiromitsu Agatsuma (tsugaru shamisen), and Ku Na'uka (contemporary theater), making this a year during which the presence of Japanese stage arts in the United States was on an unprecedented scale.

Director Hayao Miyazaki's animation film "Spirited Away" won an Academy Award, "The Ring," a remake of the Japanese horror movie (original novel by Koji Suzuki) was a huge hit, and English versions of two Japanese manga magazines were published. All of these are incidents that symbolize the intensity of the popularity of Japanese pop culture in the United States.

Before and after the first anniversary of the terrorist attacks on September 11, numerous grassroots level cultural exchange programs were carried out between Japan and the United States.

2. Activities of the New York Office

<Activity Policies>

The New York Office serves as the management office for programs related to Japanese studies, joint Japan-US programs for the introduction of performing arts, and programs for friendly exchange between the United States and Japan. In terms of other Foundation programs, the New York Office is in charge of the area formed by the 37 states situated east of the Rocky Mountains, while the Los Angeles Office is responsible for the other 13 states. In addition, the Los Angeles Office handles all Japanese-language education programs for the entire country.

In the United States, considering that there are great differences in specific social and cultural characteristics in the great metropolises, as well as the regional differences, there is a broad variety of disparate needs for cultural-exchange programs. In order to carry out programs in response to this situation in the United States, the New York Office has obtained the cooperation of overseas governmental agencies and established committees and councils made up of experts in the fields of Japanese studies and Japanese-American performing arts exchange, in its attempt to promote

effective programs that are appropriate to local situations throughout the nation.

Also, due to the increasing diversification of channels for cultural exchange between Japan and the United States, the Office also extends aid and cooperation to such individual education and research organizations as universities, as well as art museums, art centers, and cultural groups such as the Japan-America society. It also supports the carrying out of self-initiated programs with full respect given to the initiative of the people involved in cultural exchange on the American side, and extends aid for the carrying out of other programs for the purpose of formulating a mutually complementary and cooperative relationship with such organizations.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

The Japan Foundation Annual Film Festival (February 6 through March 31, 2003, four universities, including the University of Mississippi)

This is an annual touring screen series sponsored by the New York Office with the cooperation of local universities carried out for the purpose of introducing Japanese culture in areas that have few such opportunities to come into contact with it. During fiscal 2002, it toured four universities in three southern states Mississippi (University of Mississippi), Florida (University of Florida), and North Carolina (East Carolina University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill).

Four films were screened under the theme of "Japan and Its Youth," including "Village of Dreams" (directed by Yoichi Higashi), "Aiko Sweet Sixteen" (directed by Akiyoshi Imazeki), "Bounce Ko Gals" (directed by Masato Harada), and "Kishiwada Bad Boys" (directed by Kazuyuki Izutsu). This provided a valuable opportunity for people who normally have no chance to come into contact with Japanese films, as a result of which all screenings enjoyed high praise, making this an effective program for the introduction of one aspect of contemporary Japanese culture.

Performing Arts Japan (April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003)

This program was carried out for the purpose of introducing the outstanding stage arts of Japan to not only such large cities as New York and Los Angeles, but also on a broad scale throughout all parts of the United States, and at the same time promoting new joint productions between artists of Japan and the United States. The New York Office serves at the main executor of this aid program. During fiscal 2002, five companies, including Kim Itoh + the Glorious Future (contemporary dance at the Japan Society), Hachioji Kuruma Ningyo and Shinnai Joruri (traditional performing arts at the University of Hawaii), toured 20 cities of the United States, attracting a total of more than 20,000 attendees. Also, seven joint productions were given, including Eiko & Koma, Yasuko Yokoshi (both of the above are contemporary dance), Mabou Mines (avant-garde theatre), and Bang on a Can (contemporary music), all of which received high praise from both their audiences and the press even as works in progress.

The PR program at the 46th Annual Members Conference of the Association of Performing Arts Presenters (APAP) (January 11–14, 2003, Hilton Hotel, New York)

As a part of the information exchange program of the Performing Arts Division, publicity concerning

Annual Members Conference of the APAP

the stage arts of Japan was carried out for presenters (people in charge of arranging programs for theaters) in the United States, at the Annual Members Conference of the APAP, which is the largest Arts Fair in the world. On January 12, a seminar was held for a gathering of presenters who have an interest in the stage arts of Japan. Explanations accompanied by videos of the separate works and artists were given by Kentaro Matsui (Setagaya Public Theatre) on contemporary theatre and Mitsuo Tamura (Station Co., Ltd.) on the latest news on Japanese music, both of whom were dispatched by the Foundation Headquarters Performing Arts Division. On January 13, the Japan Society provided the venue for a showcase presentation of Gagaku and Bugaku under the title "The Sounds of Japan." Great expectations are held for the broadening and diversification of channels for introducing the stage arts of Japan in the United States in the future as a result of these PR programs.

The Los Angeles Office

1. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

The number of Japanese-Americans and Japanese citizens living on the West Coast of the United States has always been great, and particularly in the Los Angeles area, it is estimated that the Japanese-American population numbers around 250,000, constituting the largest Japanese society in the entire United States. It goes without saying that they hold an important position for the introduction of Japanese culture and promotion of mutual understanding between Japan and the United States.

The second (*nisei*) and third (*sansei*) generations play a major role in the passing on of traditional Japanese culture, including tea ceremony, flower arranging, Japanese classical dance, and the martial arts. There are also people among the younger generations of the fourth (*yonsei*) generation and beyond who are visibly active in such comparatively new fields as wadaiko, Butoh, and animated films.

Among the general populace of the West Coast area as well, there is an interest in such conventional aspects of Japanese culture as traditional performing arts, martial arts, history, and literature, and recently there has been a rise in such aspects of pop culture as animation, TV games, and karaoke, in Japanese cuisine, including sushi, and in the activities of Japanese professional baseball players, resulting in the permeation of Japanese culture into the daily life of the people. This influx of popular culture is expected to bring about a steady increase in the number of students of the Japanese language in the future as well.

2. Activities of the Los Angeles Office

<Activity Policies>

Film viewing is one of the simplest and most familiar forms of entertainment in the United States, and even from the viewpoint of cost-effectiveness and introduction of Japanese culture, film is an extremely advantageous genre. Up until recently, Japanese culture was hardly ever introduced in small and medium-sized cities in the inland states, but due to increased opportunities to screen films there, active introduction of Japanese films has been carried out, utilizing the films owned by the Japan Foundation film library.

In the large cities of the West Coast, where there is a concentration of American specialists on Japanese culture, flank support has been provided mainly through small scale aid projects for the art museums, theater and movie houses where such specialists work.

In the field of Japanese-language education, alongside the holding of workshops and the conventional programs for Japanese-language teachers, the development of programs directly centered on students of the Japanese language was initiated.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Performances by the Hiroshi Hori Puppet Company

Hiroshi Hori manipulated his own original life-size puppets, performing a dance piece on the theme of "The Tale of Genji," and he also gave a lecture on his original kimono designs. The Los Angeles venue was filled by an audience of 450 people who were completely fascinated by the elegant dance of the puppets and gave a standing ovation at the end of the performance. Since puppet theater is only given for children in the United States, and the use of life-size puppets is also extremely unique, the performances drew the rapt attention of not only the general American public but of people involved in theater as well.

Short Shorts Film Festival 2002

The premier screenings of this Short Shorts Film Festival that was initiated in Japan in 1999 were given at The Egyptian Theater in Hollywood for two days. The works of twelve young film directors, from all of parts of the world including Japan, were selected from more than 1,000 applicants and screened all together. The films exerted a huge impact on Hollywood film industry people, and high praise was given to the Japanese group for contributing this event to the film world as a whole.

The first issue of the Japanese-language studies magazine WAHOO

The first issue of a gratis magazine published in English primarily for American junior and senior high school students to promote enjoyable study of Japanese culture and the Japanese language was put out. Since there has never before been a study magazine of this type, it has elicited a strong reaction from all directions. The program also succeeded in attaining great efficiency through the acceptance of publicity from private sector enterprises and the provision of articles.

Latin America (incl. Mexico and Central & South America)

Overview

The amount expended on the carrying out of Foundation programs for the Central and South America region was about ¥636.83 million, constituting about 5% of the expenditures for programs for the entire world. The Soccer World Cup that is a matter of great interest to Latin America was co-hosted by Japan and Korea in June 2002. Then in October, the first APEC conference ever held in Latin America was in Mexico, enhancing the interest of the people in Japan.

In the midst of this, the first full-fledged performance tour of Bunraku ever given in Latin America was held during September and October in six cities of Brazil and Mexico. In Mexico, a Japanese culture month called "Presencia del Japon" (Presence of Japan) was held for three month from August through October in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations with Japan. A total of more than 60 programs, including Foundation-related programs, were carried out, including exhibitions, performances, lectures and screenings of Japanese films, all of which attracted large audiences. The Bunraku performances that were given at the large-scale International Cervantino Festival for culture and the arts constituted the largest program given during the culture month project.

Various programs were given in Japan and Cuba in celebration of the 100th anniversary of initiation of exchange between the two nations. The Foundation sponsored jazz concerts, tsugaru shamisen concerts, and demonstrations of such traditional Japanese music as the shakuhachi, as well as a special retrospective of films directed by Yoji Yamada and an exhibition of "Japanese Kites and Tops."

In addition, in accordance with an agreement reached at a Cabinet-level meeting between Japan and the Caribbean nations, a Caribbean fair was held in Japan and Japan Weeks in the Caribbean were held in the Caribbean nations. Aside from invitations extended to the chancellor of the University of the West Indies and a professor of the ethnology department of the State University of Haiti to attend an international symposium entitled "The History and Culture of the Caribbean Sea Area," the Foundation extended aid to a "Caribbean Music Fair" by groups of musicians from the three nations of Trinidad and Tobago, Haiti, and Jamaica, and support was also given, under the program for introducing Japanese music through performances in the Caribbean of pieces by Japanese composers.

In addition, the Foundation participated in such large-scale arts festivals as the São Paulo Biennale, the São Paulo International Film Festival and the Brasilia International Film Festival, as well as international book fairs in Guadalajara, São Paulo, and Buenos Aires, striving to carry out programs with a highly multiplied effect.

While many of the countries of Central and South America initiated Japanese-language education as a means of passing down the language to the descendants of Japanese emigrants, in the countries where there are already several generations of people of Japanese descent, teaching Japanese has moved to be treated similar to a foreign language. In accordance with this situation in the various countries, the Foundation promotes support centered on Japanese-language education in

the form of training for Japanese-language teachers, aid for Japanese-language speech contests, and donations of Japanese-language teaching materials. At the same time, work is also carried out toward the carrying out of programs for the establishment of core organizations in Japanese studies, the nurturing of researchers, the formulation of networks through the dispatch of Japanese visiting professors, and the donation of books.

In the field of personnel exchange, importance was placed upon programs that will lead to the future promotion of exchange between Japan and the Latin America region. In this context, invitations were extended to such people involved in culture as the vice-president of the Nicaragua academy of linguistics and the curator of the National Historical Museum of Brazil, and office chiefs of the arts festivals of Latin America to give them opportunities to exchange opinions with people in related fields in Japan.

Overseas Office Reports

MEXICO
The Mexico Office
(Fundación Japón en México)

1. Overview

In October 2002, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Leaders' Meeting was held in Los Cabos and it was brought to a successful close under the initiative of President Vincente Fox Quesada. The conference had the effect of greatly intensifying interest in the countries Asia-Oceania, including Japan, not only in the field of economics, but also in the fields of culture and academics.

In terms of economics, the economic growth ratio for fiscal 2002 rose from the negative growth of the previous year to a positive growth ratio of 0.9%. And the inflation ratio was also kept to a low 5%. While the level of economic dependence on the United States has risen since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was signed in 1994, progress is also being made in the negotiations toward signing a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Japan. Mexico has already signed the same type of agreement with more than 30 countries and it is expected that the signing of the agreement with Japan will result in a weakening of the trend toward dependence on the United States and an expansion of business chances for Mexico in the Japanese economy, bringing larger profits to both nations.

In the midst of this situation, a fiscal 2002 work report was made by Sari Bermudez, President of the National Council for Culture and Arts. This report pointed out the steadily increasing trend toward improvement in the cultural programs in Mexico on the whole, stressing the achievement of an increase in the book reading population through the building of libraries and aid for publishing under a national program, a broad increase over the previous year in aid for overseas artistic activities by Mexican artists, and a trend toward annual increase of the number of visitors to such major

international festivals as the Festival International Cervantino.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

In terms of noteworthy events related to Japan during fiscal 2002, the first one that comes to mind is the Japanese culture month called "Presencia del Japon" (Presence of Japan) that was held for three months from August through October, under the sponsorship of the Embassy of Japan in Mexico and local Japan-related groups. A total of more than 60 programs, including Foundation-related programs, were carried out, such as exhibitions, performances, lectures and screenings of Japanese films, all of which attracted large audiences. The holding of the Soccer World Cup in June and the APEC meeting in October served to greatly enhance interest in Japan among the people of Mexico.

In the field of academics, the University of Guadalajara extended an invitation to former Ambassador Eikichi Hayashiya to give a lecture entitled "Japanese Immigrants to Mexico." In April, the Department of Asia-Pacific Studies of the same university held an academic forum entitled "Mexico and APEC", resulting in an increase in interest in the Asia-Oceania region, including Japan, within the academic world of Mexico.

In the field of the arts, the highly successful "Translated Acts," an exhibition of Asian Contemporary Art, including the works of five Japanese artists, was held at the Carrillo Gil Museum in October.

3. Activities of the Mexico Office

<Activity Policies>

During fiscal 2002, as a result of the three-year reconsideration of the Office PR functions, the Office newsletter *EL PATIO* and the design of its website were entirely revamped and further completed. In particular, the newsletter which had formerly been published on a quarterly basis and is now published three times a year, and the supply of content has been greater than before. In concrete terms, the cover design was renovated, and more information has been added to the Japanese-language education page, the event page, and the special page for Foundation programs through the provision of information by the Japanese-language education advisor attached to the Office in terms of the lead article and information on regional Japanese-language education. As a result, the newsletter and the website have become firmly established as sources of information, not only in Mexico itself, but also among the Japanese-language education and Japanese studies organizations and the overseas diplomatic facilities in all the Spanish-speaking countries of Central and South America.

In the field of Japanese-language education, the advisor affiliated with the Center began his second year in the post. He held a training session for the purpose of enhancing the Japanese-language working knowledge and proficiency of Mexican teachers of the Japanese language, participated in training sessions at regional Japanese-language education organizations, and carried out a survey of those organizations, making great progress toward establishing himself firmly in the local world of Japanese-language education. In addition, the newly-created Mexican Japanese-language education

network went into operation, making the advice and the adjustments of the advisor of increasingly great importance.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Screening of films directed by Yoji Yamada (August 2–7, 2002, Mexican National Film Archive)

Five films directed by Yoji Yamada were screened at the Mexican National Film Archive, and the director himself gave a lecture at the screening of his movie "Otoko wa Tsurai yo—Boukyo Hen." This event attracted a crowd that almost completely filled the 200 seats of the venue. This was the first time that these films had ever been shown in Mexico and audience response was positive, with laughter heard frequently during the screenings. Following the screening-lecture event, a press conference and a cocktail party were held, all in an atmosphere of goodwill.

A memorial exhibition for Ikko Tanaka (August 13 through September 1, Casa del Tiempo)

This exhibition was held in memory of Ikko Tanaka who passed away in January 2002. A number of his posters that are owned by the Poet's House that sponsors the International Biennale of Poster, Mexico were on display. At the opening ceremony, three Mexican graphic designers and architects who were close to Ikko Tanaka gave lectures on his artistic style and his personality, providing a multi-faceted introduction to this representative Japanese designer.

Bunraku Latin America Tour (October 12 & 13, 2002, Theater of Fine Arts, Mexico City; October 15 & 16, Degollado Theater, Guadalajara; and October 19 & 20, Juarez Theater, Guanajuato)

This performance tour of Bunraku was carried out as part of a Headquarters Performing Arts Division sponsorship program (overseas performance), under the joint sponsorship of the International Cervantino Festival, Latin America's largest-scale event of its kind. This was the first performance tour of Bunraku ever given in Mexico (nine performances in three cities), as a result of which it attracted large and highly enthusiastic audiences. Workshops were given in conjunction with the performances, giving Mexican people a chance to actually manipulate the puppets, making this an apt opportunity for introduction of Bunraku, one of Japan's traditional performing arts.

Bunraku performance in Latin America

BRAZIL
The Japan Cultural Center, São Paulo
(Assessoria Cultural do Consulado Geral do Japão)

1. Overview

In October 2002, the year presidential election held every four years was won by Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva of the opposition Worker's Party of Brazil bringing to a close the Cardoso regime of the Brazilian Social-Democratic Party that had been in power for eight years. Prior to this opposition victory, along with the increasing possibility of a win for Lula, foreign capital had flowed out of the country due to fears of a "Lula effect" or turnover in government economic policies, and the Brazilian economy reached a temporary impasse due to the resulting rise in the dollar rate and the country risk. However, President Lula announced "the public message for the nation" for the purpose of calming the market and gave such pledges as "presently existing contracts are to be strictly adhered to without extending the period of repayment of foreign debts or postponement of domestic debts," "the inflation goals are to be maintained," and "the interest rates are not to be suddenly lowered," as a result of which, he succeeded in maintaining economic stability.

The Lula government appointed the world-famous singer-songwriter Gilberto Gil to the post of minister of education. Gil achieved success in developing a vigorous cultural administration having been head of the state cultural agency in the past, and much is expected from his work under the new regime.

Governmental support of culture achieved particular results in boosting the film industry, greatly enhancing the reputation of Brazilian films on both the domestic scene and in the international market, and at international film festivals. "City of God" that was released during fiscal 2002 attracted crowds of 3 million people, breaking the record formerly held by "Central Station" and became a huge hit. The film also attracted attention when it was released in Japan.

This was also a year during which Brazilian contemporary art was in the spotlight more than ever before in the major art museums of Europe and the United States. In addition, in the field of architecture, an exhibition of the works (blueprints, models, furniture, etc.) of the still-active 95-year-old architect Oscar Niemeyer who is acclaimed as the last master-builder of the 20th century was held at the Jeu de Paume in Paris and the Serpentine Gallery in London, confirming again the greatness of his accomplishments.

During the past few years large-scale international exhibitions have been carried out almost on an annual basis in Brazil, and during fiscal 2002, the Xi'An Terracotta Warriors and the Forbidden City Treasures exhibition was held in São Paulo. The highlight of the exhibition were the 11 terracotta warriors and horse figures from the Emperor Qin's Terracotta Warriors and Horses Museum, alongside exhibits that told the story of the 5,000-year history of China (a total of 450 items, including pots, folding screen, painted picture scrolls, costumes, furniture, etc.). This was the largest-scale exhibition of ancient Chinese art ever held overseas. The exhibition was sponsored by Brazil Connects. It was held for three months and attracted a total of 730,000 visitors.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

During the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan, all of Brazil's major television stations dispatched camera crews to shoot programs on the culture and people of the two countries. This was the first time ever for such a concentration of programs introducing Japan to be broadcast in Brazil, providing an opportunity to enhance interest in Japan among the Brazilian people. During the World Cup tournament, numerous "Japanese Culture Festival" were sponsored by the Japanese government establishments and Japan-related groups in all parts of Brazil, resulting in far more active exchange than in normal years.

The "Ares E Pensares Balloon Art Exhibition" was planned by the São Paulo State Commerce Federation. It was an international art exhibition for which works were collected that utilize air in such forms as balloons and other air-filled objects, including works by such Japanese artists as Yayoi Kusama, Izuru Kasahara, and Risa Sato. Works by such renowned artists as Andy Warhol were also exhibited and drew huge crowds of visitors.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Center, São Paulo

The Japan Cultural Center, São Paulo plans and carries out self-initiated programs for the purpose of introducing Japanese culture, and it also accepts and carries out plans of local artists and people involved in culture for the comparison and juxtaposition of the Japanese and Brazilian cultures. It is known as a base for the dispatch of Japanese culture even among local Brazilian cultural organizations, as a result of which it receives an increasing number of requests for consultation and advice not only on Japan Foundation programs, but also in the realm of provision of information on culture in general and cultural program policies. In addition, in accepting and carrying out Headquarters programs, the Center exerts efforts toward the holding of workshops and related lectures, striving to both give birth to exchange among local artists and specialists and effect long-term continuation of that exchange. The Center attempts to expand the range of audiences and general interest in a greater number of related fields through the planning of compound programs.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Bunraku South America Tour (September 28 through October 10, 2002, National Theater, Brasilia/Cultura Artistica Theater, São Paulo/Rio de Janeiro Theatro Municipal, Rio de Janeiro)

This was the largest-scale program of the Japan Foundation during fiscal 2002. A company of 39 members, including five tayu performer, five shamisen players, 15 puppeteers, two percussionists, seven stage hands, and five producers and managers, toured the three Brazilian cities of Brasilia, São Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro, as well as Mexico. Six performances of "Tsurionna" (Fishing for a Wife) and "Sonezaki-shinju" (The Love Suicides at Sonezaki) were given in three cities and attracted audiences over 5,000 in number. Also, in conjunction with the full performances, lecture-demonstrations and a photography exhibition were held. This program was the final tour in the presentation of full-fledged performances of the three most famous Japanese classical performing arts of Kabuki, Noh, and Bunraku in Brazil.

Exhibition: Sharaku Re-Interpreted by Japanese Contemporary Artists (June 11, 2002 through February 9, 2003, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Rio de Janeiro, Belem, Recife, Manaus, Brasilia, and Curitiba)

This exhibition opened in São Paulo and was subsequently toured to eight cities where Japanese government establishments are located. On display were unusual works newly created with the works of Sharaku Toshusai as their inspiration by 28 contemporary Japanese artists and graphic designers, and the exhibition attracted large crowds of visitors in all the places it was shown. It included the works of such renowned contemporary artists as Takashi Murakami and was given generous coverage by the mass media. In São Paulo, a lecture by a local ukiyo-e scholar was given in conjunction with the exhibition.

The exhibition Sharaku Re-Interpreted by Japanese Contemporary Artists

Interpretation of the Japanese Body II (March 25–27, 2003, The Japan Cultural Center, São Paulo)

This was one of the unique programs planned and carried out by the Japan Cultural Center, São Paulo aimed at providing an opportunity to introduce the process and results of the research and productions of Brazilian Japanologists and former fellows, based upon their experiences and studies in Japan. This was the second time the Center has held this compound program of lectures, etc., under the theme of "Interpretation of the Japanese Body." Lectures on the theories and concepts of the Japanese body were given by Brazilian stage artists and researchers, and discussions were carried out on the means of expression in art, dance, theater, and literature. This time, a narrower focus than the general theme of the previous project was trained on the sub-theme of "The Aesthetics of Eroticism," in the context of which analysis was made of the theory of the Japanese body, extending over a broad range of fields, including ukiyo-e, manga, and literature. It received high praise from the major newspapers for the unique freshness of its planning concept.

Western Europe

Overview

In terms of share of programs, the largest fields were office-related programs (39.8%), followed by Japanese-language education (25.6%), and personnel exchange (14.7%).

Fiscal 2002 marked the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris (The Japan Cultural Institute in Paris), and more replete programs were carried out than in normal years. Also, as part of the follow-up activities to Japan 2001 in the United Kingdom, active support was carried out by the London Office for the development of regional programs, placing the

greatest importance on Japanese-language education on the intermediate education level.

In conjunction with the co-hosting of the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan, there was a remarkable number of programs planned and executed for the introduction of the cultures of Japan and Korea as part of the East Asia region, including the "Japan-Korea Music Festival 2002" in France (joint concerts by taiko groups from Japan and Korea), and the "Japan-Korea Festival in Germany" (exhibitions, films festivals, and symposia). In the same vein, great praise was enjoyed by the "In Gesture and Glance: The Female Role Player in Asian Dance and Theatre" performance tour of the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Germany, that introduced female impersonation as one of the traditional performing arts of China, India, Indonesia, and Japan.

On the other hand, fiscal 2002 was also a year during which the relationship between Japan and the EU progressed toward both deepening and expansion. A "Japan-EU roundtable for cultural exchange groups" was held under joint sponsorship with the cultural organizations and the culture departments of embassies of EU member countries in Japan, in order to "bring together people and cultures," which is one of the major aims of the "Action Plan for EU-Japan Cooperation" that was adopted at the 10th European Union-Japan Summit in December 2001.

Overseas Office Reports

ITALY
The Japan Cultural Institute in Rome
(Istituto Giapponese di Cultura)

1. Overview

Fiscal 2002 opened with Italy's entry into the Euro alliance, and it was a turbulent year for the second Berlusconi administration which had been in office for just half a year. Foreign Minister Renato Ruggiero, who shaped the path toward accord with the EU and criticized skeptics in the Cabinet, resigned in January, subsequent to which the prime minister served concurrently as temporary proxy for the Foreign Minister for an eleven-month period. Under the influence of the pro-American stance of Berlusconi's Italy, the isolation of Italy in the EU was pointed out and public criticism intensified day by day. The general public was dissatisfied with the various policy reforms proposed by the government, with particularly remarkable objections raised to the labor market reforms, resulting in the first general strike of the three major unions in 20 years breaking out in April over the repeal of Article 18 of the "Workers' Statute" concerning the dismissal system law. In terms of the economy, along with the introduction of the Euro, there was a sudden rise in prices, the employment situation worsened, and private sector consumption dropped, bringing the GDP growth rate down to 0.4%, the lowest record in recent years. The unemployment ratio decreased from 9.5% in the previous year to 9.0%, but the huge gap between the northern and southern areas remained unabated, with the unemployment ratio average for people between 25 and 34 reaching 25.3% in the south part of Italy. This high unemployment ratio for the younger generation constitutes a continuingly serious problem.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

During the past few years, there has been a quietly continuing Japan boom in a broad variety of genres, including cuisine, architecture, films, animation, fashion, and interior design, bringing about a sudden increase particularly in small and medium Japan-related cultural programs in all parts of Italy, including grassroots level plans for Japan Week events. Also, Japanese-language education was initiated in a number of universities in the southern regions and islands where there were very few Japanese-language education organizations in the past, and a remarkable number of private language schools have also begun to offer Japanese-language courses, centered on such big cities as Rome. At the same time and in conjunction with "Italy in Japan 2001–2002" and the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan, there was a sudden increase in opportunities to give coverage on Japan in the mass media. Even so, television as a medium that exerts a strong and broad-ranging influence still tends to broadcast only humorous stereotypical images of Japan.

In Japan, up until the end of "Italy in Japan 2001–2002" in May, fiscal 2002 was a year replete with all types of programs on Italian culture. Conversely, the main large-scale program related to Japanese culture that was held in Italy was an exhibition of 127 ukiyo-e entitled "Protagonists of the Stage in Osaka—the 19th Century Woodblock Prints" (at a number of venues, including the National Museum of Oriental Art in Rome).

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome

<Activity Policies>

Fiscal 2002 marked the 40th anniversary of the Institute, and several large-scale celebratory programs were planned and carried out in such artistic fields as art, theater, and multi-media that the Italians find easy to enjoy and appreciate in the effort to further increase the number and types of people who have an interest in Japanese culture. Along with introductions of the traditional performing arts and classical culture of Japan that are overwhelmingly popular in Italy, active introduction of the outstanding contemporary Japanese culture that has been nurtured and developed against the background of those traditions has also been carried out for the purpose of conveying a living image of Japan to the Italian public.

In the field of Japanese studies and Japanese-language education, efforts were made toward promotion of high quality Japanese-language education that answers the needs of the recently diversified student population through strengthening of a network among scholars, and developing a better balance in Japanese studies that has tended to lean toward the humanities, including literature, in the past. It is with this purpose in mind that a series of lectures by young Japanologists was planned and carried out for the purpose of multifaceted and comprehensive inspection of contemporary Japanese society.

In addition, taking advantage of the continuing Japan boom that prevails throughout Italy, with the linked cooperation of organizations and individuals who have been carrying out activities firmly rooted in the various regions, importance was placed upon the development of Japan-Italy culture exchange programs throughout all of Italy.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

"Black Out"—A contemporary photography exhibition (October 21 through December 13, 2002, hall of the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome)

This was a group exhibition of contemporary Japanese photography that was sponsored by Foundation Headquarters and curated by Taro Amano of the Yokohama Museum of Art. It was made up of works by eight young contemporary photographers who are the standard bearers of the Japanese world of photography, Risa Kayahara, Haruna Kawanabe, Koji Onaka, Asako Narahashi, Tomoki Imai, Keiji Tuyuguchi, Erika Yoshino, and Tomoko Isoda. Each photographer worked with unique themes and utilized different materials, sizes, and styles to create works full of youthful sensitivities. Thus the exhibition served to demonstrate the trends in the Japanese art of photography that is developing with increasing depth and breadth. It attracted attention with the extremely high quality of its works and presentation and attracted huge crowds of visitors made up of the general public, photography specialists, art critics, and Italian students of photography. The catalogue for the exhibition, with its fine eye to detail and quality finish, was also highly praised.

Concert tour by the Da. K. T. wadaiko group (November 12, 2002, Park Music Auditorium, Rome; and November 14, Civic Theatre of Sassari, Sassari)

The professional wadaiko group Da. K. T. that is active in Japan carried out its first European performance tour to Rome and Sassari. The three young drummers Hiroshi, Ajo, and Nori gave brilliant renditions of ten original pieces, including "Hiei," that were a literal combination of highly enthusiastic performance, music, and sports. In addition to the infusion of contemporary sensitivities into traditional Japanese culture, the high artistic level of these performances attracted crowds filling the 1,000 seats in Rome and the 300-seat venue in Sassari to capacity and expressing their appreciation with everyone standing, clapping, stomping, and shouting throughout. The carrying on of traditional performing arts by young people means development into a form that suits the artist as a contemporary living being, and the demonstration of that spirit elicited high praise for revealing one form taken by Japanese culture.

A retrospective of films directed by Shinya Tsukamoto and an open discussion by the director himself (February 4 through March 25, 2003 (discussion held on February 18), hall of the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome/Municipal Cinema of Bologna/National Museum of Cinema, Turin)

This was a retrospective of films directed by Shinya Tsukamoto, one of the most popular contemporary directors in Italy. He won the Grand Prix in the Rome FantaFestival for his debut film "Tetsuo (The Iron Man)," and the Special Jury Prize in the Controcorrente (Upstream) Section of the Venice Film Festival for his latest film "A Snake of June." The present "contemporary" Japanese retrospective was held as a contrast to the "classical" film retrospective during the autumn of 2002 of 17 films directed by Akira Kurosawa, also among "the most popular Japanese directors in Italy." The contemporary retrospective consisted of nine works directed by Shinya Tsukamoto, ranging from his 8mm work "The Phantom of Regular Size" to "A Snake of June." This was the first retrospective

in Italy of films by Tsukamoto who is said to be greatly loved by the Italians. As a result, it was given generous coverage by the mass media, and young fans flocked to the screenings, bringing for the first time such a type of audience to the Institute. Even after viewing the films, members of the 100- to 200-strong audience at each screening were observed in impassionate discussion of the charm of Tsukamoto's films.

In addition, an invitation was extended to the director to be interviewed in Rome by Italy's top Japanese film scholar R. Novielli, Researcher of the University of Venice "Ca' Foscari" in conjunction with the screenings. A record-breaking audience of 400 gathered to enjoy the gentle, straightforward, and entertaining style of Tsukamoto's speaking habits, as he explained his own view of films, his stance toward film production and his thoughts on each of his works. This project served as an opportunity to consider what exactly it is about director Tsukamoto that fascinates the people of Italy to such a great extent, and it also provided important hints for future promotion of cultural exchange between Japan and Italy.

GERMANY
The Japan Cultural Institute in Cologne (Japanisches Kulturinstitut)

1. Overview

The elections for the Federal Government were held in September 2002, and the German Social Democratic Party (SPD) became the top party by a small margin succeeding in maintaining its alliance with the ALLIANCE 90/THE GREENS and keeping a firm grasp on the reins of power. (In addition, Wolfgang Clement, former governor of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, was appointed to the post of Super-minister for Lanor and Economy.) The new government was faced with the necessity to solve a veritable mountain of difficult problems, including the low economic growth rate, the high unemployment ratio, the increasing financial deficit, and the exhausted social security system. Due to the confrontation with the United States concerning the war in Iraq, domestic governmental problems were temporarily shelved. The German government opposed the war in Iraq, and in order to avoid isolation within Europe, it crafted a policy in tandem with France and Russia, further deepening the rift with the United States.

In the realm of economics, a record number of 19,000 enterprises went bankrupt during the first half of fiscal 2002, and the domestic production total was negative 0.2% during the first quarter of fiscal 2003 compared to that of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2002. In addition, the number of unemployed hit a new high of 4.6 million people in February 2003. Thus, gloomy news continued to prevail on the German economic scene.

In terms of society, the incident in which 16 people were shot and killed by a high school student in Erfurt in April shook the entire nation of Germany. The crime was committed out of anger toward a teacher who had not allowed the student to graduate and ended in the suicide of the perpetrator. The criminal was a member of the hunting club and was in legal possession of a

rifle. As a result, the Federal Parliament revised the Weapons Law in June raising the minimum age for legal possession of weapons from 18 to 21, and at the same time making it necessary for anyone under the age of 25 to have a doctor's certificate in order to gain permission to own a weapon. However, the majority of the people hold serious doubts as to whether this will prevent such incidents in the future.

In the realm of culture, there were remarkable decreases in cultural budgets among the financially troubled self-governing bodies, giving rise to the closing of theaters and the decrease in support for artists in all parts of the nation. In the midst of this situation, on the brighter side, the Pinakothek of Modern Art, Munich was opened in August, and construction of the new home of the German Historical Museum (designed by architect Ioeh Ming Pei) was completed and self-planned exhibitions were started to be held there.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

During the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan in May and June, it was decided that the next tournament in 2006 will be held in Germany. Also since most of the matches of the German team were held in Japan, a great number of German visitors came to attend, and German television and magazine journalists came to make special programs on Japan. The major contents of the programs (outside of the soccer matches themselves) focused on the lifestyles of contemporary Japanese people, particularly of the younger generation. In this context, most of the programs were one-dimensional and vague, but in that they conveyed directly from the site the contemporary customs of Japan, they made a large contribution toward provision of knowledge on contemporary Japan to the general German public.

The Documenta 11 in Kassel that was held from June through September was carried out under the direction for the first time of an African curator from Nigeria. It demonstrated the ways in which graphic artists deal with the various problems that arise in the context of world globalization. The result was an unprecedented total of 650,000 visitors during its run. The works of two Japanese artists, On Kawara and Ryuji Miyamoto, were displayed (with aid from the Foundation).

In the world of films, a commemorative retrospective of 36 films in honor of the 100th anniversary of the birth of director Yasujiro Ozu was held in conjunction with the Berlin Film Festival in February 2003 (with cooperation from the Institute). Numerous retrospectives of Japanese films were also given throughout the nation, among which aid was provided by the Institute for those held in conjunction with the Japanese Film Festival Hamburg, the Cineasia Filmfestival Köln, and the FEMINALE International Women's Film Festival.

In the field of performing arts, the popularity of the taiko is burgeoning, as a result of which kodo tours Germany have been organized almost every year, and during the summer of 2002, the wadaiko group Yamato gave a week-long series of joint concerts with the Cologne Philharmonie, and they proved so popular that encore performances were added.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Institute in Cologne

<Activity Policies>

The major point of the future activities of the Institute is how best to maintain the all-German network that was nurtured and the effect of the programs that were carried out during the "Year of Japan in Germany." Also, in response to the great attention engendered among the people of Germany in fiscal 2002 by the co-hosting of the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan, the Institute took the following activities policy in the carrying out of programs for fiscal 2002.

- Japan-Korea Programs: In the past, the activities of the Institute were focused on introduction of Japan only. In Germany, criticism has been raised that Japan has not carved out close cooperative relationships in East Asia. Thus it is important to show how Japan has responded to the reality of East Asia. Taking the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan that attracted the attention of the entire German public as an ideal opportunity, programs were jointly sponsored by Japan and Korea to show that Japan is a member of East Asia. Efforts were also made toward promotion of understanding of other international relationships with East Asia. In this context, it is important to develop not only arts programs, but intellectual exchange programs as well.
- Development of programs for all of Germany
- Arousing interest among the younger generations
- Pioneering joint-sponsoring groups and sponsorships
- Extensive provision of information and know-how

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Japan-Korea Festival

The cooperation of the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Germany and support funds from enterprises were obtained for carrying out three events in the autumn: an exhibition of Japanese-Korean media art, a Japan-Korea film festival, and a Japan-Korea symposium.

At the Japan-Korea film festival (September 16 through October 28), a retrospective of 31 films consisting of 16 each from Japan and Korea was screened under the themes "post-war scenery" and "portraits of youth." The Japan-Korea jointly produced film "Apocalypse of Love" was also included in the lineup. After screening at the Institute, the festival was toured to Berlin and Frankfurt as well.

The exhibition of Japanese-Korean media art (September 13 through October 24) was given at the Institute with Chihiro Minato as curator and it consisted of new works by six Japanese and Korean artists (Takashi Ito, Risaku Suzuki, Naoya Hatakeyama, Kim Hae-min, Kim Yun-tae, and Park Hwa-young) who had displayed works in the Yocho exhibition that was held in Tokyo in the previous year. This was an attempt through audio-visual arts to delve into the dynamic memory and creation relationship between the two countries with their differing experiences.

The Japan-Korea relationship symposium was held for three days from September 25 through 27. It was held at the East-West College in Bruehl in the suburbs of Cologne with 70 participants who had responded to public solicitation. A total of ten panelists from Japan, Korea, and Germany

attended and held discussions on the three themes of politics and economics, history, and the future. The panelists were Hajime Izumi, Toshiki Sakai, and Susumu Kohari from Japan; Kim Ho-sup, Chung Jae-jeong, and Cho Kyu-cheol from Korea; and Hartwig Hummel, Sven Saaler, Isa Ducke, and Reinhard Zöllner from Germany. This project was for introduction of the present situation in exchange and the efforts being made toward mutual understanding between Japan and Korea—conditions that are little known in Germany. Considerations were made through comparison with the relationship between Germany and the other countries of Europe in terms of problems faced at present and the outlook for the future. Since this project was carried out immediately after Prime Minister Koizumi's official visit to North Korea, the panelists gave extremely timely reports on the relationship between Japan and Korea. After the presentations of the panelists, the participants who had a high level of awareness of the situation kept asking questions and making comments one after another that the time limit was exceeded on all three days due to such enthusiastic discussions. This symposium was carried out under the joint sponsorship of the German Institute for Japanese Studies (DIJ), the Japanese-German Center in Berlin, and the Department of East Asian History of the University of Erfurt.

Shomyo performance tour in Germany

For the past several years, performances by the Karyobinga Shomyo Kenkyukai had been held and plans made for a large-scale performance tour of Germany, which finally came to fruition in ten German cities in June 2002. The program was the "Dai Hannya Tendoku'e." The Cologne performance was given on June 2 at the Cologne Philharmonie. The houselights were lowered, unlike ordinarily, creating a mystical atmosphere and enveloping the audience of 1,200 in the concert hall and causing them to concentrate in total silence as they listened and watched intently while the elegantly dressed priests blew conch shell horns, beat gongs, tossed their accordion-shaped sutra scrolls high up in the air and chanted the Shomyo. A symposium was held at the Institute in May for introduction of the various aspects of Buddhism as orientation on Shomyo that drew about 100 participants and greatly enhanced local interest in Buddhism.

Shomyo performance tour of Germany (Cologne)

Public Literature Readings

The Institute extended invitations to three literati, Natsuki Ikezawa, Haruki Murakami, and Shuntaro Tanikawa, to give public readings of their works for the purpose of introducing the contemporary literature of Japan to Germany. On October 1, Natsuki Ikezawa read from his *Downfall of Macias Guili* and answered questions, generating great interest among the German audience with his social criticism as a knowledgeable Japanese. He also gave readings and lectures

in Berlin, Frankfurt, and Innsbruck.

On October 1 in Berlin and October 4 in Cologne, Haruki Murakami gave a reading of his *Sputnik Sweetheart*. His local popularity attracted huge crowds not only in Cologne but in other parts all over Germany as well, and the reading at the Institute's hall was filled to capacity with an audience that consisted of both Germans and people who came expressly to attend from other countries. The audience was filled with an atmosphere of enthusiasm for the firsthand account of his view of literature and comments on society by the author himself. The project was given generous coverage by the press, creating a huge ripple effect leading to brilliant success for the tour.

Haruki Murakami giving a public literature reading

On March 18, Shuntaro Tanikawa and his pianist son Kensaku gave a performance of poetry and music consisting of wordplay, images from the paintings of Paul Klee, and byplay between father and son, providing a most enjoyable evening to the approximately 200 people who attended. The father-son team performed the same program on March 20 in Berlin as well.

Film screenings and lectures by Tadayoshi Himeda on his own works

Screening of films and lectures were given by the director in Munich and Cologne, in conjunction with the "Ainu Exhibition" that was held at the National Museum for Ethnology in Munich. Screening of the five films titled "Ainu no Kekkon Shiki" (Ainu Wedding Ceremony), "Chise A Kar" (We Build a House), "I-Omante" (The Bear Ritual of the Ainu), "Echizen washi" (Japanese Paper from Echizen), and Echigo Okumiomotoe" (A Traditional Mountain Village) were given for three days from February 24 through 26 in Cologne, with explanations by the director. Tadayoshi Himeda is one of Japan's most important documentary film directors. Huge crowds of people involved in film gathered not only in Cologne, but in all the other cities as well, and discussions with the director continued late into the night after all the screenings. Tadayoshi Himeda is an astute observer of people, has a deep interest in the traditions that are in the process of being lost, and carries out meticulous fieldwork. His works were created against this background, and they elicited the empathy of local people involved in film and general audience members, making this one of the highlights of the fiscal 2002 programs carried out by the Institute.

FRANCE
The Japan Cultural Institute in Paris (Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris)

1. Overview

Presidential elections were held in France during April and May 2002 with the number of votes cast

for the extreme right-wing National Front party's candidate Jean-Marie Le Pen greater than those for Prime Minister Lionel Jospin of the Socialist Party, putting Le Pen in second place to fight the final battle with President Jacques Chirac who was ultimately reelected.

Jean-Pierre Raffarin was appointed prime minister. In the elections for the National Assembly in June, the rightists won an overwhelming victory over the leftists, and the bipartisan establishment was dissolved.

Under the Raffarin cabinet, a revision of the law made the 35-hour workweek that was adopted during the Socialist Party regime advantageous to employers, public security laws were stiffened (punishments made more severe), and a bill was presented to reconsider the working conditions of government officials. This series of law alterations served to increase social tension, and a teachers' strike ensued.

The unemployment ratio for fiscal 2002 was 9.1%, marking an increase of 4.8% in a single year. The financial deficit reached 3.04% in GNP, and since this exceeds the 3% limit set for the Euro bloc, finance tightening measures were adopted.

At the time of the American attack on Iraq in 2003, France took a united stance in opposition, and in Paris, 80,000 people participated in an anti-Iraq attack protest demonstration march.

Under the new administration, the curator of the Pompidou Centre Jean-Jacque Aillagon was appointed Minister of Culture. A policy for self-initiated independence of public cultural facilities was formed, and evaluation was made of the public cultural organizations, the regional offices of the cultural agency, and festivals.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

Japanese animation has become almost daily fare on cable television, and the film "Spirited Away" proved extremely popular. Translations of Japanese manga line the shelves of bookstores, and children's card games are also popular. In the autumn an event called the Japan Expo was opened in Paris with invitations extended to Japanese cartoonists, and many young people participated in costume parties. There is also a rapidly rising interest in Japanese popular music.

During recent years, the contemporary art of Japan is attracting attention overseas as well, and this trend was also seen in France during fiscal 2002. The Cartier Foundation's Museum of Contemporary Art in Paris held an exhibition conceived by Takashi Murakami and entitled "Cute! Summer Vacation" (Kawaii! Natsu no Bakansu) during the summer and autumn. This exhibition introduced the works of Takashi Murakami, works of other contemporary Japanese artists, and other aspects of pop culture, becoming a subject of conversation among the general public.

Other exhibitions were also held that introduced the works of Yoshitomo Nara, Yayoi Kusama, and Kyupi Kyupi. In addition, from December 2002 through the first part of 2003, a large number of programs for the introduction of Japanese art, centered on contemporary art, was held, including exhibitions that introduced contemporary Japanese photography at three art museums, including the Institute.

In the realm of stage arts, one of the most popular events concerning Japan was the commissioning of a new work by Saburo Teshigawara by the Opera National de Paris and its presentation there.

Also, the opera “Coq d’Or” (The Golden Cockerel) was directed by Ennosuke Ichikawa and conducted by Kent Nagano at the Chatelet Theatre Musical de Paris for the second time.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Institute in Paris

<Activity Policies>

The Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris (The Japan Cultural Institute in Paris) far exceeds the level of the average foreign culture center, maintaining a presence that is befitting to a Paris culture organization. Also, since its activities are carried out in Paris, the world’s center of culture and art, the waves of esteem and influence of the events held by the Maison are sent out not only to throughout Paris and France, but to all the nations of Europe as well.

As a result, the activity policies for Maison programs are carried out with vigor and filled with outstanding contents throughout the entire year, with the main idea in mind of maintaining its reputation as a major base for the sending out of Japanese culture.

In addition, since fiscal 2002 marked the fifth anniversary of its opening, additional budgetary aid was provided by the support association of the Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris, with which even more affluent events were carried out than in normal years, in an attempt to further increase the interest of the public and enhance its reputation.

Concerning the contents of its programs, the Maison aims toward introduction of the diversity and richness of Japanese culture and arts, and encourages joint productions between Japan and France as well as Japan and Europe in the fields of culture and the arts. In addition, the Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris has the unique function of discovering new ways of viewing and new facets of Japanese culture that have not been sufficiently introduced to the rest of the world, and thus of developing outstanding self-initiated programs.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

Isamu Noguchi—Sculptural Design (September 24 through December 14, 2002, The Japan Cultural Institute in Paris)

This was an exhibition of the collective works of Isamu Noguchi, a Japanese-American artist who was internationally active in a broad number of fields, including sculpture, design, etc. It was planned by the Vitra Design Museum in Germany and carried out by the Maison. The famed American stage director Robert Wilson created the concept for spatial composition of the venue.

Thus the exhibition introduced the multifaceted artistic activities of Isamu Noguchi and received great praise from the public with generous coverage given by the press marking a total of 18,722 visitors during its run.

It was introduced by an extremely broad range of mass media (newspapers, magazines, radio, and television) and media genres (art, interior design, and general information), resulting in extremely effective publicity for the activities of the Maison. Articles concerning the exhibition that were published in the major newspapers and magazines introduced the multifaceted activities of the artist, reviews of his works, the unique features of works that incorporated Japanese traditions to form a synthesis of East and West, and critique of the space composition design of Robert Wilson.

Japan-Korea Music Festival 2002 by Eitetsu Hayashi and Kim Duk-Soo (November 5–8, 2002, The Japan Cultural Institute in Paris)

This was a joint concert of the top drummer groups of both Japan and Korea: Eitetsu Hayashi and the Eitetsu Hayashi Unit from Japan and Kim Duk-Soo and SamulNori from Korea. The groups gave one individual concert each on separate days and joint concerts for two days. The concerts were held both in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the opening of the Maison and in conjunction with the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange, and brought fascination to huge numbers of people through the elegance and power of their impact.

The venue was packed to capacity for all performances by people from many walks of life and many Korean residents of France. The performers were all in perfect rhythm and harmony with each other, and the audiences responded with great enthusiasm. Furthermore, the pieces performed jointly by the two groups received high praise. The reactions of those who attended were all positive, and the concerts enjoyed high praise. The results of an audience questionnaire reveal praise upon praise, conveying the excitement of those who attended.

A retrospective of Japanese films of the 1980s and 1990s (January 28 through February 15, and March 11–15, 2003, The Japan Cultural Institute in Pariss)

About 40 Japanese films produced during the 1980s and 1990s, including masterpieces of the great Japanese film directors as well as works of young directors who have been lauded at recent international films festival in various countries were chosen to give an overview of the contemporary Japanese film industry.

The collection was welcomed as an opportunity to see renowned works that the French people have had few opportunities to see before. Among the films of the masters and the up-and-coming directors, those that proved most popular were Kon Ichikawa's "Sasame Yuki," Juzo Itami's "Tanpopo," Yoji Yamada's "Musuko," Masaru Konuma's "Nagisa," Yoshitaro Negishi's "Uhoho Tankentai," Shunya Ito's "Hana Ichi Monme," Masayuki Suo's "Shiko Funjatta," Kohei Oguri's "Doro no Kawa," Tatsumi Kumashiro's "Bo no Kanashimi," Yojiro Takita's "No More Comics," Yoshimitsu Morita's "The Family Game." The works of younger generation directors included Shinya Tsukamoto's "Gemini," Takashi Miike's "The City of Lost Souls (Hyoryu-gai)," and Naomi Kawase's "Moe no Suzaku." The Japanese film industry has not accomplished any remarkable growth since the 1980s, but this collection provided an opportunity to reconfirm the fact that it still produces outstanding works.

"Multi-Cultural Management"—a Lecture by Carlos Ghosn (May 29, 2002, he Japan Cultural Institute in Paris)

This lecture by Carlos Ghosn, President of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd., was given under joint sponsorship with the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in France. The program was in two parts: a lecture by Carlos Ghosn and a roundtable discussion with representatives of the sponsoring organizations, the Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in France, and journalist Christine

Ockrent as panelists. The capacity audience listened intently to the energetic and clear words of Carlos Ghosn who spoke mainly about his experiences at Nissan, resulting in a deeply interesting presentation that went beyond the field of business and entered the realm of theory of exchange among disparate cultures. There were so many people who wanted to attend the lecture that the large hall was unable to contain them all, so a screen was set up in the small hall on which a simultaneous live broadcast was presented.

UNITED KINGDOM
The London Office

1. Overview

In the United Kingdom, 2002 was symbolized by the Golden Jubilee celebrations for the 50th anniversary of the ascension to the throne of Queen Elizabeth II.

While she had to endure such sad events as the death of her younger sister Princess Margaret in February and the Queen Mother in March, events related to celebration of the jubilee were begun throughout the nation during the first part of June. At the same time, the British team steadily won its matches in the 2002 FIFA World Cup Korea/Japan, and all of England was enveloped in celebratory mood.

On the other hand, in the political arena, the opposition Labor Party won an overwhelming victory in the general elections of the previous year putting the Blair administration back into office for a second term. However, Prime Minister Tony Blair's reforms in the priority problem fields of medicine, education, public security, and public transportation did not go forward as planned and along with the deeply-rooted criticism of the government's response to the war in Iraq, the dissatisfaction of the general populace with the Blair administration suddenly intensified, causing general support for the government to be extremely unpredictable and making this a year full of problems both in domestic and foreign affairs.

In the field of culture, the free admission system was adopted from 2001 in the national museums and art galleries. As a result, compared to the number of visitors to all national art establishments during the seven-month period before and after the introduction of the system, there was an increase of around 2.7 million visitors (an increase of approximately 62%), and the Victoria & Albert Museum's renovated British Galleries recorded an increase of approximately 57%. On the other hand, while the government promised financial support in return for adoption of the free admission system, there are substantial limitations on that support, so that the majority of the national museums and art galleries are still in serious financial straits. In particular, the British Museum that boasts a history of 250 years was forced to decrease its staff by 15% to 150, compress its exhibit spaces, and cut its collection purchasing expenses by 80%, resulting in the temporary closing of its doors due to the first strike in its history. Thus the situation among the British museums and art galleries is most severe.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

Once every ten years, a large-scale program for the introduction of Japanese culture is carried out under close cooperation between Japan and the United Kingdom: the Great Japan Exhibition in 1981, the Japan Festival in 1991, and Japan 2001 in the year 2001. The Great Japan Exhibition and the Japan Festival were centered on the capital city of London, but during the run of Japan 2001, more than 2,000 programs for the introduction of Japanese culture were carried out and it is said that an aggregate total of more than three million visitors attended. The major thrust was on introduction of Japanese culture in the outlying regions, as a result of which interest in Japanese culture and society among the British people spread out broadly from London into other parts of the United Kingdom during 2001 and 2002.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the longstanding stagnation of the Japanese economy has exerted considerable influence on British interest in Japan. For example, Japanese studies which have a long tradition of prosperity began to show signs of declining enthusiasm for a time, with interest in China, where there has been remarkable economic growth, on the rise instead, revealing itself in the form of development of Chinese studies and Chinese-language education. This situation has given rise to the frequent voicing of concern over the future of Japanese studies courses as the fields of Japanese studies and Japanese-language education go into a decline. In the midst of this situation, positive and vigorous activities have been carried out by the British Association for Japanese Studies (BAJS) organized by Japanologists in the United Kingdom and the British Association for Teaching Japanese as a Foreign Language (BATJ) organized by people involved in Japanese-language education, toward the strengthening of foundations and the building of a close-knit network.

3. Activities of the London Office

<Activity Policies>

During fiscal 2002, the biggest problem for consideration by the Office was how best to effect further expansion and development of the high interest in Japan that had been engendered by Japan 2001. In terms of the actual number of programs that were carried out, it is an undeniable fact that there were far fewer than those carried out in the previous year for Japan 2001. Efforts were exerted toward keeping the buds of interest in Japan and multi-level Japan-United Kingdom cultural exchange that had begun to bloom throughout the British nation from wilting, giving particularly careful consideration to maintaining a good balance between traditional and contemporary culture particularly in the development of regional programs, and toward active provision of aid to Japan-related programs in the fields of the arts and grassroots exchange. Also, in the field of Japanese studies, emphasis was placed upon providing opportunities for research in Japan to young and established scholars and researchers, and to further promote intellectual dialogue between Japan and the United Kingdom.

In addition, the Office worked toward further intensification of the interest in the Japanese language that had spread in conjunction with the holding of Japan 2001 through the holding of seminars, the provision of specialist advice and information, the publishing of a newsletter, and the

operation of a library specializing in Japanese-language education, centered on programs for aid for intermediate level Japanese-language education at Japanese-language education organizations. In addition, during fiscal 2001, the "TOBU: Learn Japanese" Internet Japanese-language teaching materials that were jointly developed with the BBC was awarded the BT Award for Broadband Content of the British Interactive Multimedia Association (BIMA) that is given to outstanding Internet multimedia.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

In Gesture and Glance: The Female Role Player in Asian Dance and Theatre (February 21–23, 2003, The Place, London)

While there are differences in etiquette and style, the art of female impersonation has been passed down as a traditional performing art in the four Asian countries of Japan, China, Indonesia, and India. The project was carried out in the form of a joint stage performance by artists from these four differing traditions, along with workshops under their guidance for the general public. In the multiracial city of London, there are very few chances to attend performances of Asian female impersonators. This project provided an opportunity for London audiences to discover the points held in common by Asian traditional dance in a single performance, and it received a strong reaction from both audiences and critics. In addition, the workshops proved so immensely popular that it became necessary to set a limit on the number of participants, and it received high praise as a cultural exchange program worthy of the Foundation.

Manga: Short Comics from Modern Japan (June 29 through August 10, 2002, Sevenoaks Library, Sevenoaks, Kent)

This was a touring exhibition of short manga works by 25 contemporary cartoonists. It was shown first in London during fiscal 2001, and then held in Sevenoaks, Kent during fiscal 2002. Interest in Japanese comics in the United Kingdom has grown rapidly in recent years, obtaining great popularity among a broad range of age groups, and receiving generous coverage in the local media.

Head Start Course (January 22–24, 2003, London Language Centre, London)

A three-day seminar was held for school presidents and teachers in charge of foreign language courses on the elementary and intermediate levels for the purposes of giving them experiential lessons in basic Japanese and providing them with information concerning introduction of Japanese-language education. All 14 participants gave the seminar high praise, and as a result of their participation in the seminar, their schools one after another made the decision to either introduce Japanese-language education into their curriculum or expand their present Japanese-language course system.

Publication: Degree Courses 2001–2002—A directory of Japanese degree courses in universities and other tertiary education institutions in the United Kingdom (published in December 2002)

This publication is a directory of the actual situation of higher education for Japanese-language and

Japanese studies in the United Kingdom that was compiled from the results of a survey carried out under joint sponsorship with the Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation. It has received high praise from people involved in Japanese-language education, Japanese studies, and education in general in the United Kingdom as well as the rest of the world as significant survey material.

Eastern Europe

Overview

In Eastern Europe, the stress has always been placed on the fields of personnel exchange and Japanese-language education, accounting for the majority of the expenditures for such programs, and this was even more marked during fiscal 2002 with a rise to 80%. In particular, Japanese-language education expenditures amounted to 49.6%.

One item that deserves mention here is the awarding of the Japan Foundation Special Prize to the Warsaw University Oriental Studies Institute, Department of Japanese and Korean Studies. In recent years, it is said that there has been a Japan boom in Russia. The number of people who sat for the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) doubled over the previous year, demonstrating an intensification of interest in Japanese-language education. In response to this situation, the Foundation extended aid to a program for training local Japanese-language teachers and all types of programs for specialist training in the Japanese language.

In addition, the Japanese-language education advisor who is attached to the Budapest Office, the sole overseas office of the Foundation in the Eastern Europe area, travels to neighboring countries and aid is being extended for the promotion of Japanese-language education in those countries.

Compared with the previous fiscal year, there was a decrease in arts exchange in terms of performances and exhibitions, but Japanese stage arts performances were toured to the three Baltic nations under the title “Traditional and Contemporary,” a screening tour of Japanese films to countries of Central Eastern Europe, including the Czech Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Macedonia, and Poland, and aid was extended to such performances and exhibitions in Japan as “Modernism in the Russian Far East and Japan.”

Overseas Office Reports

HUNGARY
The Budapest Office

1. Overview

Ten years have passed since establishment changes were brought about by democratization, during which the Hungarian social base has been prepared, things have settled down in both social and economic terms, and steady progress is being made toward joining the EU. Through the dissemina-

tion of mobile telephones, satellite television and the Internet, it has become possible to exchange large volumes of information, and the transport of people and things has become replete through air, rail and road transport. In the city of Budapest, large-scale shopping malls and high-rise hotels have been built, and the number of tourists from Japan is on the increase.

On the other hand, in terms of political trends, as a result of the general elections in April 2002, a middle-of-the-road leftist coalition administration was established by a coalition of the Hungarian Socialist Party and Alliance of Free Democrats. In the 1990 elections held immediately after democratization, the Hungarian Democratic Forum scored a victory, followed by that of the Socialist Party in 1994 and of the Fidesz Hungarian Civic Party in 1998. The main political authority changed with each general election, but even during fiscal 2002, the Hungarian people were still dissatisfied with the ruling party and continued to hope for further change.

In terms of economic data, the GNP for fiscal 2002 was $5.372 billion (World Bank), the economic growth ratio for fiscal 2001/2002 was 3.5% (the GDP comparative ratio of increase or decrease over the previous year), and the unemployment ratio for fiscal 2002 was 5.6% (OECD).

In Budapest, annual large-scale cultural festivals are held in the spring and the autumn. Also, in the regional cities, such large-scale annual events as a puppet theater festival, a flower festival, a music festival on an island in the Danube River, a music and electronic media festival, and a film festival are held.A large number of cultural events, including ballets, concerts, and operas at the opera house, concerts sponsored by such music institutions as the Liszt Ferenc Music Academy, and all types of exhibitions are held throughout the year, bringing the presence of Budapest into the spotlight as the cultural capital of Hungary.

Ten countries will become new members of the EU in May 2004, including the five Central Eastern European nations of Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Croatia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Serbia and Montenegro are also indicating a desire to join the EU. Thus economic, social, and cultural growth is predicted for the Central Eastern Europe region, including the five countries that are slated to join the EU first, and their importance is expected to intensify.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

From July 16 through 19, 2002, the Emperor and Empress of Japan made an official visit to Hungary for the first time, and received a hearty welcome at all the places they visited, including the national congress, Hero's Square, the Hungarian National Gallery, the Hungarian Academy of Science, and a senior citizens home.

As the result of a dissemination of electronic media, a new trend toward understanding of Japan is seen among the younger generations in Hungary, in the form of a suddenly increasing interest in the contemporary and pop culture (music, animation, films, and art) of Japan. Also, the number of Japanese films distributed commercially is increasing every year.

On the other hand, high interest still prevails in the traditional culture of Japan in such martial arts as judo, karate, kendo, and aikido, as well as religion (Buddhism and Shintoism), tea ceremony, flower arrangement, bonsai, haiku, and Japanese classical music.

In all of these areas, this does not stop at a surface understanding, but among the people

involved, there are many who are attempting to approach the Japanese spirituality against the background of these cultural pursuits.

The advance of Japanese enterprises into Hungary in the form of building of factory facilities and capital investments is bringing about increased opportunities for the Hungarian people to come into contact with Japan, in the context of direct human links from the increase of Japanese people residing in Hungary, including families of Japanese people stationed there, tourists, and exchange students, and this phenomenon is effecting a broadening of understanding of Japan. Particularly in Budapest, the numerous Japanese exchange students in the field of music are spending their days practicing and studying diligently.

Among the 18 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) members dispatched to Hungary by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) (name at the time of dispatch) in December 2002, nine were Japanese-language teachers. The unique feature of Japanese-language education in Hungary is that it flourishes on the elementary and intermediate levels, and support has been provided for more than the past decade by the staff members who have been successively dispatched there for that purpose one after another. Also, most of the staff members are also well-versed in martial arts and other sports and conduct hands-on interactive exchanges with adults and children of Hungary.

Regional self-governing bodies have also established sister-city exchange relationships with Japanese cities, in the context of which they carry out exchange programs between schools and self-governing bodies and hold events.

Fiscal 2002 marked the 15th anniversary of the Japan-Hungary Friendship Association. It started off with 20 members in 1987, and has now grown into a large organization with more than 600 members, and it continues to carry out regular events of all types.

3. Activities of the Budapest Office

<Activity Policies>

The most important policy of the Office since its inception has been the building of a broad network for the various fields of cultural exchange with Japan, not only in Hungary, but also in the entire Central Eastern European region. Beginning with fiscal 2002, the countries of Central Eastern Europe have entered a period during which great changes will be taking place for a number of years. In the midst of this situation, interest in Japan is on the rise, and the Office is aware that this is a time for considering how best and to what extent to respond to the resultant demands with the active presentation of as many programs as they can manage.

At the same time, the Office has expanded its library, holds small-scale lectures, and offers a Japanese-language course with the emphasis placed upon targeting people whose interest in Japanese culture is not very high at the present moment.

As part of its activities, the office keeps in close contact with the Japanese government offices in its neighboring areas, provides information, sends out tours of various projects, and plans such touring events as exhibitions of panels that it owns and Japanese film festivals. In addition, the Office actively dispatches its Japanese-language education advisor to the surrounding countries to collect

information and carry out publicity activities to raise awareness of the presence of the Office.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs >

Demonstration of Okinawan Dance (September 28, 2002, Hungarian National Dance Theatre, a Headquarters program for dispatch and sponsorship for introduction of Japanese culture)

A company of ten people, including six Okinawan dancers (Takako Sato, Izumi Higa, Tomoyuki Hirata, Takana Kojima, Takeshi Kamiya, and Ayano Taira), 3 musicians (Masaya Yamauchi, Sanehito Takamiyagi, and Kazuyuki Nashiro) and one stage manager (Joji Yamashiro), visited Hungary and gave a demonstration-performance. The 250-seat venue was 90% filled, and the audience reaction was extremely favorable.

A lecture on Manga and Anime (February 18–20, 2003, a Headquarters program for dispatch and sponsorship for introduction of Japanese culture)

Takayuki Matsutani (president of the Tezuka Productions Co., Ltd.) and Rintaro (director of animation films) were invited to give a lecture on Japanese cartoons and animation. On February 18, before the lecture, the feature-length animation film "Metropolis" that was written by Osamu Tezuka and directed by Rintaro was screened, bringing the audience to the height of excitement.

Rintaro giving a lecture on Manga and Anime

On the first day of the lecture series, Takayuki Matsutani lectured on Japanese cartoons, pointing out the difference between cartoons and comics, utilizing explanatory OHP slides on the breadth and depth of the powers of expression of cartoons. After his lecture, the animation film "Jungle Emperor Leo" was screened.

On the second day, Rintaro based his lecture upon Matsutani's lecture of the previous day, explaining the methods of expression of animation films. He also went on to explain the history of the ways that Japanese animators devise to forge their own unique means of expression in the midst of limited budget conditions. Following the lecture, the first episode of the TV anime series "Astro Boy" was screened along with four experimental animation films produced by Osamu Tezuka.

On all the days, the venue was filled beyond its 126-seat capacity by people who came to attend, and it became necessary to turn back many more wishing to attend.

Owing in part to the early time set for the beginning of the lectures, there were numerous young people among the audiences, serving as a reconfirmation of the steady spread in Hungary of manga and anime as aspects of Japanese culture. Many visitors expressed such opinions as the desire for more programs of this type to be carried out in the future and for a larger venue to be used for the next presentation, demonstrating the high expectations that the Hungarian public has for the Foundation.

The Seventh European Symposium on Japanese Language Education (September 6–8, 2002, Budapest University of Commerce, a headquarters support program for Developing Networks of Japanese-Language Teachers and Institutions)

This symposium was held under joint sponsorship with the Magyarorszagi Japannyelv Oktatok Tarsasaga (MJOT) and the Association of Japanese-Language Teachers in Europe, with the participation of 150 people from 26 countries. The keynote address was given by Keiichi Yamanaka, professor of Toyo University, followed by lectures by Sepe George, professor of the University of Pecs and Osamu Kamata, professor of the Kyoto University of Foreign Studies, and five-person panel discussion. Readings of research papers, workshops, and an exhibition were also given in conjunction with the symposium. This was the first European Symposium on Japanese-Language Education ever held in the Central Eastern Europe region. Participants came from the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, the Ukraine, Turkey, and Kazakhstan, making it an event that imparted the impression that the European Japanese-language education network was expanding eastward.

Middle East and North Africa

Overview

The total expenditures for the Middle East and North Africa during fiscal 2002 amounted to ¥334.66 million. While there has been a slight annual decrease over the past few years, the Cairo Office has exerted efforts toward the steady carrying out of programs as a base for the whole region.

In terms of fields, programs related to the Japanese language dominate nearly half of the expenditures at 45.5%, followed by personnel exchange at 31.9%. Thus these two fields represent 3/4 of the total expenditures for programs. In the field of Japanese-language education, specialists were dispatched for long-term visits to Egypt, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey, as well as Syria and Morocco, and support was extended to all types of programs, including donations of teaching materials, training of teachers and speech contests. In the field of personnel-exchange programs, experts from the various countries of the area, including the president of the University of Tehran in Iran and the vice-president of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in Israel, were extended invitations to Japan for opportunities to exchange opinions with Japanese people in their field and to observe the situation in Japan.

In terms of programs for introduction of Japanese culture, such sponsorship programs as a performance tour by the puppet theater company Kawasemi-Za (Israel, Tunisia, and Morocco) and by the “In Gesture and Glance: The Female Role Player in Asian Dance and Theatre” (Egypt, etc.) were carried out and highly praised.

In terms of programs for the introduction of the cultures of the Middle East and North Africa regions to Japan, an invitation was extended to the National Ethnic Music Ensemble in Sudan to give concerts in Tokyo, Okinawa, Mie, and Gifu. In-depth exchange was accomplished through performances in not only Tokyo but also the outlying regions of Japan, as well as visits to schools and numerous other types of regional exchange. In addition, in consideration of the urgent need to

effect understanding of Islam, lectures entitled "Keywords for Understanding Islam," and "Getting to Know Afghanistan" were given as part of the lecture series about Asia for that purpose. The former led to the publication of its contents in a book by Tsugitaka Sato entitled *Reading Islam with Keywords—History and the Present* (Yamakawa Shuppan Ltd.).

Overseas Office Reports

EGYPT
The Cairo Office

1. Overview

As the leader of the Middle East and Africa region, Egypt not only plays an important role in politics and diplomacy, but it also serves as a leader of the Arab world in terms of culture and information. Against the background of sharing a common culture and language with Arab society, Egypt continues to maintain a broad-ranging influence over the education and culture of the surrounding Arab nations, through publications, music, and audio-visual materials dispatched from Egypt and the presence of numerous Egyptians who hold posts in intellectual professions in the surrounding countries. In addition, in Cairo, the most prestigious Sunni faction Islam educational Al-Azhar organization, through which Egypt plays an important and central role in the world of Islam, accepts more than 20,000 foreign students of Islam from Southeast Asia.

In the realm of domestic politics, President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak continues to lead a stable administration. Comprehensive economic reform was initiated by the IMF during fiscal 1991 under the guidance of the World Bank, and the resultant conversion to a market economy set the national economy into a positive growth orbit during the 1990s, but it also brought on a deepening of the gap between wealth and poverty and unemployment. There has been a steady return to Islam among the general public during the past 20 to 30 years. Given the rapidly increasing young population, many young people in modern Islamic society have been unable to enjoy the benefits of increased prosperity nor availed themselves of economic opportunities, which has led to despair and feelings of isolation, and this has contributed to the resurgence of Islamism. However, the nation's citizens lend no active support to extremist principles that advocate violence, and along with the effective public security policy of the government, there is a basic stability in that realm as a result.

At present, the greatest domestic problem in Egypt is the economy. Instability in investment of foreign capital continues to cause a gradual drop in the value of the Egyptian pound. At the end of January 2003, the government shifted from a controlled exchange rate system to a floating system, and this gave rise to a sudden additional drop in the value of the Egyptian pound and a rise in prices of imported commodities, causing the waves of general inflation to exert an oppressive influence on the daily lives of the populace.

After the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001, the subsequent American military action against Afghanistan and Iraq have excited strong antipathy toward the United States

among the Egyptian public. Though the government has maintained a pro-American stance, the Egyptian public has always harbored strong anti-American sentiments that were suddenly intensified when the United States initiated military action against Iraq in March 2003.

Thus when it was announced in the Egyptian mass media that Japan supported the United States and the United Kingdom in their battle against terrorism in Afghanistan and the American military action against Iraq, there was a sudden spread of criticism against Japan for taking such a stance. Conventionally, Egypt has been strongly pro-Japan with no public criticism of Japan ever heard. Japan should therefore take serious note of this situation, as it can be said that the importance of dialogue and solidarity between Japan and the Arab countries is even greater than ever before.

In terms of domestic cultural events in Egypt, attention was drawn in the autumn of 2002 by the grand opening ceremony of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina (Library of Alexandria) that was built with aid from the international community. This new library that was lauded as a reconstruction of the fabled ancient Alexandria library is a large-scale and comprehensive cultural facility that houses an international conference hall, a theater, and a museum.

2. Programs for Cultural Exchange with Japan

Egypt already has a history of more than 30 years of Japanese-language education, during which it has maintained a steady path toward further development. During fiscal 2002, the pioneering Japanese language and literature section of the literature department of Cairo University extended invitations to scholars from the International Research Center for Japanese Studies and to hold a symposium on Japanese history and culture, getting involved in activities reflective of its position as a core Japanese studies organization in the Middle East in the context of the field of humanities. Also, a Japanese-language major course was initiated during fiscal 2000 in the foreign languages department of Ain Shams University, the prestigious institution of foreign language education, and great expectations are held for it as a new base for the nurturing of outstanding personnel. In addition, the buds of organizational Japanese language studies are also seen in the field of social science in the holding of the Seminar on the Dialogue among Civilizations with Japan with aid from the Foundation during fiscal 2002 at the Asian studies center of the politics and economics department of Cairo University.

In terms of introduction of Japanese culture, attention was attracted by the selection of the Japanese animation film “Spirited Away” for screening at the opening ceremony of the Cairo International Film Festival for Children in March. During fiscal 2002, an Arabic translation of Banana Yoshimoto’s novel *Tsugumi* was published. It is felt that there are possibilities for attracting the interest in contemporary Japanese youth culture and subculture.

In addition, Egyptian national television broadcast the NHK drama “Suzuran” from March through May 2002 as a program of the Foundation. The heroine, “Suzuran,” became a household name in Egypt, serving to engender pro-Japan sentiments on the grassroots level.

3. Activities of the Cairo Office

<Activity Policies>

During fiscal 2002, steady progress was made toward supplying the programs of the Office, and one of its basic policies was the aim of strengthening the extension of the range of its broad-ranging functions as a base for the region as the sole Foundation office in the Middle East. In terms of concrete projects, its major programs included aid for the Japanese-language department of Ain Shams University, forming tie-ups with the Asian studies center of the politics and economics department of Cairo University, cooperation with the programs for celebration of the opening of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina, and utilization of the Japanese-language advisor (particularly in the strengthening of the network of people involved in Japanese-language education in the Middle East region).

Concerning the above three aims, concrete programs were carried out for the strengthening of the relationship of the Office with each of those organizations, and results were obtained that will lead to further development of exchange in the future. In addition, during August 2002, the Japanese-language teachers of the various Middle East countries gathered in Cairo to hold a Symposium on Japanese Language Education in the Middle East, and expansion and strengthening of the network of the Association of Japanese Language Teachers in the Middle East was achieved.

<Examples of Fiscal 2002 Programs>

The Second Symposium on Japanese-Language Education in the Middle East (August 30 & 31, 2002, Cairo)

This was the second meeting, following the first that was held in the summer of 2001, for the formulation of a network of Middle East Japanese-language teachers. The people involved in Japanese-language education scattered throughout the countries of the Middle East gathered to exchange opinions and information, and to attend a lecture and workshop to discuss the unique common problems throughout the Middle East while formulating a horizontal network for mutual support in the aim toward development and promotion of Japanese-language education in the Middle East. During fiscal 2002, Japanese-language teachers from the seven countries of the Middle East participated, deepening their exchange and enhancing the trend toward strengthening of the network among people who are involved in Japanese-language education in the future. Emiko Hayatsu (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) and Rumi Sei (Tohoka Gakuen University) were invited to come from Japan to serve as instructors of the lectures and workshops held. Foundation funding was provided and the Office provided overall aid in terms of actual administration of this program.

A piano recital of contemporary Japanese music (October 31, 2002, Cairo)

This was a recital by pianists Satoko Inoue who has been actively performing works by contemporary Japanese composers for some time. It was held at the Gomhouria Theater in Cairo under the joint sponsorship of the Office and the Egyptian Ministry of Culture. The recital was planned by the Office for the purpose of introducing the contemporary creativity of Japanese culture. Since the Egyptian public is not familiar with contemporary music, the recital left a particularly strong

impression on the young people in the audience wanting to become artists.

"Imagining the Book," an exhibition held in celebration of the opening of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina with the participation of Japanese artists (September 12 through October 29, 2002)
A total of eight Japanese artists participated in this international contemporary art exhibition on the theme of images of the word "book" given in celebration of the opening of the Bibliotheca Alexandrina (Satoshi Hasegawa, Saeko Hanji, Fumiko Shinkai, Chiaki Murata, Naohiko Watanabe, Megumi Yamamoto, Nobuho Nagasawa, and Kimiyo Mishima). A large number of artists from various countries of the world exhibited works, and those from Japan had a sufficient presence. Also, the contemporary art workshop conducted for the general public under cooperation between the Office and the Japanese artists proved extremely popular. The Foundation provided air-fare, and the Office cooperated with the sponsors in both in the scouting and the work of setting up the display.

The contemporary art workshop

In Gesture and Glance: The Female Role Player in Asian Dance and Theatre (March 1 & 2, 2003)
Performances were given of "In Gesture and Glance: The Female Role Player in Asian Dance and Theatre," a program that was planned and produced by the Japan Foundation Asia Center. Performances of this program for introduction of the dance and performance techniques of the female impersonators that still remain today in the traditional performing arts of the four countries of Japan, China, India, and Indonesia were given for two days at the small hall of the Cairo Opera House. This project was for the purpose of introducing the performing arts of various countries of Asia rather than the culture of a single country, and as a result it aroused interest among local people involved in culture and the arts, and the mass media, attracting huge crowds and ending in complete success. The members of the audience literally sighed at the beauty of the highly refined and elegant dances, among which Japanese dance was presented last and was greeted by particularly enthusiastic applause.

Africa

Overview

During fiscal 2002, the actual amount expended on programs for Africa (excluding Northern Africa) was ¥98.84 million, an approximate decrease of one-third from the previous year. This decrease was caused by an overall reduction in personnel exchange programs.

In terms of cultural programs for Africa, there has been high praise for such audio-visual proj-

ects as films and television broadcasts, Foundation sponsorship of overseas exhibitions (touring exhibitions), and book donations. Also in terms of sponsorship programs, pop music concerts were given in South Africa, and a tsugaru shamisen tour of Uganda and Madagascar was made.

There are not many countries in Africa that carry out Japanese-language education. Among them, in Madagascar, the Support Program for Japanese-Language Courses Abroad and the Japanese-Language Teaching Materials Donation Program were carried out for three Japanese-language education organizations, including the Nippo-Malagasy Association for Friendship and Culture. In addition, aid was extended under the Training Programs for Teachers of the Japanese Language, training for outstanding students of the Japanese language, and the Japanese-Language Teaching Materials Donation Program to Japanese-language education organizations in Kenya.

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, Madagasacar)
  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>

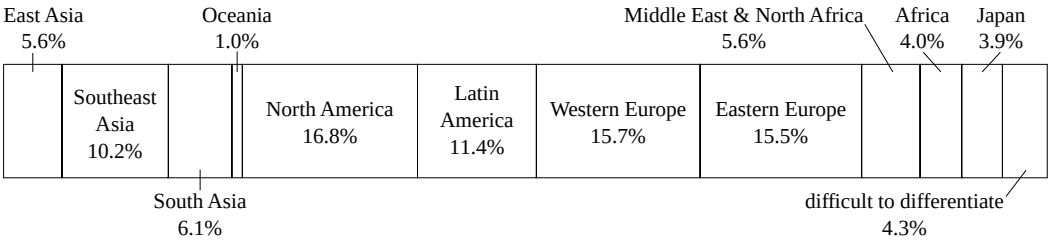
- Meeting of private sector committee for publication of *Anshin* (April 27 through May 9, 2002, United Kingdom)
  Aid was extended for the participation of one person from each town and village of Amami Island in a program for exchange of opinions on the administration and tourism policies of the outlying 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

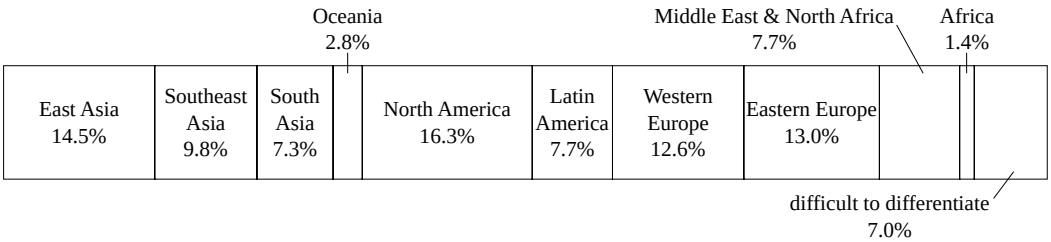
This program is carried out under the cooperation of the National Research Institute for Cultural Properties, Tokyo for the purpose of transporting to Japan of ancient Japanese works of art of the important cultural property class that are owned by overseas art museums, carrying out restoration work 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 Canidate'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 higher 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.jpf.or.kr/
- Jakarta Japanese Language Center http://www.jpf.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.jpf.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.jpf.org.uk/

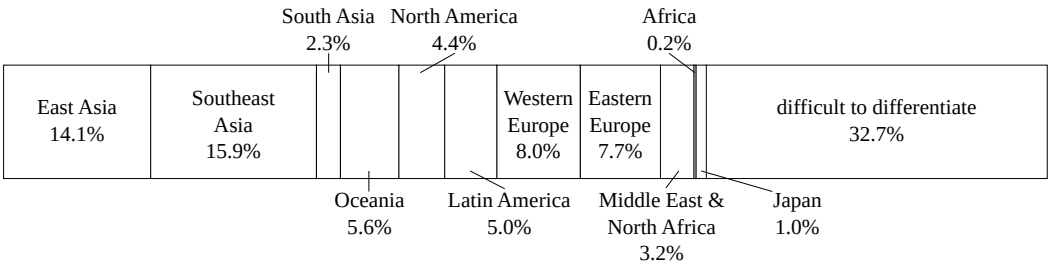
6. Japanese Speech Contest

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 Kyozai" 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 Nippei 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

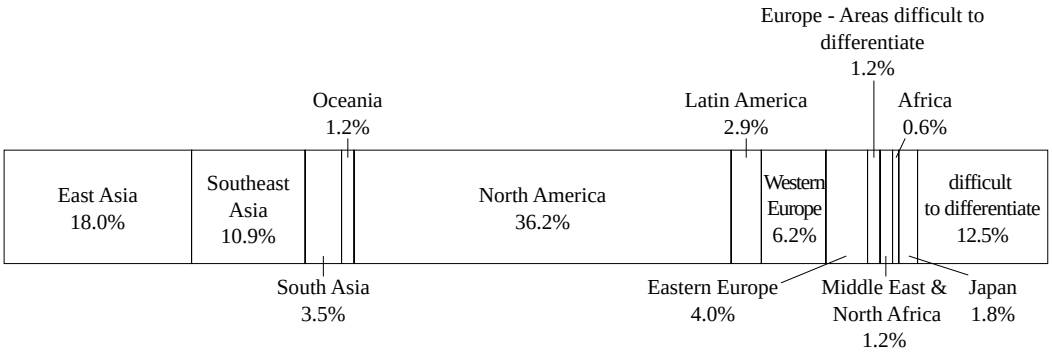
The library of the Japan Foundation Headquarters concentrates its efforts toward the collection of Japan-related books and materials published in Western languages in the fields of the humanities and sociology, and it is open for utilization by Japanologists from both Japan and overseas.

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>

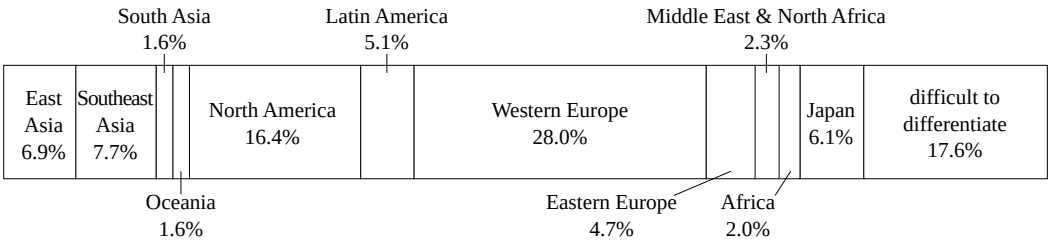
- An exhibition of "Modern Paintings of Mongolia" (Tokyo Station Gallery, etc.)
- An exhibition of "New Finds of Uzbek Archaeology (Fukuoka City Museum, etc.)

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 Rapproachement – 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 Progam (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>

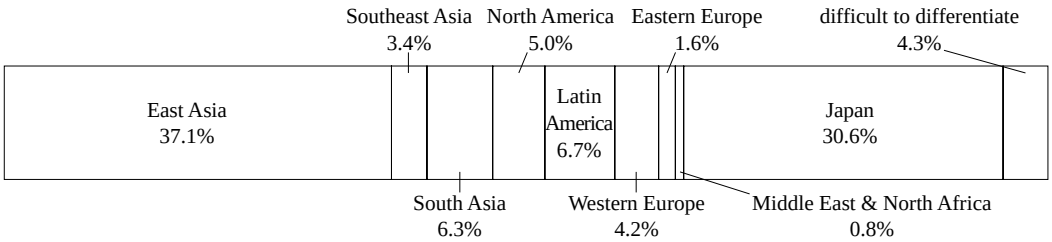
- Participation in overseas arts fairs
  Specialists were dispatched to introduce the latest information on Japanese stage arts, and video presentations and booth displays were carried out at APAP in the United States (New York) and at CINARS in Canada.
- Holding of the Seventh Tokyo Performing Arts 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.

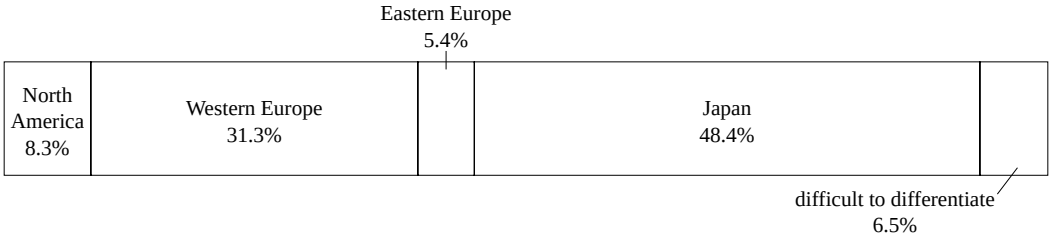
4. Invitation Program for International Conferences

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. Fatthy 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.

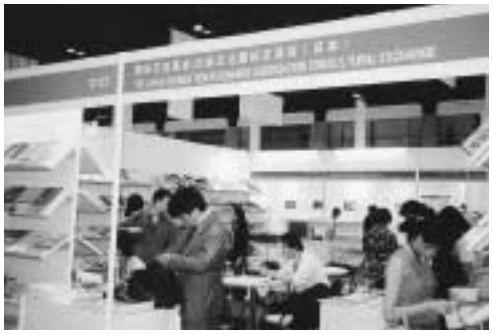
  Due to the social confusion brought about by political changes, the Foundation had recently refrained from participating, but it participated in 2002 for the first time in ten years since 1992, in response to urgent requests from Japanese government overseas offices. The high quality of the Japanese 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.

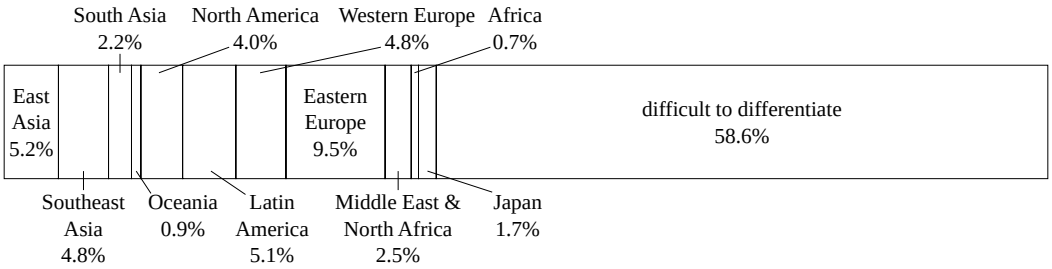


Number of People

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>

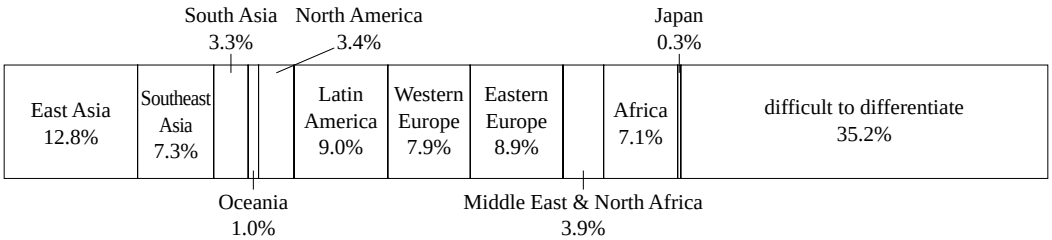
- Hungarian Film Festival 2003
  This was a special retrospective of Hungarian films by such directors as Bela Tarr for which there are few chances to see in Japan.

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.jpf.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

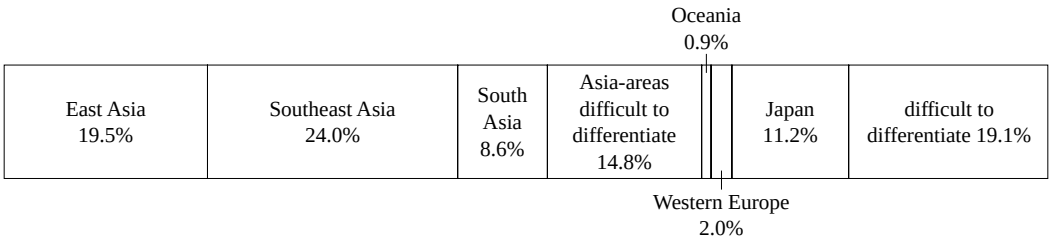
and Korea (Japan-Korea Asia Foundation)

- 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



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 Japa*n (Santa Fe: Katydid Books, 1997. Translated into English by Thomas Fitzsimmons).

*Dans l'océan du silenc*e (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 Politic*s (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 *ANONE MAGAZINE*
1994 Changed its name to Old Japan Students' Association, Thailand (OJSAT)
2001 Held events in celebration of its 50th 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-terms 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.

Field Trip: Gion Festival

- 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)

Organizations and Finances for Fiscal 2002

Organization

(as of March 3, 2003)

Headquarters

The supervision of the Foundation's activities is the responsibility of the President, who is assisted by four Vice Presidents. The Foundation's operations are overseen by an Auditor. The administrative functions are shared by the General Affairs Department and the Financial and Accounting Department, as well as by the Planning Department (which has been transformed from the former Planning Office), in order to strengthen the function of medium-long range planning and basic research in terms of the Foundation's activities. Specific programs are conducted by the Exchange of Persons, Japanese Studies, Arts, and Media departments, the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP), and the Japan Foundation Asia Center. The Audit Bureau is responsible for the internal auditing of the Foundation's business and financial affairs. In addition, the Cultural Exchange Bureau promotes cultural-exchange programs for regional self-governing bodies and private-sector cultural-exchange groups.

In January 1990, the ASEAN Culture Center was opened for the purpose of introducing the cultures of the ASEAN nations to Japan; and in April 1991, the Center for Global Partnership was opened for the purposes of deepening the relationship between Japan and the United States and contributing to the world through better cooperation between those two nations. In this manner, organizational and program expansion of the Japan Foundation was carried out. Also, in September 1994, the Japan Foundation Forum was opened as a space for the presentation of events relating to cultural exchange in Japan. Then in October 1995, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, the former ASEAN Culture Center was enhanced and transformed into the Asia Center in order to create a more forward-looking relationship with the rest of Asia what with the 21st century approaching, and activities were initiated based upon the three pillars of promoting intellectual exchange, supporting the promotion of culture, and promoting better understanding of the rest of Asia within Japan.

Branch Offices

The Foundation operates two affiliated organizations and one branch office in Japan; 19 overseas offices; and eight overseas Japanese-language centers.

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa

To reinforce and expand the comprehensive support system for the development of Japanese-language education overseas, the Institute has three major functions: i) to train Japanese-language instructors overseas, ii) to develop and produce teaching materials, iii) to serve as an information service, with a library and reference service. It is located in Urawa City, Saitama Prefecture, and was opened in July 1989.

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai

The Institute was opened in May 1997 in Rinku Town of Tajiri-cho in Osaka Prefecture for the purpose of responding effectively to the demands for Japanese-language education overseas brought about by a diversification in purpose of the increasing number of students wishing to learn Japanese. Its activities are centered around specialist training in the Japanese language and training for the purpose of encouraging the learning of the Japanese language.

Kyoto Office

The Office holds cultural events designed to introduce Japan to foreign residents in Japan and also runs a library. Furthermore, it assists fellowship recipients working in the Kansai region with their research.

Overseas Offices

In January 2001, the Japan Cultural Center, Seoul was opened. At present, the Japan Foundation maintains three Japan Cultural Institutes, eight Japan Cultural Centers, and eight offices abroad. Their work consists primarily of collecting local information, conducting surveys, expediting programs initiated at Foundation headquarters, and participating in local cultural programs. Furthermore, the Cultural Institutes and Centers are also involved in organizing lectures and film screenings, operating libraries and Japanese-language courses, and other projects.

Overseas Japanese-Language Centers

These centers were opened for the purpose of providing concrete backup for on-site Japanese-language education centered on the intermediate education level. At present, eight such centers are in operation (Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, London, Los Angeles, São Paulo, Seoul, and Sydney).

The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (NY)

In 1991, this Center was opened within the Japan Foundation New York office in May.

Personnel

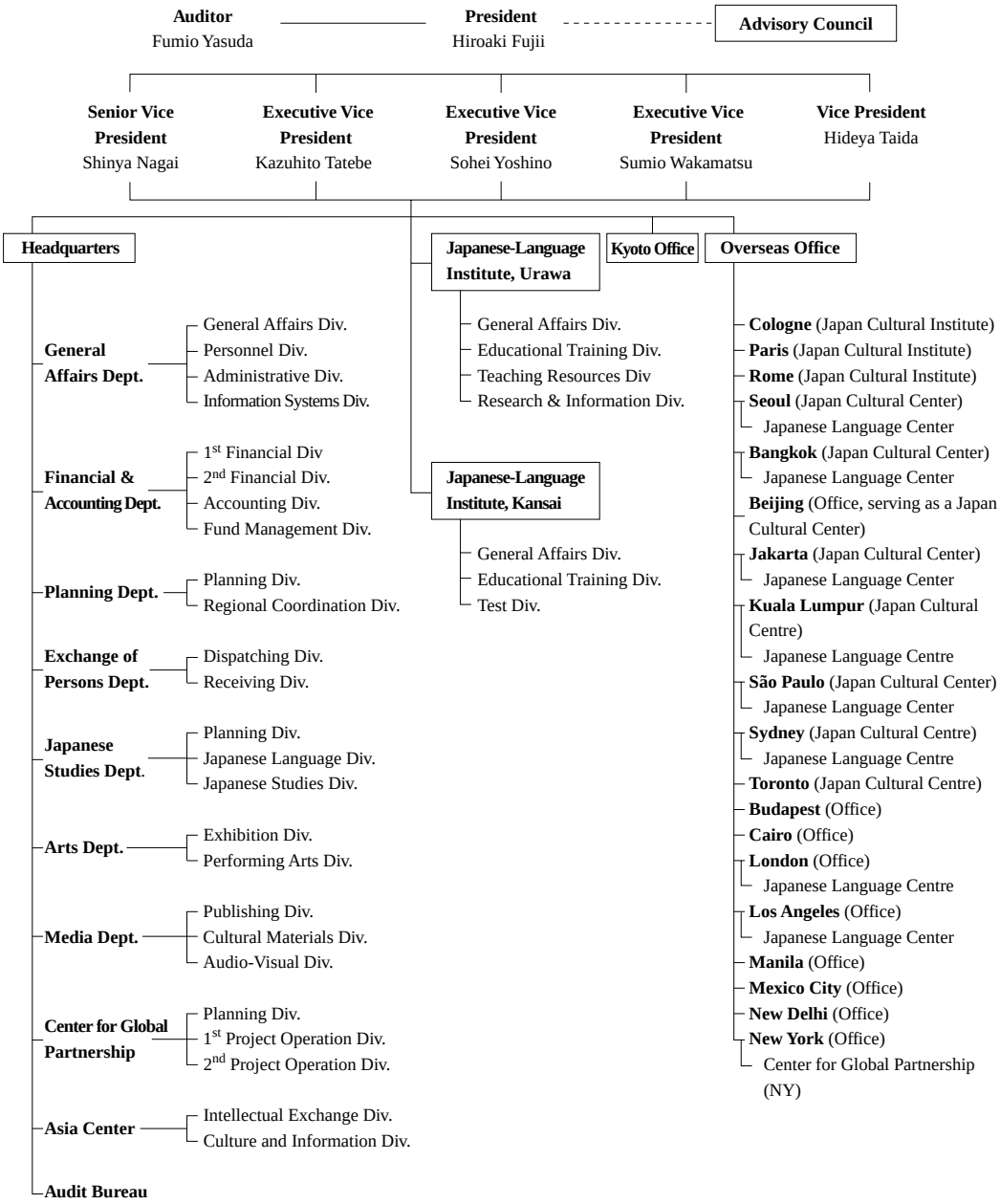
Executives

The Foundation's executives include the President, a Senior Vice President, three Executive Vice Presidents, a Vice President, and an Auditor.

Staff

The fiscal 2002 staff consists of 229 Foundation employees serving at our facilities around the world, and 62 locally recruited employees working at our offices abroad.

Organization Chart



Advisory Council and Committees

Advisory Council

The Advisory Council is established on the basis of the Japan Foundation Law, Article 21, and discusses important matters related to the running of the Foundation's activities including the budget policy, the planning of activities, and guidance on financial planning at the request of the President. There are not more than 20 people of experience and academic standing, well versed in international culture exchange, who make up the members of the Council and are appointed by the President with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The term of service is two years, which can be extended.

Advisory Council Members

(in alphabetical order)

Yoshiharu Fukuhara	Honorary Chairman, Shiseido Co., Ltd.
Glen S. Fukushima	CEO, Cadence Design Systems, Japan
Toru Haga	President, Kyoto University of Art and Design
Takeshi Hamashita	Professor, University of Kyoto
Yoshio Hatano	President, Foreign Press Center
Naomichi Ishige	Director-General, National Museum of Ethnology
Kazuki Kasuya	Critic
Motoko Katakura	Professor, Chuo University
Shosaburo Kimura	President, Shizuoka University of Art and Culture
Shin-ichi Kitaoka	Professor, University of Tokyo
Akira Kojima	Managing Director Editorial Page Editor, Nihon Keizai Shimbun
Taichiro Mitani	Professor, Seikei University
Mamoru Ozaki	Advisor, Yazaki Corporation
Shuji Takashina	Professor Emeritus, University of Tokyo
Hiroshi Ueki	President, Japan Shobijutsu Shinkokai
Tazuko Ueno	Professor, Tokyo Women's University
Yasuyuki Wakahara	Former Advisory Director, Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Yoji Yamada	Film Director
Yoshinori Yamaoka	Executive Secretary, Japan NPO Center

Evaluation Study Committee

The Evaluation Study Committee was established during fiscal 2000, in accordance with the guidelines for the evaluation of programs of the Japan Foundation. It is an organ for lending advice on important articles concerning evaluation of the entire range of Foundation programs in response to inquiries from the President. The membership is limited to seven people who have experience in the necessary academic fields for evaluating Foundation programs. The members are appointed by the President for a two-year term (reappointment is possible).

Evaluation Study Committee Members
(in alphabetical order)

Ken-ichiro Hirano	Professor, Waseda University
Osami Kiyomoto	Editorial Writer, The Yomiuri Shimbun
Toichi Makita	Assistant Professor, Obirin University
Hiromitsu Muta	Professor, Graduate School of Decision Science and Technology, Tokyo Institute of Technology
Eriko Osaka	General Manager, Chief Curator, Contemporary Art Center, Art Tower Mito
Katsuhiko Sakuma	Professor, University of the Sacred Heart Tokyo
Mitsuhiro Yoshimoto	Senior Consultant for Arts and Cultural Projects, NLI Research Institute

American Advisory Committee for Japanese Studies

In view of the fact that American-Japanese cultural exchange occupies a high proportion of the Foundation's activities, this committee, consisting of 15 American Japanologists, has been established to offer opinions and advice in regard to the whole range of the Foundation's Japanese Studies programs in the United States. The committee also screens and makes recommendations concerning the applications received from the United States for the Foundation's fellowship and institutional support programs.

American Advisory Committee for Japanese Studies Members
(in alphabetical order, without honorific titles)

Mary E. Berry	Professor, University of California, Berkeley
Mary C. Brinton	Professor, Harvard University
Wayne Farris	Professor, Knoxville University, Tennessee
Helen Hardacre	Professor, Harvard University
James L. Huffman	Professor, Wittenberg University
Gregory J. Kasza	Professor, Indiana University
William W. Kelly	Professor, Yale University
Ellis S. Krauss	Professor, University of California, San Diego
Leonard Lynn	Professor, Case Western Reserve University
Susan J. Napier	Professor, University of Texas, Austin
T. J. Pempel	Professor, University of California, Berkeley
J. Mark Ramseyer	Professor, Harvard Law School
Laurel R. Rodd	Professor, Colorado University, Boulder
Yoshiko Yokochi-Samuel	Professor, Wesleyan University
Kristina K. Troost	Head, International and Area Studies, Parkins Library, Duke University

Special Advisors and Advisory Committee for the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership

A "Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership Advisory Committee" of Japanese and Americans of outstanding academic achievement was organized by the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership. This committee holds two regular meetings a year to make decisions on basic policies, important activities, and areas to be given priority among the Foundation programs.

Advisory Committee Members (in alphabetical order, without honorific titles)

Keiko Chino	Editorial Writer, The Sankei Shimbun
Thomas S. Foley	Former US Ambassador to Japan
William E. Franklin	President, Franklin International, Ltd.
Barry D. Gaberman	Senior Vice President, Ford Foundation
Ruby P. Hearn	Senior Vice President Emerita, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
Makoto Iokibe	Professor, Kobe University
Martin Meyerson	President Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania
Mike M. Mochizuki	Professor, George Washington University
Toshiaki Ogasawara	Chairman and Publisher, The Japan Times, Ltd.
Shijuro Ogata	Former Deputy Governor, Bank of Japan
Ken-ichiro Ohara	President, Ohara Museum of Art
Takeo Shiina	Senior Advisor, IBM Japan, Ltd.
Joan E. Spero	President, Doris Duke Charitable Foundation
Akihiko Tanaka	Professor, University of Tokyo
Ezra F. Vogel	Research Professor, Harvard University

Advisory Committee (in alphabetical order, without honorific titles)

Special Assistants to the President

Shunsuke Miyao　Yukio Okamoto　Yoshihiko Wakumoto

Special Advisors for CGP

Japanese

Shin-ichiro Asao　Gaishi Hiraiwa　Tadao Umesao

American

David Rockfeller　George P. Schultz

Finances

Budget for Fiscal 2002

The activities of the Foundation are principally financed with the operating income derived from endowments from the government and private organizations, and by government subsidies and private contributions.

Income

(1) Operating income

The operating income derived from an endowment capital was used in the various cultural exchange programs of the Foundation (primarily for non-ODA-recipient countries).

(2) Government subsidies

Funds from the National Treasury, allocated from the general account and from the budget of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were used for personnel and administrative expenses, as well as for the implementation of cultural exchange programs mainly in ODA-recipient countries.

(3) Donations and sundry income

For stable growth and development, the Foundation looks to positive financial assistance from the private sector, including the business community, for use in the implementation of cultural-exchange programs in non-ODA-recipient countries.

Expenditures

(1) Cultural-exchange program expenses

The expenses incurred by international cultural exchange activities consist of all costs involved in all Foundation-related programs. They are broken down into the following categories:

Personnel exchange, Japanese studies, Arts, Media (publications and audio-visual materials), Surveys and research, Overseas offices' activities, Japan Foundation Forum activities, CGP activities, Asia Center activities, Cultural exchange facilities, and Facilities maintenance expenses.

(2) General administration expenses

These expenses include salaries for the Foundation's staff and other administrative costs.

1. Budget for Fiscal 2002

(Unit: ¥ million)

Income		Expenditures			
Source of income	Total	Activities	Government subsidies	Operating income and others	Total
Government subsidies	14,682	Exchange of Persons	1,535	191	1,726
Operating income	2,533	(Invitations to Japan)	(797)	(142)	(939)
Donations	1,110	(Overseas Dispatch of Persons)	(738)	(49)	(788)
Sundry income	67	Japanese Studies	4,971	507	5,478
		(Japanese Studies)	(400)	(173)	(574)
		(Japanese-Language Education)	(2,279)	(204)	(2,483)
		(Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa)	(1,200)	(63)	(1,263)
		(Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai)	(1,091)	(68)	(1,159)
		Events	1,014	78	1092
		(Performing Arts)	(531)	(31)	(562)
		(Exhibitions)	(391)	(40)	(431)
		(International Conferences)	(91)	(7)	(99)
		Media	704	178	882
		(Publications)	(216)	(84)	(300)
		(Audio-visual)	(488)	(94)	(582)
		Surveys and research	150	20	170
		Overseas Offices	765	186	951
		Operations of projects of the Japan Foundation Forum	577	22	599
		Center for Global Partnership programs	—	1,056	1,056
		Asia Center programs	1,010	—	1,010
		Facilities maintenance	—	1,000	1,000
		Total programs	10,726	3,238	13,964
		General administration	3,921	398	4,319
		Reserves	35	63	98
Total	18,381	Total	14,682	3,700	18,381

Note: The totals are not exact since the figures are rounded up or down to the nearest million yen.

2. Transition of Public Endowment and Budget

The change of public endowment and budget in the past five years is as follows.

(1) Public endowment

(Unit: ¥ million)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Additional endowment	—	—	—	—	—
Accumulated public endowment	106,211	106,211	106,211	106,211	106,211

(2) Income

(Unit: ¥ million)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Government subsidies	15,163	15,087	16,604	16,124	14,682
Operating income	4,036	3,652	3,441	2,795	2,533
Donations	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,140	1,110
Sundry income	72	79	68	63	67
Total	20,371	19,919	21,212	20,123	18,381

(3) Expenditures

(Unit: ¥ million)

Activities \ Fiscal year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Exchange of Persons	2,066	2,302	2,403	2,175	1,726
Japanese studies	5,905	5,777	6,259	6,173	5,478
Events	1,285	1,239	1,712	1,374	1,092
Media	924	894	1,355	1,127	882
Surveys and research	180	200	206	182	170
Overseas Offices	976	983	961	959	951
Operations of projects of the Japan Foundation Forum	614	602	601	600	599
Center for Global Partnership programs	1,702	1,495	1,403	1,068	1,056
Cultural cooperation programs	223	—	—	—	—
Asia Center programs	1,138	1,075	1,069	1,177	1,010
Cooperation program for cultural-exchange facilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Facility maintenance	—	—	—	—	—
Total programs	16,014	15,567	16,969	15,836	13,964
General administration	4,269	4,261	4,152	4,199	4,319
Reserves	88	91	91	87	98
Total	20,371	19,919	21,212	20,123	18,381

Note: The totals are not exact since the figures are rounded up or down to the nearest million yen.

Financial Cooperation from the Private Sector

Since cultural exchange seeks by its very nature to deepen mutual understanding and establish long-term friendly relations between the peoples of the world, it is desirable that activities in the field be based on broad popular support. For this reason, the Foundation requires, and actively seeks, assistance and financial cooperation from companies, organizations, and individuals in the private sector.

Gifts to the Foundation from the private sector are divided into two categories: contributions and donations. Donations from the private sector are further divided into two categories: i) general donations (including donations from the Association for the Support of the Japan Foundation, which are assigned to the budget for general cultural-exchange activities) and ii) specified donations, which go toward specific cultural-exchange programs with the overseas organizations specified by the donors. Private donations to the Japan Foundation since its establishment until fiscal 2002 totaled ¥2.15457 billion, with designated donations amounting to ¥60.2891 billion.

1. Private Donations

Private donations to the Foundation are allocated to the financing of its cultural-exchange programs (and are not used for general administrative expenses). Such donations can be received by the Foundation under either i) the "General Donation System" or ii) the "Membership System," under which contributing members can join either the Friends' Society or the Patrons' Society (both described below). During fiscal 2002, the number of general donations is five and amounted to a total of over ¥13.63 million.

(1) General donation system

In this system, the term and amount of donation is not determined.

General donations come from individuals and corporations who wish to fund the activities of the Foundation. There are two way in which donations are used: they can be i) utilized during the year of contribution, according to the wishes of the contributors, or ii) placed in a fund to finance programs with the capital gains earned over the long term.

Concerning the latter, contributors (both corporations and individuals) may indicate special projects, and if the fund surpasses a determined amount, if they so desire, they may also give the fund a name of their choosing.

Uchida Fellowship (donated by Mr. Genko Uchida)

Young musicians are invited to Japan from the United States and Europe, and provided with opportunities to communicate with renowned Japanese musicians and those active in the field of music and to hold joint performances or create joint works with them. (Exchange of Persons Department, Receiving Division)

The Takasago Thermal Engineering Fund (donated by the Takasago Thermal Engineering Co., Ltd.)

To nurture successive generations in Japanese Studies in Southeast Asia, scholarships are provided to graduate students in the region. (Japanese Studies Department, Japanese Studies Division)

The Takeshi Kaiko Memorial Asian Writers Lecture Series (donated by the late Hatsuko Kaiko and the late Michiko Kaiko)

Asian authors are invited to Japan to give lecture tours in a number of cities for both the introduction of Asian literature that has seldom been introduced in Japan previously, and the promotion of exchange between people involved in Japanese literature and those involved in Asian literature through the providing of a venue for exchange. (Asia Center, Culture and Information Division)

Ken Watanabe Memorial Fund (donated by Yukinobu Watanabe, father of Ken Watanabe, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs officer killed in a traffic accident while undergoing training in the United States)

Continuous donations of books related to Japan are made to Japanese studies organizations in China that carry out high quality Japanese studies. (Media Department, Cultural Materials Division)

(2) Membership system

a) Patrons' Society

Membership of the Association is in two categories: Regular Membership, for which the yearly fees are based upon a unit of ¥100,000 for corporations and ¥20,000 for individuals; and Special Membership, for which the yearly fees consist of five or more units. Donations are allotted to the cultural exchange programs, and members receive the Foundation's publications, invitations to lectures and exhibitions sponsored or co-sponsored by the Foundation, and the right to use the Foundation's library. As of March 31, 2003, the number of Society members is 206.

b) Friends' Society

This system was established for the purpose of promoting better understanding of Japan Foundation programs and increasing awareness of its activities among private individuals. In return for payment of the annual membership fee (¥4,000 for general members and ¥2,000 for students), members receive the Foundation's publications, including The Japan Foundation News, invitations to lectures and exhibitions sponsored or co-sponsored by the Foundation, and the right to use the Foundation's library. As of March 31, 2003, the number of Society members is 174.

2. Designated Donations Program

In this program, donors specify the use of donations for the purpose of contributing to specific cultural-exchange projects carried out by overseas non-profit organizations. The fields of projects that are acceptable in this program are: personnel exchange, Japanese studies and Japanese-language education, performances and exhibitions, seminars and international conferences, education for

promoting international mutual understanding, and support for cultural exchange facilities.

During fiscal 2002, the number of specified donations totaled 41 and amounted to over ¥997.47 million.

3. Tax Exemption

In accordance with Article 217 of the Income Tax Law and Article 77 of the Corporate Tax Law, the Japan Foundation is designated as an organization that makes a significant contribution to promoting the public good (Designated Public Benefit Organization). Donations and membership fees to the Japan Foundation are subject to tax exemptions as below.

(1) Individuals

With a limit of 25% of gross income, an amount equal to the donation minus ¥10,000 is tax deductible.

(2) Corporations

This is separate from a normal donation financial loss calculation. The following formula is used to calculate the upper limit of financial loss:

Financial-loss limit =

[(amount of capital) x (period of months / 12) x 0.0025 + (amount of income x 0.025)] x 0.5

Number of Programs, by Region

Region	Asia	Oceania	N & S America	Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Totals
Number of Program	11	0	13	4	0	0	28
Amount (Yen)	708,154,000	0	269,222,000	20,100,000	0	0	997,477,000

Appendixes

Top 20 Countries in Terms of Program Expenditures

(for the past five years)

(in million yen)

	Country	Program expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure		Country	Program expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure
			1998				
1	U.S.A.	1,921	13.4%	11	Germany	385	2.7%
2	China	705	4.9	12	Russia	301	2.1
3	France	662	4.6	13	Korea	300	2.1
4	Netherlands	605	4.2	14	India	278	1.9
5	U.K.	575	4.0	15	The Philippines	224	1.6
6	Indonesia	508	3.6	16	Italy	178	1.2
7	Australia	446	3.1	17	Egypt	143	1.0
8	Thailand	440	3.1	18	Canada	142	1.0
9	Malaysia	426	3.0	19	Viet Nam	123	0.9
10	Brazil	401	2.8	20	Singapore	110	0.8
			1999				
1	U.S.A.	1,865	13.1	11	Korea	336	2.4
2	China	774	5.4	12	Russia	311	2.2
3	France	592	4.2	13	India	231	1.6
4	Indonesia	497	3.5	14	The Philippines	206	1.4
5	U.K.	438	3.1	15	Italy	195	1.4
6	Malaysia	434	3.0	16	Canada	187	1.3
7	Germany	432	3.0	17	Egypt	177	1.2
8	Thailand	420	2.9	18	Viet Nam	129	0.9
9	Australia	369	2.6	19	Mexico	110	0.8
10	Brazil	338	2.4	20	Cambodia	72	0.5
			2000				
1	U.S.A.	1,640	10.5	11	Brazil	359	2.3
2	China	734	4.7	12	Australia	321	2.1
3	France	648	4.2	13	India	275	1.8
4	Russia	563	3.9	14	Italy	266	1.7
5	Indonesia	544	3.5	15	The Philippines	194	1.2
6	U.K.	461	3.0	16	Egypt	181	1.2
7	Korea	444	2.8	17	Canada	177	1.1
8	Thailand	418	2.7	18	Mexico	142	0.9
9	Germany	399	2.6	19	Netherlands	117	0.8
10	Malaysia	370	2.4	20	Poland	110	0.7
			2001				
1	U.S.A.	1,574	10.9	11	Australia	329	2.3
2	China	766	5.3	12	Russia	288	2.0
3	Korea	608	4.2	13	India	230	1.6
4	U.K.	582	4.0	14	Italy	225	1.6
5	France	535	3.7	15	Egypt	171	1.2
6	Indonesia	494	3.4	16	The Philippines	155	1.1
7	Malaysia	364	2.5	17	Canada	139	1.0
8	Thailand	360	2.5	18	Mexico	107	0.7
9	Germany	335	2.3	19	Uzbekistan	96	0.7
10	Brazil	333	2.3	20	Viet Nam	93	0.6
			2002				
1	U.S.A.	1,418	10.8	11	India	231	1.8
2	China	1,090	8.3	12	Germany	225	1.7
3	Korea	581	4.4	13	Russia	224	1.7
4	France	546	4.2	14	Italy	200	1.5
5	Indonesia	417	3.2	15	Mexico	139	1.1
6	U.K.	381	2.9	16	The Philippines	128	1.0
7	Thailand	330	2.5	17	Canada	123	0.9
8	Brazil	293	2.2	18	Egypt	101	0.8
9	Malaysia	285	2.2	19	Hungary	79	0.6
10	Australia	281	2.1	20	Sri Lanka	75	0.6

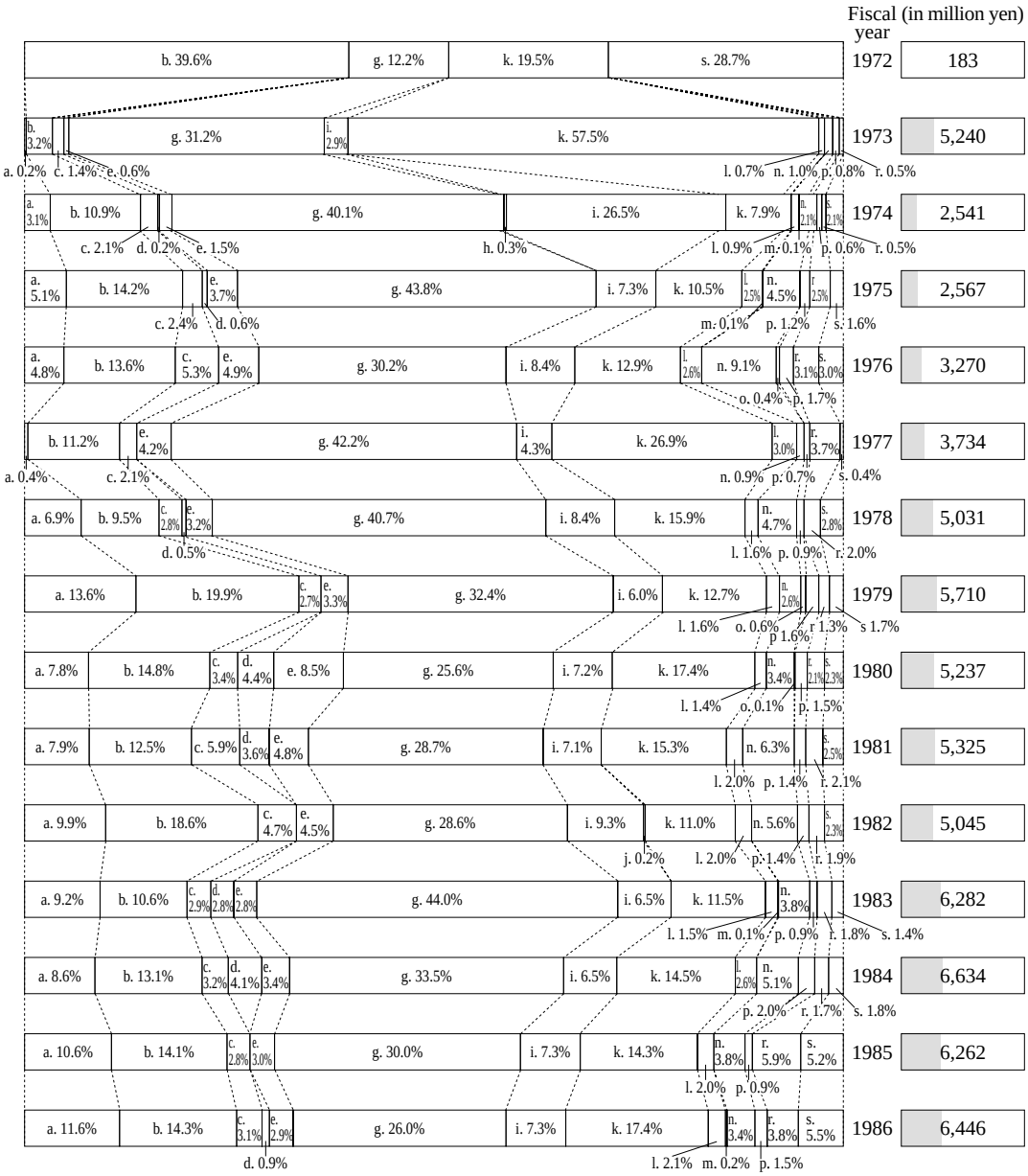
The Japan Foundation Programs Carried Out in Fiscal 2002, by Region

Program Field	Unit: Nos. of	Total 1972–2001	Total 2002	East Asia	Southeast Asia
Exchange of Persons					
Long-Term Dispatch	People	1,694	34	3	6
Short-Term Dispatch	People	12,403	656	81	80
Community-Based Cultural Exchange (dispatch)	Cases	2,270	11	0	0
Long-Term Invitation	People	5,108	177	33	9
Short-Term Invitation	People	3,224	69	4	4
Secondary-School Educator's Study Tour	People	6,200	254	28	59
Invitation of Other Groups	People	4,541	60	7	1
Dissemination of the Japanese Language					
Japanese-Language Specialist Dispatch Program	People	3,562	150	18	41
Japanese-Language Specialist Dispatch Program for Intensive Seminars	People	157	6	2	0
Japanese-Language Teachers Dispatch Program	People	475	47	6	20
Training Program for Teachers of the Japanese Language	People	5,918	547	229	104
Study-Tour Awards for Outstanding Students of the Japanese Language	People	3,553	82	7	11
Japanese-Language Program for Foreign Service Officers	People	330	55	2	14
Japanese-Language Program for Public Officials	People	41	13	2	5
Japanese-Language Program for Librarians	People	135	11	5	1
Japanese-Language Program for Researchers	People	74	26	14	6
Other Japanese-Language Training Programs	People	810	355	135	12
The Japanese-Language Education Fellowship Program	People	161	14	9	2
Japanese-Language Proficiency Test (total for both in Japan and overseas)	People	1,292,538	242,331	154,203	21,946
Salary Assistance for Japanese Language Courses Abroad	Cases	3,883	115	4	11
Japanese Speech Contest Support Program	Cases	1,513	107	11	9
Other Grant Programs	Cases	417	34	12	5
Assistance Program for the Development of Japanese-Language Resources	Cases	356	16	7	2
Japanese-Language Teaching Materials Donation Program (~'82)	Books	219,680			
Japanese-Language Teaching Materials Donation Program ('83~)	Cases	18,395	1,654	188	403
Promotion of Japanese Studies					
Visiting Professorship Program	People	1,605	43	15	7
Faculty Development Fellowship Programs	People	419	47	37	6
Institutional Support Program for Japanese Studies	Cases	2,910	120	24	27
Exhibitions/Performances					
International Exhibitions Participation Program	Cases	93	4		
Exhibitions in Japan Program	Cases	206	14	3	1
Exhibitions Abroad Program	Cases	1,100	57	8	6
Performances Abroad Program	Cases	1,192	57	14	4
Performances in Japan Program	Cases	314	19	8	1
Asian Performing Artists Co-Production Program	Cases	30	7	1	2
International Conferences					
International Conference Support Program	Cases	559	39	0	0
Exchange through Publications					
Preparation and Publication of Books and Materials	Cases	489	25	0	0
Publication/Translation Assistance Program	Cases	1,179	42	5	2
Library Support Program	Cases	6,589	311	40	49
Exchange through Audio-Visual Media					
Distribution of Audio-Visual Material Program (Feature films)	Films	2,749	79	15	12
Distribution of Audio-Visual Material Program (Cultural films)	Films	3,244	214	20	40
Program for Promotion of TV Broadcasting Abroad	Cases	636	32	1	5
Film Festival Abroad Program	Cases	836	69	6	5
Film Production Support Program	Cases	224	7		
The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership					
Intellectual Exchange for Global Partnership	Cases	595	41	0	0
Development of Mutual Understanding at the Regional and Grass-Roots Level	Cases	483	45	0	0
Fellowship Program	Cases	312	22	0	0
The Japan Foundation Asia Center					
Intellectual Exchange/Encouraging Cultural Vitality in Asia	Cases	996	159	30	72
Symposia in Japan	Cases	30	1		
Performances in Japan	Cases	31	2		
Exhibitions in Japan	Cases	62	8	3	
Film Screening	Cases	52	5	1	
Asia Lecture Series	Cases	207	11		

Notes: 1. As projects involving more than one region are counted in all relevant regions, the figures may not add up to that given under the total for fiscal 2002.
2. Projects that took place in more than one fiscal year are included in the counts for all years involved.
3. Concerning Asia Center Programs, accomplishments up to 1994 are given in terms of the results of ASEAN Culture Center programs.

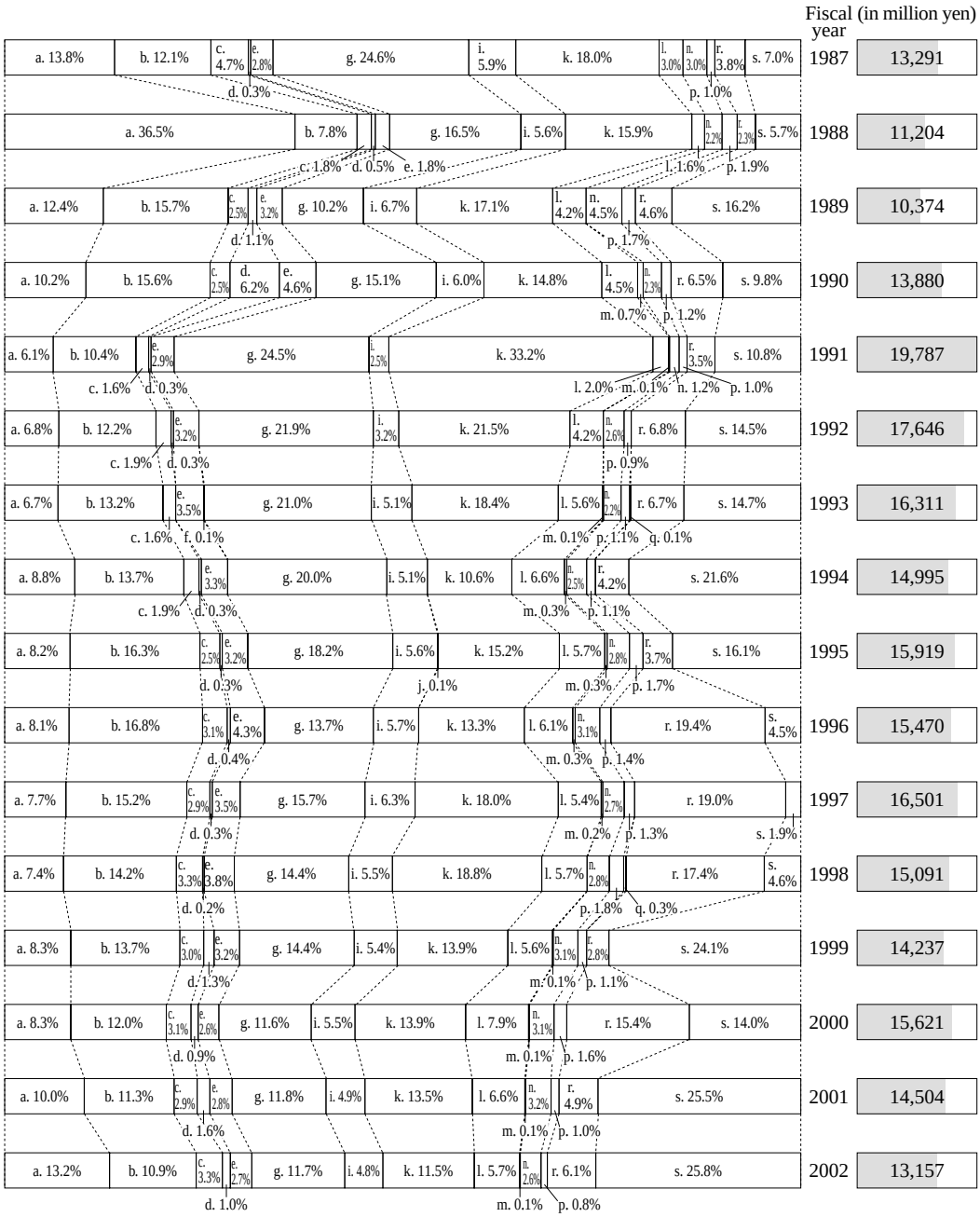
South Asia	Oceania	North America	Latin America	Western Europe	Eastern Europe	Middle East & North Africa	Africa	Domestic	Others
1	0	8	2	9	2	1	2	0	0
66	10	61	72	197	123	38	15	0	0
0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0	0
13	5	50	5	31	21	7	3	0	0
3	0	21	7	16	7	6	1	0	0
18	13	6	25	42	44	12	7	0	0
1	0	3	11	10	14	12	1	0	0
5	13	1	4	4	9	10	0	0	0
0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	4	15	2	0	0	0
18	61	25	29	18	60	2	1	0	0
6	4	9	15	9	16	4	1		
3	3		6		12	5	9		1
3					3				
			1		3	1			
		1			5				
26	18	48	20	37	45	12	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
4,831	1,427	1,584	5,392	2,641	1,315	376		48,616	
10	3	17	43	14	6	4	3	0	0
10	15	22	16	4	15	5	0	0	0
2	4	3	3	7	4	2	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0
60	254	151	161	230	168	27	12	0	0
4	0	1	4	4	5	2	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
8	4	18	6	19	7	2	0	2	3
			1	3					
0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	4
3	3	11	7	25	11	2	3	0	0
3	0	14	2	17	7	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	5	2	1	1	0
		1		3		1			
0	0	0	1	10	2	0	0	23	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
2	0	5	3	6	11	4	0	4	0
18	11	22	32	59	55	16	9	0	0
4	4		12	16	7	5	4		
10	10	20	20	47	10	10		27	
5			9		8		4		
4	3	9	7	26	5	2	2		
		5		2					
0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
19	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	28	9
									1
									2
									5
2								2	
								11	

Composition of Program Expenditures, by Region (Fiscal 1972–2002)

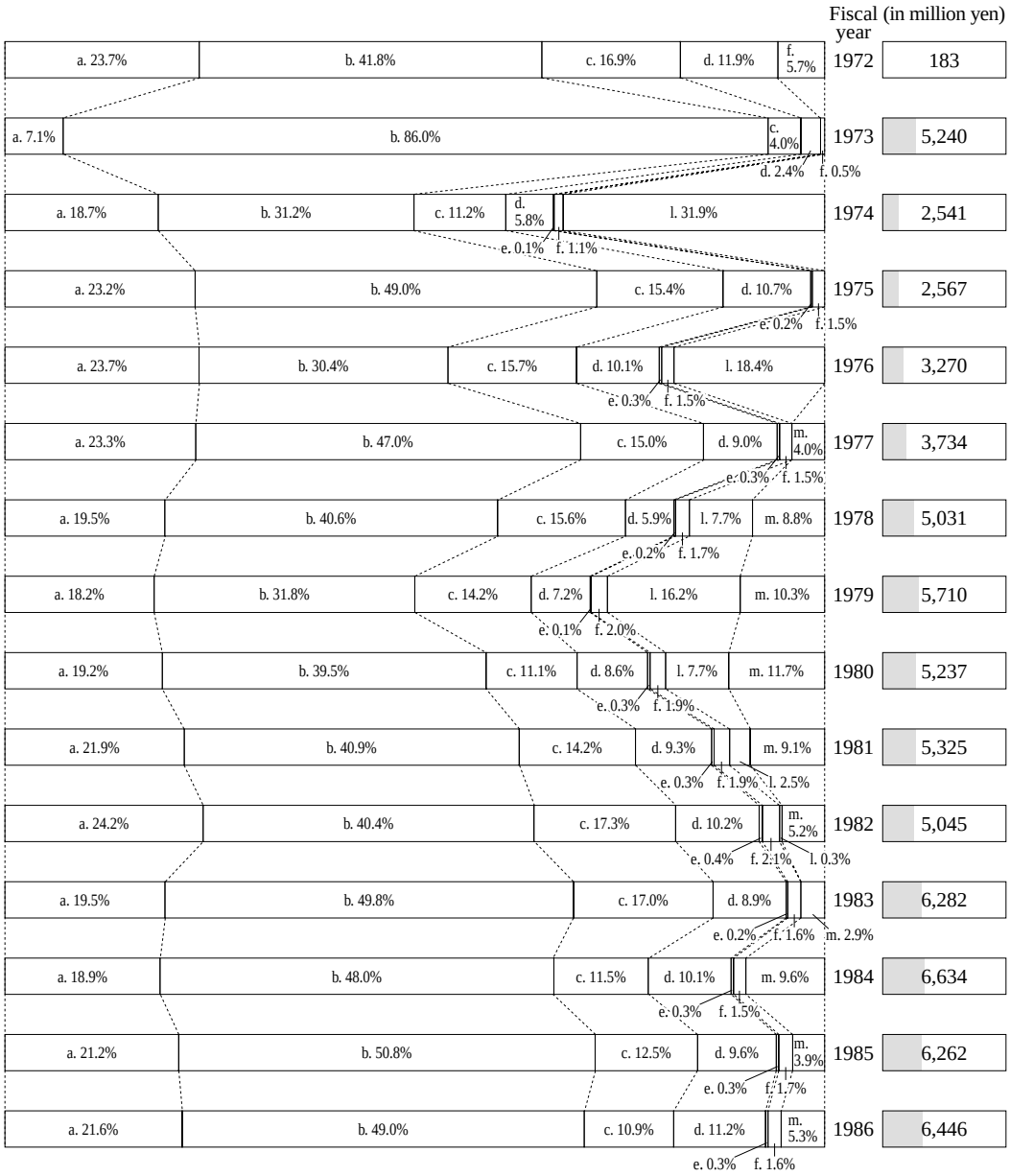


a. East Asia
b. Southeast Asia
c. South Asia
d. Asia – Areas difficult to differentiate
e. Oceania
f. Oceania – Areas difficult to differentiate
g. North America
h. North America – Areas difficult to differentiate
i. Latin America
j. Latin America – Areas difficult to differentiate
k. Western Europe
l. Eastern Europe
m. Europe – Areas difficult to differentiate
n. Middle East & North Africa
o. Middle East & North Africa – Areas difficult to differentiate
p. Africa
q. Africa – Areas difficult to differentiate
r. Japan
s. Worldwide – Areas difficult to differentiate (2001-:difficult to differentiate)

Note: Since the amount of funds sent when receiving designated donations is included, the figures differ from graphs previous to those of The Japan Foundation Annual Report for 1997.

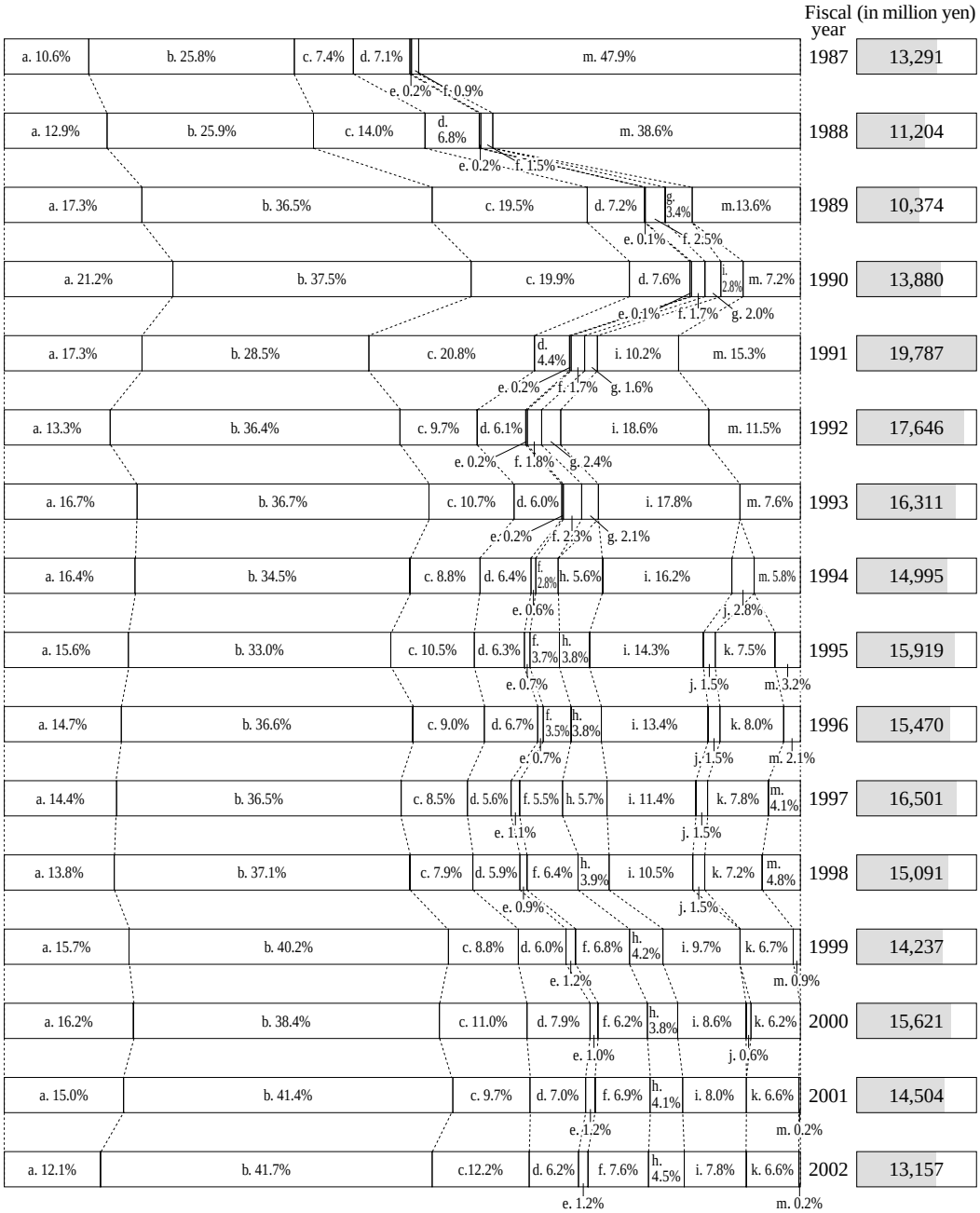

Fiscal year
(in million yen)
a. 13.8% b. 12.1% c. 4.7% e. 2.8% g. 24.6% i. 5.9% k. 18.0% l. 3.0% n. 3.0% r. 3.8% s. 7.0%
d. 0.3% p. 1.0%
1987 13,291
a. 36.5% b. 7.8% g. 16.5% i. 5.6% k. 15.9% n. 2.2% r. 2.3% s. 5.7%
c. 1.8% d. 0.5% e. 1.8% l. 1.6% p. 1.9%
1988 11,204
a. 12.4% b. 15.7% c. 2.5% e. 3.2% g. 10.2% i. 6.7% k. 17.1% l. 4.2% n. 4.5% r. 4.6% s. 16.2%
d. 1.1% p. 1.7%
1989 10,374
a. 10.2% b. 15.6% c. 2.5% d. 6.2% e. 4.6% g. 15.1% i. 6.0% k. 14.8% l. 4.5% n. 2.3% r. 6.5% s. 9.8%
m. 0.7% p. 1.2%
1990 13,880
a. 6.1% b. 10.4% e. 2.9% g. 24.5% i. 2.5% k. 33.2% r. 3.5% s. 10.8%
c. 1.6% d. 0.3% l. 2.0% m. 0.1% n. 1.2% p. 1.0%
1991 19,787
a. 6.8% b. 12.2% e. 3.2% g. 21.9% i. 3.2% k. 21.5% l. 4.2% n. 2.6% r. 6.8% s. 14.5%
c. 1.9% d. 0.3% p. 0.9%
1992 17,646
a. 6.7% b. 13.2% e. 3.5% g. 21.0% i. 5.1% k. 18.4% l. 5.6% n. 2.2% r. 6.7% s. 14.7%
c. 1.6% f. 0.1% m. 0.1% p. 1.1% q. 0.1%
1993 16,311
a. 8.8% b. 13.7% e. 3.3% g. 20.0% i. 5.1% k. 10.6% l. 6.6% n. 2.5% r. 4.2% s. 21.6%
c. 1.9% d. 0.3% m. 0.3% p. 1.1%
1994 14,995
a. 8.2% b. 16.3% c. 2.5% e. 3.2% g. 18.2% i. 5.6% k. 15.2% l. 5.7% n. 2.8% r. 3.7% s. 16.1%
d. 0.3% j. 0.1% m. 0.3% p. 1.7%
1995 15,919
a. 8.1% b. 16.8% c. 3.1% e. 4.3% g. 13.7% i. 5.7% k. 13.3% l. 6.1% n. 3.1% r. 19.4% s. 4.5%
d. 0.4% m. 0.3% p. 1.4%
1996 15,470
a. 7.7% b. 15.2% c. 2.9% e. 3.5% g. 15.7% i. 6.3% k. 18.0% l. 5.4% n. 2.7% r. 19.0%
d. 0.3% m. 0.2% p. 1.3% s. 1.9%
1997 16,501
a. 7.4% b. 14.2% c. 3.3% e. 3.8% g. 14.4% i. 5.5% k. 18.8% l. 5.7% n. 2.8% r. 17.4% s. 4.6%
d. 0.2% p. 1.8% q. 0.3%
1998 15,091
a. 8.3% b. 13.7% c. 3.0% e. 3.2% g. 14.4% i. 5.4% k. 13.9% l. 5.6% n. 3.1% r. 2.8% s. 24.1%
d. 1.3% m. 0.1% p. 1.1%
1999 14,237
a. 8.3% b. 12.0% c. 3.1% e. 2.6% g. 11.6% i. 5.5% k. 13.9% l. 7.9% n. 3.1% r. 15.4% s. 14.0%
d. 0.9% m. 0.1% p. 1.6%
2000 15,621
a. 10.0% b. 11.3% c. 2.9% e. 2.8% g. 11.8% i. 4.9% k. 13.5% l. 6.6% n. 3.2% r. 4.9% s. 25.5%
d. 1.6% m. 0.1% p. 1.0%
2001 14,504
a. 13.2% b. 10.9% c. 3.3% e. 2.7% g. 11.7% i. 4.8% k. 11.5% l. 5.7% n. 2.6% r. 6.1% s. 25.8%
d. 1.0% m. 0.1% p. 0.8%
2002 13,157

Composition of Program Expenditures, by Type (Fiscal 1972–2002)

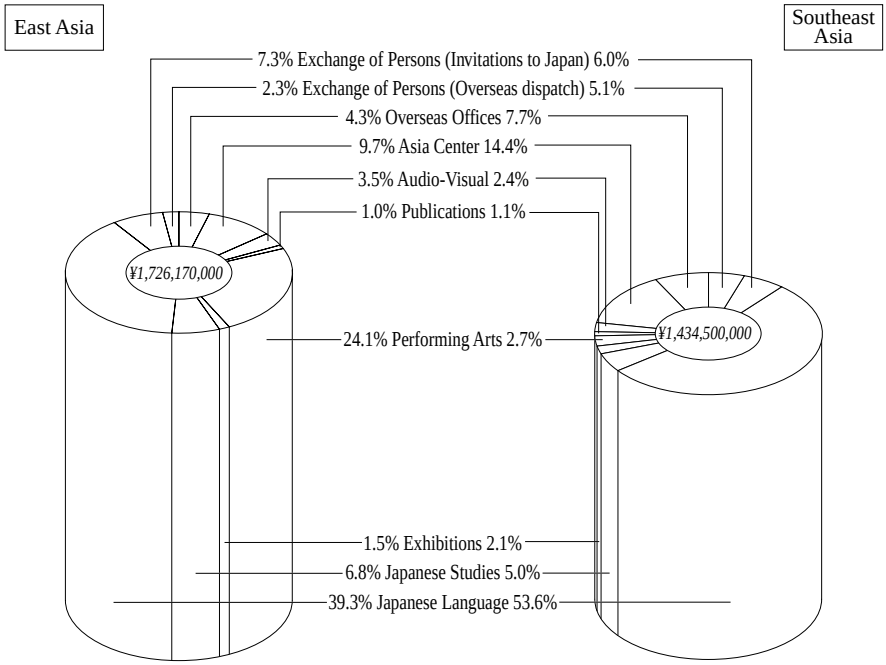


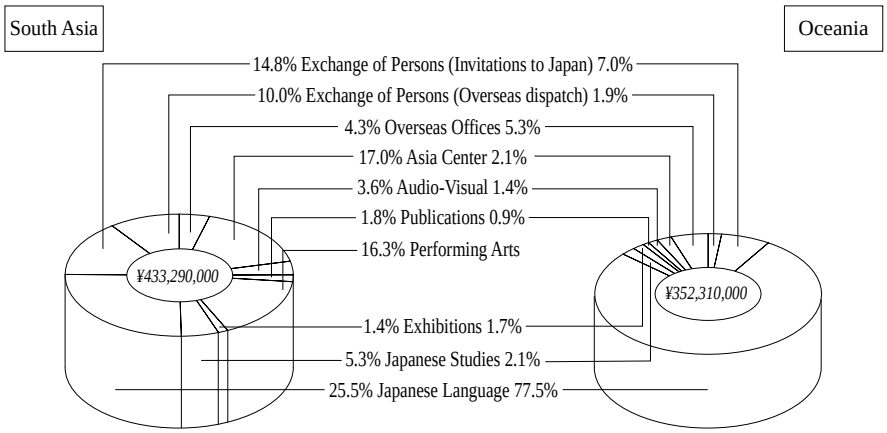
a. Personnel Exchange Programs expenditures (dispatches and invitations)
b. Japanese Studies Programs expenditures (Japanese-language education and Japanese studies)
c. Events Programs expenditures (arts exchange, stage arts exchange, and international exchange conventions)
d. Cultural Introduction Programs expenditures (publication exchange and audio-visual exchange)
e. Survey and Research expenditures
f. Overseas Programs expenditures (overseas office)
g. ASEAN Culture Center operation programs expenditures (1989–1994)
h. Japan Foundation Forum programs expenditures
i. US-Japan Friendship Exchange programs expenditures (expenditures for programs of the Center for Global Partnership)
j. Cultural Cooperation programs expenditures
k. Asian Exchange programs expenditures (expenditures for programs of the Asia Center) (1995–)
l. Special expenditures for cultural exchange, etc.
m. Expenditures for programs for cooperation with cultural exchange facilities.

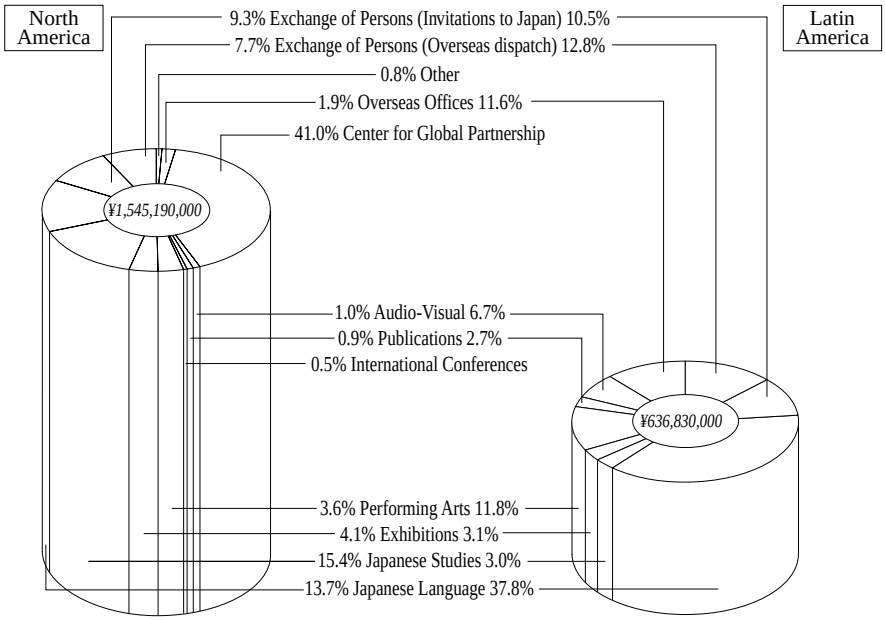
Note: Since the amount of funds sent when receiving designated donations is included, the figures differ from the graphs previous to those of *The Japan Foundation Annual Report for 1997*.

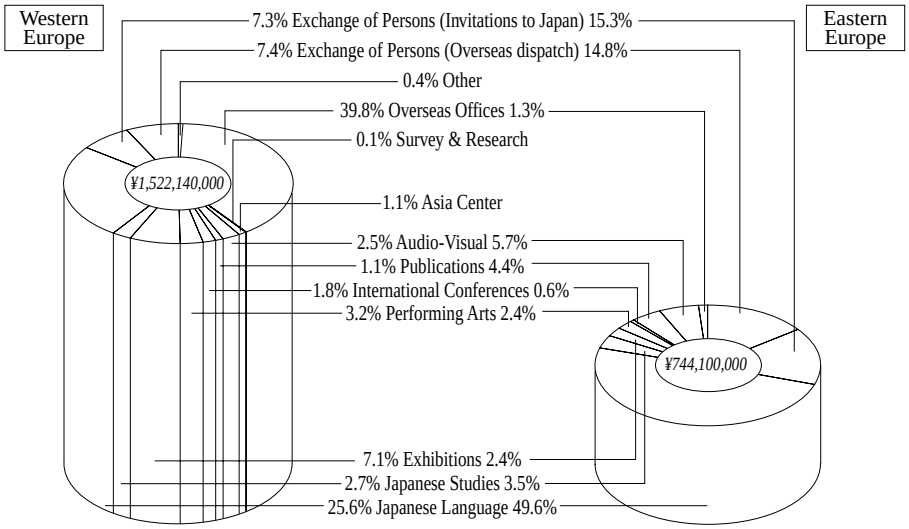

Fiscal year
(in million yen)
a. 10.6% b. 25.8% c. 7.4% d. 7.1% e. 0.2% f. 0.9% m. 47.9% 1987 13,291
a. 12.9% b. 25.9% c. 14.0% d. 6.8% e. 0.2% f. 1.5% m. 38.6% 1988 11,204
a. 17.3% b. 36.5% c. 19.5% d. 7.2% e. 0.1% f. 2.5% g. 3.4% m.13.6% 1989 10,374
a. 21.2% b. 37.5% c. 19.9% d. 7.6% e. 0.1% f. 1.7% g. 2.0% i. 2.8% m. 7.2% 1990 13,880
a. 17.3% b. 28.5% c. 20.8% d. 4.4% e. 0.2% f. 1.7% g. 1.6% i. 10.2% m. 15.3% 1991 19,787
a. 13.3% b. 36.4% c. 9.7% d. 6.1% e. 0.2% f. 1.8% g. 2.4% i. 18.6% m. 11.5% 1992 17,646
a. 16.7% b. 36.7% c. 10.7% d. 6.0% e. 0.2% f. 2.3% g. 2.1% i. 17.8% m. 7.6% 1993 16,311
a. 16.4% b. 34.5% c. 8.8% d. 6.4% e. 0.6% f. 2.8% h. 5.6% i. 16.2% j. 2.8% m. 5.8% 1994 14,995
a. 15.6% b. 33.0% c. 10.5% d. 6.3% e. 0.7% f. 3.7% h. 3.8% i. 14.3% j. 1.5% k. 7.5% m. 3.2% 1995 15,919
a. 14.7% b. 36.6% c. 9.0% d. 6.7% e. 0.7% f. 3.5% h. 3.8% i. 13.4% j. 1.5% k. 8.0% m. 2.1% 1996 15,470
a. 14.4% b. 36.5% c. 8.5% d. 5.6% e. 1.1% f. 5.5% h. 5.7% i. 11.4% j. 1.5% k. 7.8% m. 4.1% 1997 16,501
a. 13.8% b. 37.1% c. 7.9% d. 5.9% e. 0.9% f. 6.4% h. 3.9% i. 10.5% j. 1.5% k. 7.2% m. 4.8% 1998 15,091
a. 15.7% b. 40.2% c. 8.8% d. 6.0% e. 1.2% f. 6.8% h. 4.2% i. 9.7% k. 6.7% m. 0.9% 1999 14,237
a. 16.2% b. 38.4% c. 11.0% d. 7.9% e. 1.0% f. 6.2% h. 3.8% i. 8.6% j. 0.6% k. 6.2% 2000 15,621
a. 15.0% b. 41.4% c. 9.7% d. 7.0% e. 1.2% f. 6.9% h. 4.1% i. 8.0% m. 0.2% k. 6.6% 2001 14,504
a. 12.1% b. 41.7% c.12.2% d. 6.2% e. 1.2% f. 7.6% h. 4.5% i. 7.8% m. 0.2% k. 6.6% 2002 13,157

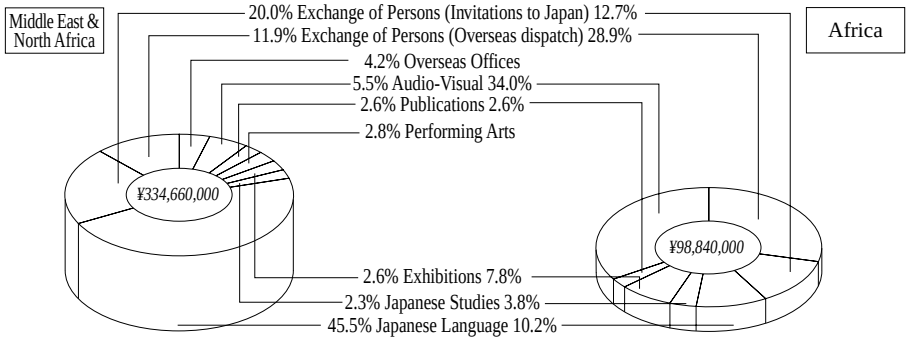
Composition of Program Expenditures (Fiscal 2002)






North America
Latin America
9.3% Exchange of Persons (Invitations to Japan) 10.5%
7.7% Exchange of Persons (Overseas dispatch) 12.8%
0.8% Other
1.9% Overseas Offices 11.6%
41.0% Center for Global Partnership
¥1,545,190,000
1.0% Audio-Visual 6.7%
0.9% Publications 2.7%
0.5% International Conferences
¥636,830,000
3.6% Performing Arts 11.8%
4.1% Exhibitions 3.1%
15.4% Japanese Studies 3.0%
13.7% Japanese Language 37.8%


Western Europe
Eastern Europe
7.3% Exchange of Persons (Invitations to Japan) 15.3%
7.4% Exchange of Persons (Overseas dispatch) 14.8%
0.4% Other
39.8% Overseas Offices 1.3%
0.1% Survey & Research
¥1,522,140,000
1.1% Asia Center
2.5% Audio-Visual 5.7%
1.1% Publications 4.4%
1.8% International Conferences 0.6%
3.2% Performing Arts 2.4%
¥744,100,000
7.1% Exhibitions 2.4%
2.7% Japanese Studies 3.5%
25.6% Japanese Language 49.6%


Middle East & North Africa
Africa
20.0% Exchange of Persons (Invitations to Japan) 12.7%
11.9% Exchange of Persons (Overseas dispatch) 28.9%
4.2% Overseas Offices
5.5% Audio-Visual 34.0%
2.6% Publications 2.6%
2.8% Performing Arts
¥334,660,000
¥98,840,000
2.6% Exhibitions 7.8%
2.3% Japanese Studies 3.8%
45.5% Japanese Language 10.2%

Thirty-one Year History of the Japan Foundation

Fiscal year

1972

(1) Established on October 2.
(2) Took over from the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (KBS: The Society for the Promotion of Culture) the cultural institutes in Rome and Cologne and the liaison offices in New York, London and Buenos Aires.
(3) Sponsored the "Eigth International Print Biennale" (Tokyo and Kyoto).
(4) Sponsored the "Eigth International Amateur Film Contest" (Tokyo and Osaka).

1973

(1) Organized study funds (the "Tanaka Funds") for ten universities in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and West Germany.
(2) Started the Secondary-School Educators' Study-Tour Program.
(3) Established the Japan Foundation Awards.
(4) Opened the Kyoto Office.
(5) Established Overseas Offices in Washington, Jakarta, and Bangkok.

1974

(1) Invited André Malraux from France under the Distinguished Visitors' Program.
(2) Sponsored exhibitions of contemporary Japanese art in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.
(3) Published *Art in Japan Today, I.*
(4) Established the Japan Foundation Special Prizes.
(5) Opened the Paris Liaison Office.
(6) Moved the Buenos Aires Liaison Office to São Paulo.

1975

(1) Held in Tokyo the First Asian Traditional Performing Arts Festival (traditional music from Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand).
(2) Sponsored the "International Symposium on Cultural Exchange between Southeast Asia and Japan" in Tokyo.

1976

(1) Sponsored the "International Symposium: Cultural Base for Mutual Understanding between the Middle East and Japan" in Tokyo.
(2) Sponsored a European tour of performers of Japanese performing arts (Gagaku, or ancient court music, Noh, Bunraku, and contemporary music).
(3) Dispatched a folk music group to participate in events to commemorate the US Bicentenary.
(4) The New York Liaison Office was temporarily closed from August.

1977

(1) Invited Sir Isaiah Berlin, President of the British Academy, and Dr. Claude Lévi-Strauss, a French anthropologist, under the Distinguished Visitors' Program.
(2) Opened the "Toshodai-ji Exhibition" (France).
(3) Sponsored the "International Symposium on Cultural Exchange between Countries in Latin America and Japan" in Tokyo.
(4) Opened the Canberra Liaison Office.

1978

(1) Invited Professor André Chastel of the Collège de France under the Distinguished Visitors' Program.
(2) Sponsored the "European Touring Exhibition of Japanese Woodcarving" (West Germany, Switzerland and Belgium).
(3) Sponsored the "Second Asian Traditional Performing Arts Festival" (traditional music from Burma, India, Iran and Mongolia).
(4) Sponsored the "Second Symposium on Southeast Asia in Tokyo."
(5) Reopened the New York Office.

1979

(1) Invited Dr. Jorge Luis Barges, a writer from Argentina, under the Distinguished Visitors' Program.
(2) Sponsored the "Japan Exhibition" in the United Kingdom.
(3) Sponsored a Performance given by the Peking Opera Theater from China.
(4) Started preparatory lessons in Japanese for Chinese students prior to their visit to Japan (Chuangchun, China).
(5) Sponsored the "International Symposium: Islamic Civilization and Japan" (Tokyo).
(6) Expanded the Jakarta Office into the Japan Cultural Center in Jakarta.

1980

(1) Invited Sir Ernst Gombrich, a British art critic, under the Distinguished Visitors' Program.
(2) Opened the Japanese Language Research Center at the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages (started a special program for Japanese-language studies in China).
(3) Sponsored the "International Symposium: Ideas and Politics in International Cultural Exchange" (Tokyo).

1981

(1) Started a special project to promote exchange between Japan and the Middle East through sports (five-year plan).
(2) Sponsored "The Great Japan Exhibition: Art of the Edo Period" (United Kingdom).
(3) Sponsored an exhibition of Japan's traditional packaging crafts (European tour).
(4) Sponsored the "Third Asian Traditional Performing Arts Festival" (dance and drama from India and Nepal) in Japan.

1982

(1) Invited Alberto Moravia, Italian novelist, under the Distinguished Visitors' Program.
(2) Sponsored "Art Today" (Japan) for the purpose of introducing contemporary European and American art to Japan (Japan).
(3) Sponsored the "Exhibition of Asian Cosmology" in Japan.
(4) Sponsored the performances given in Japan by the "Dharma Santi" troupe of Balinese dance and music from Indonesia.
(5) Opened the Japan Foundation South Asia Film Festival in Japan.
(6) Sponsored the performances given by a Japan Folkloric troupe in China (Beijing and Shenyang).
(7) The New York Liaison Office was temporarily closed from August, and the Los Angeles Office was opened in February 1983.

1983

(1) Dispatched a Japanese traditional dance troupe to India, the Philippines, and Indonesia.
(2) Dispatched a Kabuki troupe to the United States and Latin America.
(3) Participated in "Japan Week" in Düsseldorf and the "Japan Festival" in Geneva.
(4) Performance in Japan of the Chinese play *Cha-guan* (Teahouse) by the Beijing People's Art Theatre.
(5) Cooperation for the film festival "Le Cinéma Japonais" in Paris.
(6) Sponsored the "Symposium on the Twentieth Century" in Karuizawa (Japan).
(7) Sponsored the "Conference on Life Sciences and Mankind" in Tokyo and Hakone.
(8) Published *Art Japan Tokyo, II.*

1984

(1) Invited Mr. Octavio Paz, a Mexican poet, under the Distinguished Visitors' Program.
(2) Sponsored the "Fourth Traditional Asian Performing Arts Festival" (itinerant artists from Korea, Thailand, India, and Japan) in Japan.
(3) Sponsored performance of Japanese folk songs in Pakistan, Thailand and Malaysia.
(4) Sponsored performance of the Japan Folkloric troupe in Latin America.
(5) Conducted the first Japanese-Language Proficiency Test.
(6) Sponsored the "Japan Foundation African Film Festival" in Japan.
(7) Closed the Washington Office in August and reopened the New York Liaison Office in September.

1985

(1) Sponsored the first long-term training of foreign teachers of the Japanese language and the first short-term training of Chinese teachers of the Japanese language.
(2) Dispatched a Bunraku troupe to Korea.
(3) Co-sponsored the "Asian Folk Song and Dance Festival with the Agency for Cultural Affairs and NHK (Japan)."
(4) Sponsored exhibitions on Japanese dolls and on Japanese avant-garde art, 1945–65 (United Kingdom).

(5) Sponsored an exhibition of modern Japanese paintings in the Western style (West Germany and Italy).
(6) Published *A Catalogue of Books on Japan in English, 1945–81*.
(7) Published a list of Japan's international cultural exchange organizations.
(8) Established the Japan Foundation Prizes for the Promotion of Community-Based Cultural Exchange.
(9) Established a council for the comprehensive promotion of Japanese-language studies.

1986

(1) Established a preparatory office for the establishment of the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute.
(2) Dispatched an Okinawan dance troupe to Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand.
(3) Started the "Nakasone Program" (assistance for Japanese studies in Canada).
(4) Sponsored performances of Kabuki by promising actors (Brazil and Argentina).
(5) Opened the "Envoys from Korea" exhibition (South Korea).
(6) Started inviting to Japan Chinese students in a master's course on Japanese studies.
(7) Invited Mr. Jan Bialostocki, a historian of arts from Poland under the Distinguished Visitors' Program.
(8) Sponsored "Japon des Avants-Gardes 1910–1970" (France).
(9) Published the final volume in the nine-volume (20-book) *Law and Justice in Tokugawa Japan.*
(10) Published the *Japan Foundation Basic Japanese-English Dictionary.*

1987

(1) Conducted programs in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the Foundation.
  • Started compiling a book entitled *The Fifteen-Year History of the Japan Foundation*.
  • Held a commemorative symposium "Toward a Culturally International Community."
  • Held a commemorative friendship meeting and presented certificates of appreciation.
(2) Opened the Mexico Office.
(3) Sponsored the "Fifth Asian Traditional Performing Arts Festival (Dance and Song of the Asian Spirit-Expressions of Love and Prayer)" (Japan).
(4) Sponsored the performances given by the Shochiku Revue Troupe (SKD) in India.
(5) Sponsored a touring exhibition of modern Japanese paintings in the Western style in the United States
(6) Sponsored the screening of films directed by Akira Kurosawa, etc. in various countries in Latin America.
(7) Started construction of the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute.
(8) Participated in a large-scale cultural mission to Southeast Asia and in a cultural mission to Eastern Europe.
(9) Held an international symposium on the Japanese language.
(10) Issued *Expectations for the First Year of International Cultural Exchange.*

1988

(1) Sponsored "Japan: The Shaping of Daimyo Culture, 1185–1868" (United States).
(2) Sponsored "Japanese" (France and Japan).
(3) Participated in the Seoul Olympics International Arts Festival with performances of Kabuki and contemporary ceramics exhibition (Korea).
(4) Invited Dr. Carl Shoup under the Short-Term Visitors' Program.
(5) Cooperated in various anniversary celebrations (Australia Bicentennial, 80th Anniversary of Japanese Immigration to Brazil, 100th Anniversary of the Japan-Mexico Friendship Treaty, and the Festival of India in Japan).
(6) Held the first performance of Kabuki in Egypt.
(7) Completed construction of the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute (Urawa, Japan).
(8) Held a Latin-American film festival (Japan).
(9) Received government investments for the first time in seven years from the supplementary budget of ¥5 billion.
(10) Advisory Group on International Cultural Exchange (a private discussion meeting of former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita) advised "strengthening the Japan Foundation."
(11) Moved the Australia Office from Canberra to Sydney.

1989

(1) Opened the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa.
(2) Opened the Japan Foundation ASEAN Culture Center.
(3) Opened a Cultural Exchange Bureau.
(4) Established the Kuala Lumpur Office.
(5) Published "The Fifteen-Year History of the Japan Foundation."
(6) Cooperated in Europalia Japan '89 (Belgium).
(7) Held celebratory events for the 20th anniversary of the Japanese Cultural Institute in Cologne.
(8) Sponsored a touring exhibition of contemporary Japanese art titled "Against Nature" in United States
(9) Held screenings to introduce Asian films in Japan.
(10) Cooperated in such celebratory events as the 90th Anniversary of Japanese Immigration to Peru and the 120th Anniversary of the Japan-Austria Treaty of Friendship.
(11) Extended invitations to Japan for short-term visits to such cultural persons as the Indonesian poet theatre director W.S. Rendra and the British author Kazuo Inshiguro.

1990

(1) Additional funds allocated for Japan-United States friendship and exchange activities.
(2) Established the Toronto (Canada) Office.
(3) Established Japanese-language centers in Jakarta (Indonesia), Bangkok (Thailand), and Sydney (Australia).
(4) Participated in the Frankfurt Book Fair (Japan Year).
(5) Held an East European film festival in Japan.

(6) Cooperated in a Soviet Japan Week, Japan Tokyo in Scandinavia, and a Malaysian Japan Week.
(7) Held a "Gutai" group exhibition in Italy and Germany.
(8) Invited Nobel Prize laureate Garcia Marquez (Colombia) under the Distinguished Visitors' Program, and University of Bologna professor and author Umberto Eco (Italy) under the Short-Term Visitors' Program.

1991

(1) Establishment of the Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership in Japan and in the United States.
(2) Opened the Budapest (Hungary) Office.
(3) Converted Bangkok office and Kuala Lumpur office into Japan Cultural Centers.
(4) Established an overseas Japanese-language center in Los Angeles (United States).
(5) Participated and cooperated in the Japan Festival 1991 in the United Kingdom.
(6) Held the pioneering world-music event "WOMAD '91 Yokohama."
(7) Held the "Visions of Japan" exhibition in the United Kingdom.

1992

(1) Established the New Delhi Office (India).
(2) Converted the Sydney Office into a Japan Cultural Center.
(3) Participated in the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and China with such projects as a contemporary Nihon-ga exhibition in China.
(4) Participated in the Far East Russia Japan Week a traditional pottery exhibition, and performance tours of Kyogen and the Kageboshi Theatre Company.
(5) Sponsored a Southeast Asian tour of Ninagawa Company.
(6) Held the Southeast Asia Festival '92, sponsoring the New Arts from Southeast Asia 1992 and the Southeast Asia Film Festival and screenings of "Southern Winds."
(7) Initiated publication of an English-language edition of *Japanese Book News*, which introduces Japan's publication trends and newly published books.

1993

(1) Established the Beijing Office.
(2) Established an overseas Japanese-language center in São Paulo (Brazil).
(3) Initiation of the Special Programs for Japan-Europe Cultural Exchange.
(4) Participation in the Berlin Arts Festival (including performance tours by the Ennosuke Ichikawa Kabuki Troupe and the NHK Symphony Orchestra, and holding of the "Japan and Europe: 1543–1929" exhibition).
(5) Participation in the Adelaide Festival (including a performance tour of Bunraku).
(6) Participation in the 45th Venice Biennale (including Yayoi Kusama and Gutai exhibitions).
(7) Sponsorship of a performance tour of South America by the SCOT Troupe.
(8) Sponsorship of a performance tour of Southeast Asia by the marionette troupe Yuki-za.

(9) Holding of "WOMAD Yokohama '93."

1994

(1) Opened the Japan Foundation Forum.
(2) Established the Cairo Office.
(3) Converted the Toronto Office into a Japan Cultural Center.
(4) Established an overseas Japanese-language center in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).
(5) Dispatched the 1994 Japan Cultural Envoy (to first special Japanese retrospective on the theme traditional crafts and others).
(6) Participated in the Avignon Festival (the first special Japanese retrospective on the theme of "Past and Present") in France.
(7) Participated in the 22nd São Paulo Biennale.
(8) Sponsorship of "Japanese Art After 1945: Scream Against the Sky."

1995

(1) Established the Asia Center.
(2) Amalgamated the Publication and Audio-Visual Departments into the Media Department.
(3) Established the Manila Office.
(4) Participated in the 46th Venice Biennale (its 100th anniversary).
(5) Participated in the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of Indonesian independence, the 30th anniversary of Singaporean independence, and the 100th anniversary of friendly relations between Japan and Brazil, as well as in the large-scale projects for the introduction of Japanese culture "Giappone in Italia" and the Toronto Harbourfront's "Today's Japan" in Canada.
(6) Sponsored the "Asian Modernism" exhibition in Tokyo.
(7) Sponsored the "NIHONGO-Transcending the Past: Japanese-Style Painting, 1868–1968" exhibition in the United States.
(8) Published a revised version of the *Directory of Japan Specialists and Japanese Studies Institutions in the United States and Canada* and its analytical study *Japanese Studies in the United States: The 1990s.*
(9) Published *Asia Center News*.

1996

(1) Established the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai (construction completed on October 1, 1996; opening ceremony in May 1997).
(2) Established an overseas Japanese-language center in London (construction completed on January 1, 1997; opening ceremony in May 1997).
(3) Established the General Council on Japanese-Language Education (established in July 1996; a report on radical countermeasures for overseas Japanese-language dissemination programs was submitted to the president of the Foundation in March 1997).
(4) Participation in the comprehensive project for the introduction of Japanese culture "Sun & Star '96," centered around the city of Dallas, Texas, through such events as the

"Japan's Golden Age: Momoyama" exhibition (September through December) and a performance tour of Kabuki.

(5) Participation in the comprehensive project for introduction of Japanese culture "L'année du Japon en France" (with the exhibition titled "Nara: Trésors bouddhiques au Japon ancien—Le temple de Kofukuji," which opened in September 1996).

(6) Performance tour of Asia by the Ennosuke Kabuki Company (to Thailand and Malaysia).

(7) Initiation of the provision of information on Japan Foundation programs through Internet websites by Foundation headquarters, the New York Office, and the CGP New York Office.

1997

(1) The Paris Office was upgraded to the Japan Cultural Institute in Paris (Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris); completed on April 1, 1997, opening ceremony in May 1997. Opening ceremony events included an exhibition of Japanese tops, an exhibition entitled "Le siècle du design: Art-Info, présent et future," and concerts and related events in "The World of Toru Takemitsu."

(2) Converted the São Paulo Office into a Japan Cultural Center (completed renovation January 1, 1998, and the opening ceremony was held in June 1998).

(3) The Test Division of the Japanese-Language Center, Kansai was established (October 1, 1997).

(4) The Friends' Society and Patrons' Society were established.

(5) The Asia Center planned, organized, and produced an Asian spectacle named "Lear," made up of staff from six countries.

(6) "The Kudara Kannon (a National Treasure of Japan)" was exhibited in Paris.

(7) "The Japanese Theatre in the World" exhibition opened in New York.

(8) An exhibition of treasures from the Imperial collection was shown in the United States.

(9) Special Advisory Council.

(10) The ASEAN-Japan Multinational Cultural Mission.

1998

(1) Carried out the "Fiscal 1998 Survey on Overseas Japanese-Language Education Organizations."

(2) Initiation of sales of an English-language translation of Ryotaro Shiba's *The Last Shogun* in both Japan and the United States.

(3) Sponsored the "Africa, Africa" exhibition in Tokyo.

(4) Sponsored the "JOMON: L'art du Japon des origines" exhibition in Paris.

(5) Sponsored a performance tour by Sankai-juku in Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe.

(6) Sponsored an Exhibition of Contemporary Indian Art in Tokyo.

(7) Sponsored a performance tour of "Lear" in Southeast Asia and Oceania.

1999

(1) Established the Planning Department in April.
(2) Established of the Organizing Committee of the Yokohama Triennial.
(3) Participated in the program for comprehensive introduction of Japanese culture for the Japan Year in Germany, including performances of "Lear" (which also toured in Denmark), Gagaku Demonstrations, a Todaiji Exhibition, and a Japanese film festival.
(4) Held an EU-Japan Foundation Symposium entitled "Europe and Japan: Self-Portraits and Mutual Understanding."
(5) Held a Japan-ASEAN Cultural Dialogue "We Asians—Between Past and Future: A 20th/21st-Century Conference."
(6) Held a symposium in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa entitled "Is the Japanese Language Useful? Delving into the Possibilities of the Japanese Language as an International Language."
(7) Published *The Present Situation in Overseas Japanese-Language Education: Survey of Japanese-Language Education Organizations, 1998.*
(8) Carried out of a North American tour by an Okinawan performing arts group in celebration of the G8 Summit.

2000

(1) Opening (unofficial) of the Japan Cultural Center in Seoul.
(2) Cooperation in the large-scale cultural exchange program in celebration of the 400th anniversary of exchange between Japan and the Netherlands: The Japan-Holland Dance Collaboration Project, etc.
(3) Holding of a Mediterranean Film Festival in Japan.
(4) Carrying out an Imperial Household Agency Gagaku performance tour of Europe (The Netherlands, Sweden, Italy, and Egypt).
(5) Holding of "An International Symposium in Commemoration of the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit Prospects for the 21st Century (Proper Stance for a Global Society and International Cooperation, Aiming Toward Comprehensive Prevention of Hostilities, Culture and Globalization, Beyond a Century of Confrontation)" in Japan.
(6) Dispatch of an Okinawan performing arts group in commemoration of the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit (Okinawa Pops to Russia, France, and Italy; Kumi-Odori to England and Germany).
(7) Carrying out of the Sydney Olympics Arts Festival "JAPANIME."
(8) Holding of a Hagi Ware 400th-Anniversary Exhibition and a Yayoi Kusama Exhibition, in France.
(9) Holding of a Japan-ASEAN Cultural Dialogue Forum "Imagined Past, Remembered Future: Wars in Asia, Violence and Its Memories" in the Philippines.

2001

(1) Carrying out of Yokohama Triennial.
(2) Held the memorial symposium in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Center for Global Partnership.

(3) Participation in Japan 2001, a major series of Japanese cultural, educational and sporting events to be held throughout the UK in 2001.
(4) The US-Japan 21st Century Project in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the San Francisco Peace Treaty.
(5) Held the International symposium for "Japanese-Language Education Crossing National Boundaries-Aiming Toward the Building of a Global-Scale Network."
(6) Cooperated in ITALIA 2001 in Japan.
(7) Carrying out of the contemporary theatre piece entitled "The Island in Between (Aida no Shima)" (a joint-production with Malaysia) in Malaysia.
(8) Carrying out of Korean musical "Line 1" in Japan.

2002

(1) Japan-Korea Joint Court Music Concerts (Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange).
(2) International Seminar of Japanese Studies (the 30th anniversary of the Japan Foundation).
(3) "Japanese-Language and Japanese Studies" (the memorial symposium in celebration of the 5th anniversary of The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai).
(4) Arts fairs 2002 / Asian Performing Arts Fair 2002, Tokyo.
(5) "Under Construction: New Dimensions of Asian Art," Tokyo.
(6) The Female Role Player in Asian Dance and Theatre (performance tour of Europe and Egypt).
(7) "Entering an Age of Global Multicultural Symbiosis" (Special Issue of *Kokusai-Koryu* in Celebration of the 30th Anniversary of the Japan Foundation).

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(As of 30 September 2003)

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Brazil Fundação Japão, Assessoria Cultural do Consulado Geral do Japão (Japan Cultural Center, São Paulo [The Japan Foundation])	Avenida Paulista 37, 2fl andar CEP 01311-902, São Paulo, SP, Brazil	Tel: 55-11-3141-0843 55-11-3141-0110 Fax: 55-11-3266-3562 http://www.fjsp.org.br/
Canada The Japan Foundation, Toronto	131 Bloor Street West, Suite 213, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1R1, Canada	Tel: 1-416-966-1600 Fax: 1-416-966-9773 http://www.japanfoundationcanada.org/
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Malaysia Pusat Kebudayaan Jepun (Japan Cultural Centre, Kuala Lumpur [The Japan Foundation])	Suite 30.01, Level 30, Menara Citibank (formerly known as Menara Lion), 165 Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Tel: 60-3-2161-2104 Fax: 60-3-2161-2344 http://www.jfkl.org.my/
Mexico Fundación Japón en México (The Japan Foundation Mexico Office)	[the location] Av. Ejército Nacional No.418, 2fl Piso, Col. Chapultepec Morales, C.P. 11570, México, D.F., México [the addressee] A/C Embajada del Japón Paseo de la Reforma No.395, Col. Cuauhtémoc, México, D.F., México	Tel: 52-55-5254-8491 Fax: 52-55-5254-8521 http://www.fjmex.org
Thailand Japan Cultural Center, Bangkok (The Japan Foundation)	Serm Mit Tower, 10F, 159 Sukhumvit 21 (Asoke Road), Bangkok 10110, Thailand	Tel: 66-2-260-8560~64 Fax: 66-2-260-8565 http://www.jfbkk.or.th/
The Philippines The Japan Foundation Manila Office	12th Floor, Pacific Star Bldg., Sen. Gil. J. Puyat Ave. Ext., cor. Makati Ave., Metro Manila, The Philippines	Tel: 63-2-811-6155~58 Fax: 63-2-811-6153 http://www.ifmo.org.ph/
U.K. The Japan Foundation London Office	Russell Square House, 10-12 Russell Square, London WC1B 5EH, U.K.	Tel: 44-20-7436-6698 Fax: 44-20-7323-4888 http://www.jpf.org.uk
U.S.A. The Japan Foundation Los Angeles Office	333 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2250 Los Angeles, CA 90071, U.S.A.	Tel: 1-213-621-2267 Fax: 1-213-621-2590 http://www.jflalc.org/
U.S.A. The Japan Foundation New York Office	152 West 57th Street, 39F, New York, NY 10019, U.S.A.	Tel: 1-212-489-0299 Fax: 1-212-489-0409 http://www.jfny.org/jfny/

Overseas Japanese-Language Centers / Center for Global Partnership

NAME	ADDRESS	TEL · FAX · Website
Australia The Japan Foundation Sydney Language Centre	201 Miller Street, Levels 11-12, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060, Australia	Tel: 61-2-9957-5322 61-2-9957-6495 Fax: 61-2-9957-6789
Brazil Fundação Japão, Departamento de Língua Japonesa (The Japan Foundation São Paulo Language Center)	Avenida Paulista 37, 2fl andar CEP 01311-902, São Paulo, SP, Brazil	Tel: 55-11-288-4971 55-11-3284-9231 Fax: 55-11-3284-4424
Indonesia Pusat Kebudayaan Jepang Bagian Pusat Bahasa Jepang (The Japan Foundation Jakarta Language Center)	Summitmas I, 2-3F, Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, Kav. 61-62 Jakarta Selatan 12190, Indonesia	Tel: 62-21-520-1266 Fax: 62-21-525-1750
Korea The Japan Foundation Seoul Language Center	Hungkuk Life Insurance Bldg. 3F, 226, Sinmunno 1-ga, Jongno-gu, Seoul 110-061, Korea	Tel: 82-2-2122-2824 Fax: 82-2-2122-2830
Malaysia Pusat Bahasa Jepun (The Japan Foundation Kuala Lumpur Language Centre)	Suite 30.01, Level 30, Menara Citibank (formerly known as Menara Lion), 165 Jalan Ampang, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Tel: 60-3-2161-2304 Fax: 60-3-2161-5302
Thailand The Japan Foundation Bangkok Language Center	Serm Mit Tower, 10F, 159 Sukhumvit 21 (Asoke Road), Bangkok 10110, Thailand	Tel: 66-2-261-7500~04 Fax: 66-2-261-7505
U.K. The Japan Foundation London Language Centre	Russell Square House, 10-12 Russell Square, London WC1B 5EH, U.K.	Tel: 44-20-7436-6698 Fax: 44-20-7323-4888
U.S.A. The Japan Foundation Los Angeles Language Center	333 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2250 Los Angeles, CA 90071 U.S.A.	Tel: 1-213-621-2267 Fax: 1-213-621-2590
U.S.A. The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership, New York	152 West 57th Street, 39F, New York, NY 10019, U.S.A.	Tel: 1-212-489-1255 Fax: 1-212-489-1344 http://www.cgp.org/cgplink/

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