



The Japan Foundation

Annual Report 2003

©2004 by The Japan Foundation
All rights reserved

Printed by Honyaku Shuppan-sha Ltd., for
The Japan Foundation
Ark Mori Bldg., 1-12-32 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107-6021, Japan

Contents

A Message from the President	5
Activities for Fiscal 2003	9
Outline of Programs by Region	11
East Asia	11
Southeast Asia	15
South Asia	22
Oceania	24
North America	26
Central and South America	31
Western Europe	35
Eastern Europe	43
Middle East and North Africa	46
Africa	49
Outline of Programs by Type	50
Dispatch of Human Resources	50
Invitations to Japan	52
Japanese-Language Overseas	54
Projects at headquarters	54
The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa	56
The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai	60
Japanese Studies Overseas	63
Visual Arts Exchange	64
Performing Arts Exchange	65
Publication Exchange	66
Audio-Visual Exchange	68
The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP)	70
The Japan Foundation Asia Center Projects	72
The Special Programs for Japan-Middle East Exchange	77
The Special Programs for Japan-Europe Cultural Exchange	79
Awarding International Exchange Activities	80
The Japan Foundation Awards and The Japan Foundation Special Prize	80
The Japan Foundation Prizes for the Promotion of Community-based Cultural Exchange	84
International Exchange Conferences	85
Surveys and Researches	85
Promotion of International Exchange Activities in Japan	86
Kyoto Office	87

Organizations and Finances for Fiscal 2003	89
Organization	91
History	91
Objectives	91
Main Operations	91
Organization of the Japan Foundation (As of the End of FY2003)	92
Advisory Councils, etc. (As of the End of FY2003)	93
Finance	95
Budget for FY2003	95
Settlement of Accounts for FY2003	96
Financial Cooperation from the Private Sector	105
Appendixes	107
Top 20 Countries to which the Japan Foundation has Achieved Programs (5 Years)	109
Changes in Percentage of Achievement per Area from FY1972 to FY2003	110
Changes in Percentage of Achievement per Field from FY1972 to FY2003	112
History of the Past Ten Years	114
 Contact Addresses (As of the End of October 2004)	 117

The Year of Renovation: From Special Public Institution to Independent Administrative Institution

As we look back over the year 2003, the war in Iraq and the subsequent world situation had a grave impact not only on the diplomatic issue of Japan but also on public opinion and our lives as well.

Stability in post-war Iraq is a global issue. While multinational cooperation efforts have been made on humanitarian relief and support for recovery, the Japan Foundation promptly established for Office for Middle East Programs in January 2003. One of the operations of this Office was implementing the course “Learning about the Middle East” that explains the conditions of the Middle Eastern Region from the multiple aspects of politics, economy, society, culture and history. The Japan Foundation also dispatched the “Middle Eastern Region Cultural Exchange and Dialogue Mission” consisting of a team of specialists of outstanding academic achievement to the Middle Eastern Region to hold symposiums with local scholars, and supported international friendship soccer matches inviting the Iraqi soccer team to Japan. These events have contributed to mutual understanding of each other’s culture and offered opportunities to experience the culture through various exchange programs between the people of Japan and the Middle East. These types of efforts will continue to be important projects for the Japan Foundation.

Large-scale cultural programs were seen one after another in the year 2003. The major programs were those related to “Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year” and the “150th Anniversary of Japan-US Exchange”, and a variety of exchange programs were conducted throughout the year in a broad range of fields of culture, arts, sports, education, economy and exchange in communities. The compound event of “Humans and Robots: From Dreams to Reality” held in the Japan Cultural Institute in Paris was the talk of the town. This exhibition demonstrated that even a robot, an inorganic, universal-looking machine with no personality, has deep roots in the cultures of the countries and regions where the robot was born, and a large number of visitors were enchanted with the experience.

On the other hand, the year 2003 was a year of significant change for the Japan Foundation as well. The Japan Foundation was established as a “special public institution” under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1972 and had served as a specialist agency to promote international cultural exchange programs in Japan, and in October 2003, we made a fresh start as an “independent administrative institution”. Now that we are self-governing, we are conducting a major reorganization to be able to conduct our projects more effectively and efficiently and to become a familiar, accessible institution to all.

As the various environments of the international community continue to change, the conditions of cultural exchange also change rapidly. It is our duty to conduct projects that correctly and effectively reflect such currents, and our role as the only public institution dedicated to executing international cultural exchange through such activities will gain further importance. Although the budget continues to be tight, we shall manage our operations more effectively through further streamlining, expansion of funding sources and the input of criticisms and advice through evaluations by outside experts.

We look forward to and appreciate your continued support and advice.

Kazuo Ogoura

President, The Japan Foundation

Remarks

1. Period

The achievements described in this report are those either wholly or partly contained within FY2003 (April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004). Therefore, expenditure for projects in FY2003 is not given in this report if the execution period was in FY2002 or will be in FY2004.

The duration of each program is defined as follows:

- Dispatch and invitation of persons: Dispatch period or invitation period
- Exhibitions, performances, film festivals, seminars, etc.: Open period (date) or total touring period
- Grant projects other than the above: Period of grant
- Surveys: Period survey was conducted
- Publications: Date of publishing

2. Regions and countries

The regional classification and the names of countries are listed in a separate table.

The subject countries for each project are as follows:

- Dispatch of persons: The countries to which the persons are dispatched
- Invitation of persons: The residents of the countries of the invitees
- Exhibitions, performances, film festivals, etc.:
 - Held overseas: The countries in which they are conducted
 - Held in Japan: Participating countries or theme countries
- Researches, conferences, seminars, etc.
 - Hosting programs: Participating countries or theme countries
 - Grant programs: Countries in which the recipients of the grants are located
- Donation or distribution of books, materials, equipment, films, etc.: Countries receiving donation
- Publication: Countries receiving donation
- Other grant programs: Countries in which the recipients (organizations) of grants are located

3. Number of cases and people

Projects conducted in two or more regions are counted as one case (person) for each region.

4. Amount of expenses for project achievement

The amount of expenses for project achievement in this report is the total expenditure of business expenses (operating account) in FY2003 excluding the payment for current expenses (current account). Therefore, the amount of expenses for project achievement in this report includes the amount carried over from the FY2002 budget to FY2003 and does not include the amount carried over from FY2003 to FY2004. (the amount of expenses for project achievements prior to FY1984 may not comply with the above principle)

* The amount of expenses for project achievements includes remitted amounts upon receipt of specified donations (see p.106) unless otherwise indicated.

5. Statistics

The percentages in the graphs in this report are rounded off to one decimal point. Therefore, the total may not be 100.

Table of region classification and country names

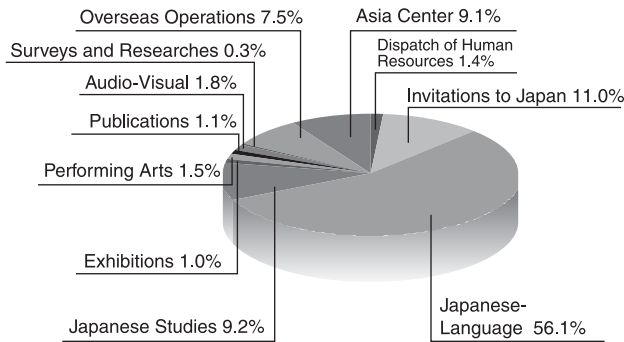
Region	Country name (in alphabetical order)
East Asia	China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia
Southeast Asia	Brunei, Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
South Asia	Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka
Oceania	Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu
North America	Canada, U.S.A.
Central America	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, 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, Columbia, 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, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K., Vatican
Eastern Europe	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Middle East	Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, 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, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**Activities
for Fiscal 2003**

Outline of Programs by Region

East Asia

Abstract



Total amount of operations: 977 million yen

The operation expenses in East Asia for 2003 totaled 977 million yen, out of which 568 million yen were spent for programs in China and 357 million yen for programs in Korea. When seen by field, Japanese-Language and Japanese Studies occupy 65.3% of the total expenditure.

For Korea, the Foundation prioritized (1) bilateral and collaborative projects, (2) projects promoting overall, in-depth understanding of the Japanese culture and (3) projects addressing issues common to Korea and Japan. Among the major projects carried out in 2003 was the “Japanese Culture Lecture Series,” which explored how Japanese graphic design and robot technologies had benefited industry and society. The series toured several cities following its opening presentation in Seoul. Another large-scale event was a film festival presented in cooperation with Cinematheque Pusan, which has begun to take root in the region as the place to experience Japanese films. In 2003 the Foundation also supported the “Japan-Korea Journalists Workshop”, “Japan-Korea Joint Production of Performing Arts”, “Japan-China-Korea NPO Workshops” and various other projects co-organized by members of countries involved. Domestically, the Foundation held an exhibition of Korean artist Lee Bul in Tokyo and Okayama.

In China, the Foundation held the final meeting of the “Japan-China Researchers Forum on Asia in the 21st Century.” This forum was carried out in a span of three

years, and its results are reported in *Structuring the Relationship Between Japan and China* (ed. Kazuko Mori and Zhang Yun Ling, Iwanami Shoten Publishing Co., 2004). The Foundation also organized a photograph exhibition entitled “Capturing the Beauty of Japan”, conducted a seminar on Japanese films, and made numerous other efforts to introduce traditional and contemporary Japanese culture in regions outside of the capital city. On the occasion of its 10th anniversary, the Japan Foundation, Beijing hosted a gathering for former Japan Foundation fellows currently residing in China. The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies, which the Foundation has long supported, was relocated to a new facility, constructed with the gratis financial cooperation of the Japanese government. The institute’s new library held a workshop entitled “Orderly Arrangement and Utilization of Japanese Document Resources” and was met with enthusiastic participation by library-related personnel from across China.

■ Report by overseas offices

Korea

The Japan Foundation, Seoul

1. General

Korea started the year 2003 with the inauguration of the Roh Moo-hyun administration. Elections of December 2002 and the new administration, led by a president 22 years younger than his predecessor, appeared at first to symbolize the rapid growth of political awareness in Korean civil society. Soon after inauguration, however, the administration was criticized as being an “amateur government,” and the support ratings of President Roh plummeted, exposing the complexity and unpredictability of the Korean public’s political involvement. While 2002 was marked by the success of the FIFA World Cup, both as a co-host and as the first Asian country to send its national team to the semi-finals, the year 2003, in contrast, saw a long economic slump, frequent labor disputes, political discord involving the US military base issue, and exposures of illegal political funding. In March 2004, Korea faced an emergency parliamentary session to impeach the president.

Under such political circumstances, a foreign onlooker noticed the



“Yes Yoko Ono” Exhibition

stability of the Korean civil society, which in the past was known to react dramatically to political shake-ups. In today's Korea, IT has infiltrated every aspect of society, and opportunities to come in contact with foreign cultures through exhibitions and cultural events held in major cities have increased significantly. Public opinion is diversifying in various spheres, including the issue of unification with North Korea, which hitherto has been considered as a national consensus.

In the past few years, Korean pop culture has propagated throughout Asia, providing the Korean administration the confidence to remove the long observed ban on Japanese culture. Not only does this clearly indicate the maturity and openness of the Korean society, but it foreshadows even further greater developments in the Japan-Korea relationship in the future.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

In 2003, the 2002 FIFA World Cup and the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange came to an end, putting things "back to normal" in terms of cultural exchange with Japan. Significantly, in this year, the Korean administration resumed its movement to lift the ban on Japanese culture, which had been interrupted by the appearance of a controversial Japanese history textbook in 2001 and of the Japanese government officials' visits to the Yasukuni Shrine.

The intimacy and openness of the exchanges between Japan and Korea today can largely be attributed to the diversification of the Korean society. As people's interest in Japan became diverse and deeper, information on individual subjects such as "lifestyle," "food" and "fashion" were imported in larger quantities. At the same time, in Japan, there has been a boom of things Korean, triggered by the popularity of several Korean films and pop stars. Interest in Japan among the Koreans is more subdued, yet it is steadily spreading.

When President Roh Moo-hyun visited Japan in June 2003, he stated in a Korea-Japan joint communiqué that "Korea shall expand the admission of Japanese popular culture in order to activate cultural exchange." The 4th movement to lift the ban was announced in September and December, to be executed in January 2004. In the same communiqué, it was also announced that the year 2005, marking the 40th anniversary of the normalization of Japan-Korea diplomatic relations, should be designated as the "Japan-Korea Friendship Year 2005." Exchanges between the two countries will be promoted at all levels throughout this year.



"Ikko Tanaka's Posters" Exhibition

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Seoul

<Activity policies>

The Japan Foundation, Seoul, in its second year after its official opening in 2002, placed priority in building networks with institutes and individuals in fields most relevant to the Foundation's activities. Emphasis was also laid on publicity, in order to increase the number of qualified applications to its programs. In order to maintain the momentum from "Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange 2002", the Center fully utilized its grant programs to support projects in the fields where dialogue between Japan and Korea is most desirable.

<Examples of FY2003>

● "Yes Yoko Ono" Exhibition (June to September 2003, Seoul)

The large-scale retrospective exhibition introducing 40 years of artistic activities by Yoko Ono drew a large audience and attracted much press coverage. The number of visitors reached 62,200, exceeding that of the Picasso Exhibition sponsored by the Samsung Art Museum. Its reviews appeared in fine arts magazines, newspapers, and on TV, and its turnout was remarked as being exceptionally successful for a contemporary art exhibition. The exhibition was shown in Tokyo from April to June 2004.

● "Retrospective of Japanese Films" (March 2003, Seoul)

This event was co-organized by the Japan Foundation, the National Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo and the Korean Film Material Institute, as an exchange project with the "Korean Films: The Glorious 1960s" retrospective (held from November to December 2002 in Tokyo). The retrospective presented fifteen works by fifteen Japanese filmmakers who were active in the 1950s, the so-called golden age of Japanese films. Jointly held was a forum inviting specialists on Japanese film. The number of visitors reached 4,631, exceeding the average attendance of Japanese



"Retrospective of Japanese Films" Exhibition



film showings in Seoul.

- **“Ikko Tanaka’s Posters” Exhibition (August to September 2003, Seoul)**

Fifty-two posters designed by Ikko Tanaka opened a series of exhibitions and events introducing the graphic designs of post-war Japan. “Sankei Kanze Noh” and “Japanese Dance,” along with original typography, were among the major works exhibited. As related projects, a lecture by Professor Hiroshi Kashiwagi of Musashino Art University and a design book exhibition were held to provide an in-depth view of Japanese graphic design. Since poster exhibitions were not common in Korea, this show attracted a huge amount of attention, and the number of visitors reached 3,607.

- **International Academic Conference “Clarification of Japanese Studies Research Methods” (July 2003, Seoul)**

In the first international academic conference held by the “Japanese Studies Association of Korea,” or the joint organization of leading groups in Japanese studies in Korea, around 400 scholars from Japan and Korea participated to discuss new directions for Japanese studies. Newspapers and other media gave the conference extensive coverage, describing it as “the first comprehensive academic event held with a systematic approach to Japanese studies.”

China

The Japan Foundation, Beijing

1. General

Soon after the new administration of President Hu Jin Tao and Premier Wen Jia Bao was inaugurated at the National People’s Congress in March 2003, China faced severe challenges imposed by the outbreak of SARS. Following Guangzhou and Hong Kong, human contraction of SARS was reported in Beijing. During the period from late April to early May, the sense of emergency was such in that the streets of the capital city were nearly empty during the day. The adverse affects of SARS on China’s economy was much feared; however, the booming economy recovered by late 2003. It has since continued to grow rapidly, especially in the coastal regions.

China has been taking a realistic approach in diplomacy, with economic development as its priority. Its strategy has begun shifting to multilateral diplomacy, as shown by the country’s recent

approach to Southeast Asia and India. China’s presence in the international community is growing steadily, and President Hu was invited to the G8 Summit held in France. In February 2004, China played an important role as a host of the six-nation talks on North Korea.

Japan-China relations were unstable during this year, however, with sensitive issues surfacing throughout the year. Although 2003 marked the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the two countries, compared to the “Japan year” and “China year” events held in 2002 in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of normalization of Japan-China relations, there was a visible lack of enthusiasm.

In Chinese cities, there is a growing population of those who can afford to spend more on education, entertainment and leisure. The number of middle-class families, who enjoy vacations and buy family cars, is increasing. On the other hand, the income disparities between coastal cities and farming villages are becoming a serious problem.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

In the first half of 2003, all scheduled events were cancelled due to SARS. In autumn, however, a concentrated number of events were presented successively. In particular from September to November, performances introducing the first-class art of Japan were held one after another, such as *Tenpyo no Iraka* by the Zenshin-za in Beijing and Yangzhou and *Swan Lake* by the Matsuyama Ballet in Beijing and Shanghai (both recipients of overseas performance grants by the Japan Foundation). Ura Senke (tea ceremony) school, Ikenobo (flower arrangement) school, the Japan Music Information Center and other private groups who reside in China and conduct activities to popularize Japanese culture steadily continue their activities. Cultural exchange projects tend to be affected by political incidents, but the main issue for the future is how to direct these achievements to continuous mutual understanding.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Beijing

<Activity policies>

- Support for intellectual exchange with scholars and young leaders in China

The Foundation supports intellectual exchange between Japan and China and among Asian nations. In addition to researchers of



Lecture on Japanese movies

Japanese studies, the Foundation aims to reach out to those engaged in European and American studies, as well as international relations, which are increasingly popular subjects in China. The Foundation also aims to expand the network of researchers, businessmen, NPO members and others who may become leaders in the future.

- Training researchers of Japanese studies and building an information network

Another important project conducted by the Foundation is training the researchers of Japanese studies who are fluent in Japanese and who specialize in various fields of humanity and social sciences. The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies (see p.55) moved to a new facility constructed through Japanese ODA funding in September 2003 and is expected to have improved functions for transmitting information in Japanese studies to all corners of China through its library, etc. The Center of Japanese Studies at Nankai University, which the Foundation has been supporting as one of the base institutes for Japanese studies, was raised to the status of an Institute in April 2003 and is expected to contribute further to the development of Japanese studies.

- Meeting diversified needs in Japanese-Language

Japanese-Language advisors dispatched by the Foundation help strengthen the support for Japanese-Language education in secondary schools by holding workshops in Beijing. They also work to build the network of the Japanese-Language education in universities and other higher education institutes. The Foundation also provides assistance to young Japanese-Language teachers who are working in secondary schools in the northeast region.

- Introduction of “real” Japan

In 2003, the Foundation held film screenings, lectures and a photo exhibition with an aim to appeal to the younger generation.

- Project development in major local cities

With an objective to expand its programs beyond Beijing, the Foundation has dispatched presenters or Japanese culture to major local cities, held touring exhibitions and proactively promoted its projects in collaboration with the Japanese Consulate.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Lecture and showing of Japanese films (November 19 – 20, 2003, Center of International Cultural Exchange in China, Beijing)**

In 2003, the Foundation co-hosted with the Center of International Cultural Exchange in China a lecture on Japanese films by Professor Inuhiko Yomota of Meiji Gakuin University. Two films, *Kids Return* and *Shiko Funjatta*, were shown before the lecture.

Over 200 people attended, most of which were people in the film industry and students of the Japanese-Language. The in-depth questions asked at the Q&A session revealed the audience’s strong interest in Japanese films and animations. Local magazines, such as *Films Today* and *TV Today*, carried special articles on this event. Many commented that it was a good opportunity to deepen the understanding of Japanese films, since there had been no similar opportunities in the past. This event toured to Shanghai, Shenyang and Ulan Bator.

- **Photograph exhibition “Capturing the Beauty of Japan” (December 12 – 21, 2003, exhibition hall of the Shan Xi Provincial Library, Xi’an)**

The Foundation held a photograph exhibition titled “Capturing the Beauty of Japan” in Xi’an, jointly with the Center of International Cultural Exchange of China and the Center of Japan-China Cultural Exchange of Shan Xi Province. Since the exhibition was held in an easily accessible library in the academic district of the city, it received a huge response with as many as 13,500 visitors. The incident at the Xi Bei University that had occurred prior to the opening of the exhibition created some apprehension at first. Nevertheless, the exhibition ended successfully, owing to the PR efforts by the co-hosts and to the organizational scheme. This exhibition also toured to Chang Chun (November 3 – 10, Chang Chun International Conference Center) and He Fei (November 25 – December 3, He Fei Ya Ming Art Museum).

- **Seminars for Japanese-Language teachers in secondary schools (February 4 – 6, 2004, Wuhan Foreign Language Institute / Wuhan, February 11 – 13, the Japan Foundation, Beijing)**

The Japanese-Language advisors dispatched by the Foundation and the Course Teaching Material Institute of China co-hosted a seminar for Japanese-Language teachers in junior and senior high schools. The seminar was held for the first time in the southern district of China, thanks to the cooperation of the Wuhan Foreign Language Institute. At Wuhan, 25 secondary-school Japanese-Language teachers attended from two directly governed cities and eight provinces in the Hua Dong, Hua Zhong and Hua Nan regions, and they all displayed a great deal of enthusiasm. At the seminar in Beijing, 41 Japanese-Language teachers from Hua Dong region attended. Both seminars indicated the Center’s support programs for Japanese-Language in the secondary school level have taken root in the course of five years since the dispatch of the first Japanese-Language advisor.



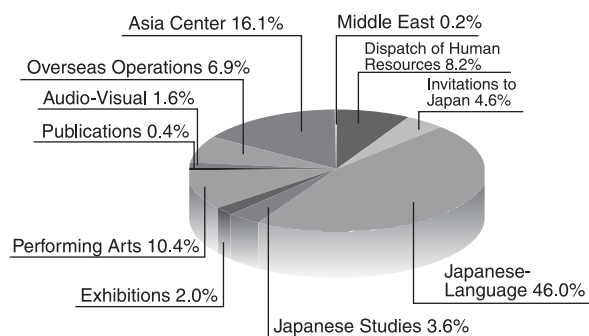
Touring exhibition “Capturing the beauty of Japan”



Seminar for Japanese-Language teachers in secondary schools

Southeast Asia

Abstract



Total amount of operations: 1,554 million yen

The operational expenses in the Southeast Asia amounted to 1,554 million yen.

The year 2003 was designated “Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year 2003” at the Japan-ASEAN Summit, and a large number of events were conducted in various fields, such as politics, economy, society, education, and culture. The Japan Foundation conducted over 150 projects to “create a sense of unity in Japan and ASEAN countries through cultural exchange”.

The “J-ASEAN Pops Concert” was attended by a total of 14,000 people in Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta, Bangkok and Yokohama, providing opportunities for youths across South East Asia and in Japan to deepen mutual understanding through pop music. The Asian Cartoon Exhibition “Beyond the Surface,” an exhibition of contemporary Japanese craft, and “Painting for Joy: Japanese Paintings in the 1990s” also toured in the region in 2003. The English-language newspaper *Nation* in Thailand remarked on the success of the Japanese cultural events in 2003 and commented that cultural institutes of other countries should be inspired by the initiative taken by the Japanese. Also in 2003, the Foundation invited the artistic director of the Actors’ Studio in Malaysia to Japan and organized theater staff training workshops, as part of its activity to promote collaborative projects.

The Foundation has continued to introduce the cultures of Southeast Asian countries to Japan through various

programs, among which are the “Southeast Asian Modern Art” Exhibition, “Southeast Asian Film Festival 2003”, “Asia in Comics: the World of Female Cartoonists in Asia” Exhibition, the Asian Authors Lecture Series commemorating Takeshi Kaiko, a lecture by Cambodian author Pal Vannaireaku, and the Asia Leadership Fellow Program and Southeast Asian Studies Regional Exchange Program (SEASREP).

In the field of Japanese-Language, which occupies half of the overall expenditure in this region, the Foundation conducted training for teachers, supported the development of teaching materials, offered opportunities for information exchange and network building among teachers, and provided support in and outside of the capital cities. As for Japanese studies, the Foundation supported the “Regional Convention on Japanese Studies in Asian Countries” and the “Conference of Representatives of Japanese Studies Institute in Indonesia” at Thammasat University, Thailand. This year also saw the first doctoral degree awarded in Japanese studies (business management) in South East Asia, at the graduate school of Indonesian University.

■ Report by overseas offices

Thailand

The Japan Foundation, Bangkok

1. General

The Thai Rak Thai Party led by Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra won an overwhelming parliamentary majority in the 2001 general election. In March 2003, the administration reorganized the coalition and increased its seats in parliament to 365 (73%), resulting in top-down policy making.

Under these circumstances, the APEC Summit was held in Bangkok in October 2003. The political leaders discussed economic issues, anti-terrorism measures, security issues, etc., and adopted the promotion of trade and investment and reinforcement of human security as central themes of their communiqué.

The Thai economy had recovered from the Asian economic crisis occurred in 1997 and was seeing a steady growth. Constructions

of buildings were resumed, and a large-scale project was carried out on the northern side of the Siam Station, which were signs of an active economy.

In 2003 and 2004, the Tourism Authority of Thailand hosted the Bangkok International Film Festival, showing over 150 films at five different locations and attracting a great amount of much attention.

A new law on reorganization of the administrative offices was promulgated in July 2003, and the former Ministry of Education, University Ministry and the Office of the National Education Commission were merged to become the new Ministry of Education. The new ministry will decide on the policies and strategies at the national level and support the regional administrative offices, and the regional offices will adapt these policies to local education.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

The major topic on cultural exchange between Japan and Thailand in FY2003 was “Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year 2003”. There were as many as 74 official Japan-ASEAN exchange projects according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 12 of which were organized or co-hosted by the Japan Foundation, Bangkok. Each of these 12 projects was introduced on Thai TV, which helped promote the Foundation as an “organization that conducts high-quality cultural exchange projects.”

Large-scale productions of performing arts were presented, including the Asian Fantasy Orchestra Tour 2003 (June), *Gauche the Cellist* by the Opera Theater Konnyaku-za (July), *Memorandum* by Dumb Type in Bangkok (September), J-ASEAN Pops Concert in Bangkok (October), and *Invisible Man* by Mizu to Abura (November), and all of these productions attracted large audiences with the cooperation of local media.

Considering the development of businesses related to performing arts in Thailand, the demand for arts and cultural exchange is expected to grow even larger in the future. The role of the Foundation should shift from being the host or co-host of the production, to that of the coordinator. The Foundation will be expected to be the matchmaker between Japanese and Thai organizations.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Bangkok

<Activity policies>

The Foundation conducted the following activities, after considering (1) reinforcement of unity among ASEAN member countries and cooperation with Northeast Asian countries, (2) promotion of decentralization and restructuring of the Thai educational system, and (3) observation of new cultural activities that pursue “Thaiflikeness” alongside with traditional culture, and the past achievements of the Japan Foundation, Bangkok.

- Improvement of information transmission capability by reinforcing the website functions to strengthen the presence of the Foundation and to reveal its existence as a core institute for cultural exchange between Japan and Thailand and throughout the Indochina region
- Support resolutions of issues that require regional measures through cooperation between Japan and Thailand and between Japan and the entire Indochina region in all social strata from the intellectual to grassroots level. The Foundation gives particular consideration to cooperation in information provision and activities in cultural exchanges between Japan and Thailand, cooperation in social contribution activities of government agencies and NGOs, promotion of intellectual exchange projects and regional development as an intermediary function. The Foundation supported traditional bilateral projects as well as cooperation with regional studies in the Japanese studies field.
- The Foundation supported fine arts activities in Thailand as a preparatory stage for structuring an artists’ network between Japan and Thailand, as well as between Japan and the rest of the Indochina region. The Foundation opened its art gallery and hall to the public, supported pioneering art exchange projects, offered opportunities for former Japan Foundation fellows to present their experiences in Japan, and conducted a collaboration project between Japanese and Thai artists.
- The Foundation conducted projects with special consideration given to cooperation with local regions and neighboring countries, and it conducted headquarters projects in various regions.
- The Foundation continued support for Japanese-Language at secondary schools and supported the activities of the local Japanese-Language teachers’ association, which are becoming increasingly active.



J-ASEAN Pops

Chika Yuri and Briohny: Image song artists from Japan and Thailand



J-ASEAN Pops Bangkok performance

<Examples of FY2003>

- **J-ASEAN Pops performance in Bangkok (October 26, 2003)**

The Japan Foundation and GMM Grammy Public Co., Ltd. co-hosted the J-ASEAN Pops Concert at the Impact Arena in Bangkok, with the cooperation of the Japanese Embassy of Thailand, Thai Air, etc. Chika Yuri, Johnny's Jr. and Masahiro Nitta (shamisen player) participated from Japan, while Briohny and other popular artists participated from Thailand. The concert was a great success, with attendance exceeding 7,000.

- **Publication of the Japanese-Language textbook *Akiko to Tomodachi* for students in upper secondary schools**

The Japanese-Language textbook *Akiko to Tomodachi*, which had been prepared jointly by the officials of higher education and secondary education institutes in Thailand and the teachers at the Foundation since 2000, was completed. This textbook was designed for a 3-year course of 6 classes a week in the upper secondary school, and it consists of 6 volumes of textbooks, workbooks, teacher's guides and cassette tapes. The odd-numbered volumes, to be used in the first semester of each grade, went on sale in March 2004 and are available at local bookshops.

- **Joint seminar for Masters course students at Thammasat and Chulalongkorn University (March 24, 2004)**

Thammasat University and Chulalongkorn University, two of the most prestigious universities in Thailand, started Japanese studies early and established a Masters course for Japanese studies in 1997 and 1999, respectively. A seminar on Japanese studies was held at Thammasat University with invitations sent to the alumni and relevant personnel. The seminar was attended by major researchers of Japanese studies from the two universities, and after a review on the history of Japanese studies in Thailand, several presentations were made, and discussions were held on how to proceed with Japanese studies in the future.

Indonesia

The Japan Foundation, Jakarta

1. General

The year 2003 was a highly unstable period for the country in terms of security. Following the terrorist bomb explosion in Bali in October 2002, another terrorist bombing occurred at a high-

class American-affiliated hotel in Jakarta in August 2003, killing 12 persons. Immediately after this incident, several buildings received bomb threats, including the building in which the Foundation is located. On the other hand, in rural regions, peace talks between the Indonesian government and Aceh Liberation Movement (GAM) had ended unsuccessfully. Marshal Law was invoked in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam State in May, and the National Army took over control of GAM. Casualties included members of GAM, National Army soldiers, policemen and many civilians.

From the social aspect, elections for the members of parliament and local parliament were held in April 5, 2003, as a preliminary for the first popular elections for president and vice-president scheduled for July 5, 2004. This was the first popular presidential election in Indonesia.

The 9th ASEAN Summit was held in Bali and the "ASEAN Union Statement II" was adopted, which declares the participating countries' future union in (1) security measures, (2) economic measures and (3) social and cultural measures. Action plans were reviewed for achieving the structuring of the ASEAN Union by the target date of 2020.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

Various cultural exchange projects were held during Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year 2003, and the Japan-Indonesia Friendship Festival was held in July around Jakarta. The government and civilian joint organization, "Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year: Monthly Execution Committee of Indonesia" was established in September 2002, and this Committee took leadership in conducting over 30 performances, exhibitions, film festivals, civilian exchange events, festivals, speech contests, sports exchange projects, seminars and symposiums.

In local cities other than Jakarta, Surabaya in East Java held the first "Surabaya Yosakoi (Kochi folk dance) Festival" to strengthen exchange between the citizens of Surabaya and its sister city Kochi.

Cultural exchange with Japan at the local community level is not as active in Indonesia as it is in Europe or the U.S.A., but it is gradually increasing. This could be said for most states and cities that have sister cities in Japan.



Japanese-Language textbook *Akiko to Tomodachi*



Joint seminar at Thammasat and Chulalongkorn University

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Jakarta

<Activity policy>

- Efforts for “Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year 2003”
- Improvement of accessibility for the general public

The Foundation made public relations efforts to reach out to a wider public. It strengthened the library facility at the Foundation, which boasts as many as 30,000 visitors a year, and carried out a “school visit” project.

- Expansion of Japanese studies and intellectual dialogues

The Foundation hosted various lectures presented by leading figures in humanities and social sciences, organized events at Islamic universities to introduce Japanese culture, and strengthened the ties among Japanese studies personnel at higher education institutes in Indonesia.

- Promotion of locally initiated projects

The Foundation supported various projects initiated by local organizations to promote understanding of Japanese culture. The Foundation also supported projects to promote Indonesian culture, particularly through support of young artists and intellectuals, in cooperation with the British Council and other foreign cultural institutes.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Japan-Indonesia Friendship Festival (July 1 – 31, 2003, Jakarta)**

The Festival included an array of cultural events, including a Japanese-Language speech contest for the general public, an ikebana exhibition, Japanese and Indonesian children’s painting exhibition, Japanese Film Week, the 5th and 6th Asian Cartoon joint exhibition, the Jakarta Newspaper Cup International Go match, the “Tsuru to Kame” Tsugaru Jamisen concert, and performance by the Opera Theater Konnyaku-za.

At the “Tsuru to Kame” concert, the Foundation held a joint concert featuring tsugaru jamisen player Katsuaki Sawada, folksinger Shigesato Kizu and the “New Indonesia Ensemble,” a contemporary music group from Indonesia who is highly reputed overseas for its modern arrangement of the traditional music of Melayu Island. This was the final event of the Friendship Festival and highly appreciated not only by the Indonesians but also by the Japanese people residing in Indonesia.

The Foundation coordinated the performance of the Opera Theater Konnyaku-za with a subsidy by Arts Plan 21 of the Agency of Culture. This was the second performance here by the Konnyaku-za, and it was highly reputed with 90% attendance every day.

- **J-ASEAN Pops Concert in Jakarta (October 22, 2003, Jakarta Convention Center)**

Appearances were made by The BOOM, Hiroshi Takano, INSPi and Chika Yuri from Japan, and Inul Daratista, a superstar in the Dangdut industry, and AB Three from Indonesia. The Jakarta Convention Center Plenary Hall was packed with about 4,000 fans, and the concert was a huge success. The local media gave favorable coverage and the Indonesian National Broadcast Station broadcast the recording of the concert. The Foundation cooperated with various media prior to the concert and helped broadcast *Tokyo Beat* from a local FM station to popularize J-pop to its listeners.

- **Preparation of high school Japanese-Language textbooks (April 1, 2003 – March 31, 2004, Jakarta, etc.)**

The curriculum for elementary and secondary schools in Indonesia is reviewed every 10 years. The Foundation started this project, which complies with the new curriculum to be introduced in 2004, jointly with the Secondary Education Section, Elementary and Secondary Education Department, National Education Ministry of Indonesia. After setting the general outline of the project in June 2003, the Foundation held subsequent meetings to discuss the syllabus for second-year students, led by teachers recommended by the high school Japanese-Language teachers association in 6 districts (Jakarta metropolitan region, West Java Province, Central Java/Yogyakarta Special Province, East Java Province, Bali Province and North Sulawesi Province) 5 to 6 times in the second half of 2003. Young Japanese-Language teachers dispatched by the Japan Foundation supported the meetings at each district. The Foundation held a 6-day workshop from January 26 to 31, 2004 and put together the syllabuses from the district meetings at the Secondary Education Section in Jakarta. After introduction of the new curriculum in February, the teachers themselves must prepare the syllabus and teaching materials, a difficult task due to problems related to the capabilities and economic conditions of the high school teachers here and the lack of appropriate teaching materials. They urgently require technical support by specialists and young Japanese-Language teachers from the Japan Foundation, as well as financial aid from the Foundation.

Malaysia

The Japan Foundation, Kuala Lumpur

1. General

The most prominent aspect of Malaysia in 2003 was its continuous economic growth. The annual trade balance was 75,040 million ringgit led by the electronic and electric industries, and export to the Middle East, China and India increased by 20 to 40% in addition to Japan and other major trading partners. The Malaysian real economic growth rate in 2003 was 5.2%, exceeding the government's forecast of 4.5% partly due to the favorable conditions in civilian consumption spending and invited investments. In the tourism industry in Malaysia, the total number of incoming foreign tourists exceeded 10 million in 2000, and it reached 13.3 million (354,500 from Japan) in 2002, but in 2003, it decreased to 10.5 million due to SARS and the war in Iraq. Malaysia hosted the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit meeting, ministerial and summit meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the largest Islamic organization in the world, and played a role in the international relations field. The year 2003 was also a year of administration change. Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad who had held the power from July 1980 to October 2003 passed the baton to Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi, who carries on Mahathir's "Look East" policy.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

Japan and Malaysia have experienced favorable relations for over 23 years with their Look East policy. Various worthy cultural exchange projects were conducted between Japan and Malaysia in FY2003 as Japan ASEAN exchange commemoration projects. Among the grand total of 740 projects (as of the end of 2003), 86 were held in Malaysia, which is second only to Indonesia with 93 events. The population of Indonesia is around 220 million and that of Malaysia is about 24 million; when the ratio of projects against population is taken into consideration, commemorating events in Malaysia weighs heavily in the statistics.

June 2003 was Malaysia Month upon agreement between Japan and Malaysia. Among the commemorating events held during this month, projects by the Japan Foundation occupied a half. These projects received full support from the Japanese Embassy of Malaysia and other diplomatic missions in Malaysia.



Japanese-Language seminar

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Kuala Lumpur

<Activity policies>

The Foundation held the following policies in its cultural exchange projects for FY2003.

- Commemorating events for Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year
- Training of core promotion groups in Japan-Malaysia cultural exchange
- Support of preparatory Japanese-Language with the objective of nurturing human resources through the Look East policy of Malaysia
- Nurturing human resources to be the core of Japanese-Language in Malaysia.
- Reinforcement of the network required for local execution and independence of Japanese-Language education in Malaysia
- Support of Japanese studies and Asia Center projects
- Effective usage of local facilities and offering of expertise for promotion of arts exchange
- Support of activities of local exhibition and performance groups

<Examples of FY2003>

● Japanese-Language seminar

The Foundation held a seminar entitled "Let's think about textbooks and syllabuses" in 2003 in consideration of indirect support for syllabus revision for secondary education to be implemented in 2004 by the Ministry of Education of Malaysia. The Foundation invited lecturers from Australia and Thailand to determine the actual conditions of syllabus preparation at the secondary school level in neighboring countries, and the seminar discussed problems and pending issues that they faced during syllabus preparation.

At the working group meetings held at the same time, teachers at secondary schools, higher educational institutes, preparatory education and civilian educational institutes gave presentations on the status of textbook preparation and the usage in Malaysia. Information exchange in this field had not been active, and the seminar offered a good opportunity for the participating teachers to exchange practical ideas.



J-ASEAN Pops Concert in Kuala Lumpur

● **J-ASEAN Pops performance in Kuala Lumpur**

On June 25, the Foundation co-hosted with Radio and Television Malaysia (RTM), with cooperation from the Japanese Embassy of Malaysia and Malaysian Airlines, the main event of the Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year: the J-ASEAN Pops Concert. The concert was publicized heavily in newspapers and on radios. As popular artists from Japan and Malaysia were to appear, a cue of fans appeared in front of the RTM building early in the morning. The newspapers of Malaysia gave a highly favorable review on the concert, at which Masaki Ueda, Ning Baizura, Chika Yuri, Siti Nurhaliza and other singers from Japan and Malaysia sang together. The concert was later broadcast nationwide on Channel 1 of RTM.

● **Japanese animation film festival**

The Foundation showed notable animation films from the 1950s to 90s in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Kota Kinabalu and introduced the changes in Japanese animation films over the past 50 years. Interest in animation films is generally high in Malaysia, and over 2,000 viewers visited the hall in the National Museum in Kuala Lumpur during the 5-day festival. Some were animation fans from remote cities, who learned of this event from the newspapers. Animation filmmakers also visited this festival with cooperation from the Malaysia Animation Association. Their interest and evaluation of Japanese animation films is extremely high, and many watched the films repeatedly. The film festival also provided the Foundation a good PR opportunity, for many of the visitors were newcomers to the Foundation's events.

The Philippines

The Japan Foundation, Manila

1. General

After President Arroyo declared her intention to run for the next presidential election, the popular movie star Fernando Poe Junior also officially announced his candidacy, and the political interest suddenly built up toward the presidential election in May 2004. During this period, there was a terrorist bomb explosion at the Davao Airport (April) and an attempted coup d'état by the National Army in central Manila (July). There has been no obvious progress in the resolution of security problems, a pending issue for the Arroyo administration.



Japanese animation film festival

The foreign exchange rate of the peso against the US dollar remained weak, due to the war in Iraq, the affects of SARS, and the political confusion prior to the presidential election.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

In Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year 2003, many Japanese theatrical groups toured Southeast Asia. They frequently performed in the Philippines and were received favorably. Examples include *Gauche the Cellist* by the Opera Theater Konnyaku-za and *Prism* by the theatrical group Kageboshi.

At the Japan-Philippines Friendship Festival held annually in March, local NGO groups planned joint performances in response to an invitation by the Embassy, indicating new potentials for the Festival's organizational scheme.

As the Philippines' younger generation, inspired by TV programs and animation films, becomes increasingly interested in the Japanese-Language, and as negotiations proceed between national governments toward a free trade treaty, there is a growing demand for practical Japanese-Language education.

The movie *The Last Samurai* released in the winter of 2003 attracted a large crowd in the Philippines as well, and the interest in traditional Japanese values has risen.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Manila

<Activity policies>

The number of entrants to Japan from the Philippines is the largest among the Southeast Asian countries, and the Foundation conducted operations with consideration to the following points:

- In addition to the current support for Japanese-Language education at schools, the Foundation should improve the content of education with consideration to the new needs for IT engineers, nurses and elderly caregivers.
- The Foundation would increase joint works and exchange between Japan and the Philippines in the performing arts field as well as culture-introducing projects through movies, etc. that appeal to the younger generation.
- The Foundation would introduce the Japanese "culture of humor" to express a cheerful image.
- The Foundation would promote operations that support the local NGO with consideration to exchange with the entire South East Asian region in various fields.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Rakugo (traditional Japanese comic story telling) in English (August 2003, CAP Development Art Center, Cebu and the University of the Philippines, Philippine Cultural Center, metropolitan Manila)**

English performances of rakugo was produced by producer Kimie Oshima and performed by Shofukutei Kakusho, Katsura Asakichi, Katsura Kaishi and Hayashiya Kazujo in Cebu and Manila. After an introduction by Oshima, each rakugo teller performed rakugo in English. There was much audience participation, endless laughter and applause from the full house. The most appreciated performance was “puppet rakugo”, where Kakusho, an official cultural ambassador of the Agency of Culture, worked puppets attached to his knees and shins.

Rakugo performed in English is an extremely effective event in the Philippines where English is widely spoken and cheerfulness is a national characteristic. The event was successful in introducing the Japanese “culture of humor”.

- **Emersion weekend for Japanese-Language teachers (September 19 – 21, 2003, Eugenio Lopez Center, Antipolo)**

This project was intended to promote network building among Japanese-Language teachers. This was a 3-day session, open to the graduates of the Japan Foundation’s Japanese-Language training program and the teachers from affiliated language schools. Special presentations were given by two graduates of the Japanese-Language leader training program invited from Malaysia, and also by a specialist in curriculum development at the Education Department of the University of the Philippines. Group discussions were conducted by the Filipino facilitators, and the teachers shared ideas about classroom activities in a relaxed environment. Sixteen Filipino teachers of Japanese-Language attended this event.

At this training session, the first-year graduates of the Japanese-Language leader training program took the initiative in supporting the other Filipino teachers. It was a promising project for voluntary training in the future.

- **Japanese Film Festival (September – October 2003, Philippine Cultural Center, etc., Metropolitan Manila; November 2003, Ayala Center, Cebu; March 2004, the University of the Philippines, etc., Metropolitan Manila)**

At the Film Festival in the first half of this year, seven works by director Takeshi Kitano, namely *Kikujiro*, *Hana-Bi*, *Violent Cap*, *Sonatine*, *A Scene at the Sea*, *Kids Return*, *Boiling Point* and *Southern Winds*, and five films from ASEAN countries were

shown. As director Kitano had recently won the Silver Lion Prize at the Venetia Film Festival with his *Zato Ichi*, the Film Festival featuring his works attracted much media coverage.

At the Film Festival in March 2004, the Foundation showed five films as a “Samurai Movie Fair”, namely *Tsubaki Sanjuro* (directed by Akira Kurosawa), *Zato Ichi* (directed by Kenji Misumi), *Furinkazan* (directed by Hiroshi Inagaki), *Ame Agaru* (directed by Takashi Koizumi) and *Jazz Daimyo* (directed by Kihachi Okamoto) as one of the Japan-Philippines Friendship Festival events. Since it immediately followed the release of the movie *The Last Samurai*, many people enjoyed the different images of “samurai” presented in Japanese films.



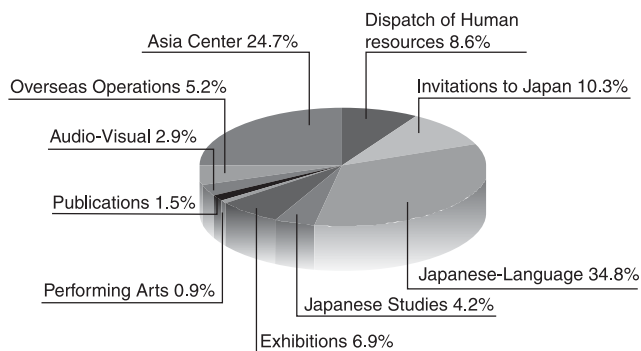
Rakugo in English



A scene from the emersion weekend for Japanese-Language teachers

South Asia

Abstract



Total amount of operations: 287 million yen

The amount of operation expenses in South Asia was 287 million yen out of which the amount spent for programs in India was the largest at 175 million yen. The major operations in this region are Japanese-Language, human resource exchange and Asia Center programs.

In Japanese-Language education, the Foundation held seminars, donated teaching materials and supported speech contests. Experts who had been residing in India and Sri Lanka on long-term dispatch projects played central roles in these activities. The advisors at the Foundation's New Delhi office laid priority on forming a teachers' network, including those in the neighboring South Asian countries.

In arts exchange, the Foundation initiated the "South Asia Performing Arts Project", a joint production by directors in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. The Foundation has long been committed to the development of contemporary Asian performing arts, and has supported joint productions with the objective of promoting exchange among performing arts groups in Asia and creating an Asian-generated culture. The Foundation also organized touring exhibitions of "Japanese Prints 1950 to 1990" and "Kokeshi Dolls" in South Asian countries and participated in the 11th Asian Art Biennale in Bangladesh. In an effort to introduce Asia in Japan, the Foundation invited Jagath Weerasinghe from Sri Lanka as a panelist at the fine

arts seminar "Avant Garde in Asia".

In the field of intellectual exchange, the Foundation held events such as the "Asia Leadership Fellow Program", the "Japan-Indochina Philosophy Seminar", and "Japan-Indochina Authors' Caravan 2003".

■ Report by overseas offices

India

The Japan Foundation, New Delhi

1. General

In the political scene, state legislative elections were held in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Delhi and the BJP won in the three states except Delhi. Winning the state legislative elections and backed by the country's steady economic growth, the Vajpayee administration announced their plan to conduct the general election for the lower house before expiration of the term (October 2004), and President Abdul Kalam dissolved the lower house in February 2004.

In the diplomatic scene, relations with China improved slightly, and in particular economic relations are expanding. Prime Minister Vajpayee visited China in June and proclaimed the "statement on India-China relations and principles of comprehensive cooperation" and held a special representatives' meeting on the border issue in October 2003 and January 2004.

Relations with Pakistan showed signs of improvement. After a friendly statement by Prime Minister Vajpayee in April, the countries exchanged ambassadors and resumed bus, train and airplane traffic between the two countries. In January 2004, the summit conference between India and Pakistan was held after an interval of two and a half years.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

Honda's "Asimo" robot was presented at the official residence of the Japanese ambassador in September 2003, drawing a large number of people from the science and technology as well as cultural fields.

The 2nd Asian Performing Arts Festival in Delhi was held in November, sponsored by the four cities of Delhi, Beijing, Seoul and Tokyo. Ko Murobushi, Mika Kurosawa and Takao

Kawaguchi performed contemporary dance pieces and conducted workshops.

The Asian Buddhist Conference and the World Bamboo Conference were held in February and March 2004, respectively, and both events had attendance from Japan.

In the field of Japanese-Language education, in addition to the University of Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru University, regional universities, such as Banaras Hindu University, Vishva Bharti University and Bangalore University have also started to offer Japanese-Language courses. As the IT business flourishes in India and economic relations with Japan have deepened in recent years, the demand for Japanese-Language education has intensified. Under these circumstances, the Indian government started a subsidy system to support students taking Japanese-Language courses.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, New Delhi

<Activity policies>

- Promotion of intellectual exchange and civilian exchange
- Support for Japanese-Language education with a rapidly increasing number of students
- Formation of an image of Japan well balanced between the traditional and contemporary
- Promotion of the image through media exchange, film showings, etc.
- Expansion of the target population and regions

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Introduction of Japanese culture at schools (April 19, 2003, Shrimati Ram Rati Gupta Women's Polytechnic, Saharanpur)**

Saharanpur is a regional city located about 200 km north of Delhi. The Foundation held Japanese cultural experience courses on origami, tea ceremony, flower arrangement, Japanese dance and Japanese calligraphy for the students and instructors at Shrimati Ram Rati Gupta Women's Polytechnic. The Foundation also held a film festival and showed the movies *Kikujiro* and *Rashomon*, to which about 400 students and instructors attended.

Currently, the Foundation's projects are mainly carried out in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore. It is essential to expand these projects to other local cities of India, considering the vast land and huge population of the country.

- **Contemporary dance performance (February 24, 2004, Shri Ram Centre, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata)**

Four dancers in the Setsuko Yamada and Biwa group performed contemporary dance and held a workshop with the dance group Bhumika based in Delhi. The performance was introduced on national TV and attendance was about 350.

For the citizens of Delhi and the dancers, this performance was the third opportunity to see Japanese contemporary dance, following the Tokyo Contemporary Dance Performance in 2002 (sponsored by the Japan Foundation) and at the Asian Performing Arts Festival in November 2003 (sponsored by the prefecture of Tokyo).

- **Japan Foundation Fellow Conference (March 19, 2004, India International Centre, Delhi)**

Researchers, artists and Japanese-Language educators who had visited Japan through the Foundation's programs were invited to attend a conference commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Foundation. In the conference, panelists reported the status of Japanese-Language, Japanese studies, intellectual exchange and fine arts in India today. Reports were followed by enthusiastic discussions among approximately 80 participants on the relations with Japan in each field and the future roles of the Japan Foundation.

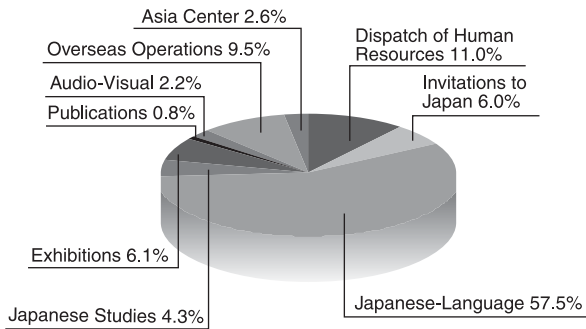
This conference, lasting the entire day, was also a reunion of the fellows of the Foundation. It is expected to be held every few years and take root as a forum to provide recommendations to the Foundation.



Japan Foundation Fellow Conference

Oceania

Abstract



Total amount of operations: 432 million yen

The amount of operation expenses in Oceania was 432 million yen, out of which the ratio of Japanese-Language was the highest, occupying 57.5%. According to the FY2003 survey on overseas Japanese-Language institutes, the number of students learning the Japanese-Language in Australia is 382,000, the third largest in the world after Korea and China. In Australia, the Foundation focuses on education for international understanding at elementary and secondary schools and long-distance education carried out by connecting online the remote areas across Australia. The Foundation dispatched Japanese-Language advisors to the Ministry of Education for each state and supported teachers training, speech contests and preparation of teaching materials. It should also be noted that the number of students learning the Japanese-Language in New Zealand is over 28,000, ranking eighth in the world.

In the island countries in Oceania, demand for Japanese-Language education arises from economic ties and tourism. The Foundation aims to meet these demands by donating teaching materials, holding speech contests and providing special Japanese-Language training for teachers and diplomats.

The "Conference for Representatives of Japanese Studies Institutes in Australia and New Zealand" hosted by the Foundation was attended by 20 representatives from higher education institutes which offer Japanese

studies. Discussions were held on the present status of Japanese studies, and it was pointed out that the conventional Japanese studies has been repositioned as part of a wider scope of Asian studies, as the reorganization of regional universities and research institutes proceeds. The conference provided a valuable opportunity to review the direction of future support for Japanese studies.

In the intellectual exchange field, the Foundation is making efforts toward the resolution of common issues in the Asia-Pacific region. The Foundation provided a grant to the international conference "Labor by Immigrants from South East Asia" sponsored by the New England University, as a good example of the experience a country (Australia) contributing the resolution of a common issue in the region.

■ Report by overseas offices

Australia

The Japan Foundation, Sydney

1. General

In March 2003, the Howard administration sent Australian military forces to Iraq, in the face of public opposition. The administration also intervened in the Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea and other island countries in the South Pacific where security and economic conditions had deteriorated, and announced a regional union concept for Oceania led by Australia and New Zealand. When President George W. Bush called Australia the "sheriff of the region", apprehension and criticism arose in other Asian countries.

As for relations with Japan, Prime Minister Howard visited Japan in July. Although both leaders reconfirmed the structuring of a "creative partnership" between Japan and Australia advocated at Prime Minister Koizumi's visit to Australia in the previous year, the FTA (free trade agreement) negotiation did not progress. Japan remains Australia's largest trade partner, but the ratio has been declining and the presence of Japan in Australian economy is less strong. Japanese enterprises have been withdrawing from the Australian market, especially in Sydney. On the other hand, the number of technical immigrants and students from Japan is increasing, and according to the 2001 census, the scale of the

Japanese community in Australia is as large as 25,000, an increase of 11% from the preceding 5 years. A commemorating ceremony was held in Orange, New South Wales to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the first sister city agreement (Lismore, New South Wales and Yamato Takada, Nara) attended by officials and citizens of the two cities.

2. Cultural Exchange between Japan

In Australia, cultures brought by immigrants are alive in every scene of daily life in the large cities. Contemporary Japanese culture has taken root in various fields including the arts, films, manga, food and fashion. The success of the photograph exhibition “FRUiTS”, with the theme of Tokyo street fashion, and the performance of “Tokyo Note” by the theatrical group “Seinendan” in Melbourne is evidence of such conditions.

In the education field, NALSAS (National Asian Languages and Studies in Australian Schools), representing the federal government’s policy of focusing on Asian languages, was terminated at the end of 2002. It was feared that the number of Japanese-Language institutes and students would be reduced and that Australians’ interest in the Asian nations would decline, but although the number of Japanese-Language institutes showed a gradual decrease, the number of students has increased from 310,000 in 1998 to 380,000 in 2003.

The actors of cultural exchange between Japan and Australia also vary. For instance, Australia ranks third after the United States and China in the number of sister city agreements with Japan (99 cases in 2003). There are many cases where Australian people interested in the traditional culture of Japan, such as flower arrangement, tea ceremony and martial arts, organize cultural groups and make efforts to propagate and promote them. Activities of Japanese artists in Australia are also ongoing, particularly in the fields of dance, performing arts, movies, fine arts and design, and joint performances with Australian artists are frequently held here.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Sydney

<Activity policies>

As for support for Japanese-Language and Japanese studies that occupies the majority of operation spending, the Foundation focuses on improvement of teacher training, promotion of continued studies from elementary and secondary schools to higher education institutes and the formation of a network between the

library at the Foundation and libraries at the universities. In intellectual exchange projects, the Foundation’s major theme is how to cooperate with Australia and contribute to the resolution of common issues in the Asia-Pacific region. In the fine arts exchange projects, the Foundation coordinates and cooperates with international art festivals and film festivals, proactively utilizes subsidy projects and promotes fine arts exchange through the Japanese artists residing in Australia.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Four Seasons in Japanese Fine Arts” Exhibition (August 16 – October 26, 2003, Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney)**

This exhibition was held at the Art Gallery of New South Wales jointly by the Japan Foundation, Agency of Culture and the Art Gallery of New South Wales. The total number of visitors to this exhibition was over 34,000, considerably exceeding the expected 20,000. A large number of visitors expressed their appreciation of the exhibits that had never been shown before in Australia, their admiration of the traditional culture of Japan with a long history, and appreciation of the delicate sensitivity of the Japanese for the four seasons.

- **Forum commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Japan Foundation, Sydney “Australians and Japaraianes: Celebrating Cross-Cultural Transformations” (October 25, 2003, Power House Museum, Sydney)**

The Foundation invited fashion designer Akira Isogawa and restaurant chef Tetsuya Wakuda as keynote speakers for the conference and focusing on how the people of Japan and Australia transformed cultural differences into positive elements of exchange and creation.

- **The 7th Japanese Film Festival (September – November 2003, Canberra, Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide and Sydney)**

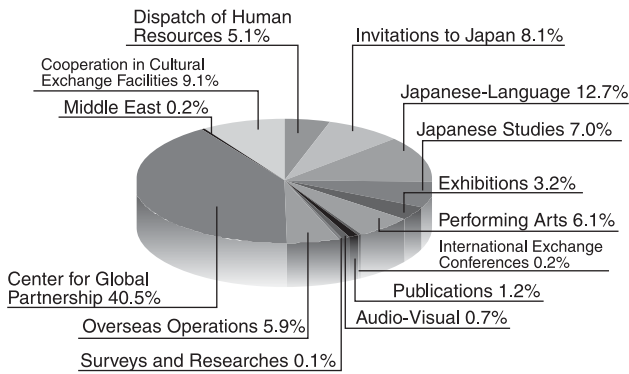
The Foundation showed the films *Spirited Away*, *Water Boys*, *Twenty-Four Eyes* and *All About Our House* in six cities in Australia. In Sydney, the event was jointly hosted by the Asia-Pacific Film Festival office and the Japanese Consulate in Sydney. Jiro Shindo, President of the Modern Movies Association, and film director Kaze Shindo were invited, and the films directed by Kaneto Shindo and Kaze Shindo were presented in a special showing. The Foundation also held a symposium on the current situation of film production and distribution in Japan and Australia. The event received positive reviews in Australian media.



Commemorating forum

North America

Abstract



Total amount of operations: 1,274 million yen

The expenditure for operations in North America in FY2003 was around 1,274 million yen. The expense for projects in the United States occupies the largest ratio in the total amount of expenses of the Japan Foundation. The expense for the operations in Canada remained about the same as in the previous year. FY2003 was the “150th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States” and the “75th anniversary of the amity relations between Japan and Canada”.

In the intellectual exchange field, the Foundation held “Redefinition of the Japan-US Alliance” jointly with the Japan Society, New York, and the “Commemorative Symposium for the 75th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Japan and Canada” jointly with the University of Toronto.

The Foundation also conducted the educational project “Snapshots from Japan: profiles of seven high school students”, which develops lesson plans to deepen the understanding of Japan in social studies classes using multimedia teaching materials.

In the Japanese studies field, the Foundation is improving the program with assessments and advice from the American Advisory Committee (AAC), and conducted a grant project for Japanese studies institutes jointly with the Association of Universities in Canada. The Foundation will conduct a survey on Japanese studies in North America this year, in order to improve effi-

ciency of its operations.

In culture and arts exchange, the Foundation hosted “Early Buddhist Art of Japan and Korea” jointly with the Japan Society, New York and the Korea Foundation, expanded cooperation with local cultural and fine arts institutes, and supported the “Art of Oribe and the Momoyama (late 16th century) culture” at the Metropolitan Museum of Arts. The Foundation also held music performances and lectures on animation films by dispatching experts to several locations. In an open invitation program for the United States entitled “Performing Arts Japan”, “Nomura Mansaku and his Mansaku-no-Kai Kyogen Company” and 6 other groups toured to 25 cities in the United States, which attracted over 20,000 people. The Foundation also conducted six joint projects including the collaboration between the Berkeley Symphony and Karen Tanaka.

The 21st joint conference of the Japan-US Cultural Education Exchange Conference (CULCON) was held in Sendai in November. The Foundation also conducted a symposium with the theme “The Role of Citizens in Dialogs Between Civilizations”.

Report by overseas offices

Canada

The Japan Foundation, Toronto

1. General

The year 2003 saw Canada facing several challenges, starting with an epidemic of SARS. The economic slump worsened, and Air Canada, the largest airline company in Canada, applied for the Company Rehabilitation procedure under the Bankruptcy Protection Law. Mad cow disease was found in Alberta, which resulted in a ban on the import of Canadian beef in Japan. In the political scene, Paul Martin assumed office as the 27th Prime Minister, replacing Jean Chretien who had been in office for ten years. Prime Minister Martin formed a new cabinet with three major promises: reinforcement of the social foundation, restructuring of the economy, and establishment of the role of Canada as a contributor to the international community. The GDP growth rate remained at 1.7%, 1.6 points below that of the previous year. In the cultural scene, Canadian films made remarkable achievements



“Early Buddhist Art of Japan and Korea”



“Art of Oribe and the Momoyama (late 16th century) culture”

in this year. *The Barbarian Invasions* directed by Denys Arcand won the Best Screenplay Award and the Best Actress Award at the Cannes International Film Festival as well as the Oscar for the Best Foreign Language Film. *Seducing Doctor Lewis* and *The Corporation* won the Drama Audience Award and Documentary Audience Award at the Sundance Film Festival.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

Japanese pop culture enjoys continuous popularity, and the interest in traditional culture also remains high. A large scale project for 2003 was the Kyogen lecture demonstration, which toured eastern Canada (Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto). A group led by Katsura Utamaru performed rakugo in Toronto. Eve Egoyan, a leading pianist of Canada, gave the premier concert of new compositions by Jo Kondo and Mamoru Fujieda. Contemporary Japanese literature is also actively introduced. Kaori Ekuni attended the Annual International Authors Festival in Canada, and Gen-ichiro Takahashi participated in the reading series. A corner dedicated to graphic novels was set up in large bookshops, where translations of Japanese comic books are displayed in rows. Furthermore, the movie *Spirited Away* was broadcast on cable TV, the *Cowboy Be-bop* was released in movie theaters and a total of 39 Japanese films were shown at the three major film festivals of Canada (Vancouver, Montreal and Toronto). At the Toronto Film Festival, *Zato Ichi* directed by Takeshi Kitano won the best movie award in the popular vote.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Toronto

<Activity policies>

Canada has a vast land area 27 times larger than Japan, in which the French-language region around Quebec and the surrounding English-language regions co-exist. The country also holds a multicultural policy and promotes co-existence of various ethnic cultures. The Foundation endeavors to carry out its activities effectively, with consideration given to those characteristics, and with cooperation from public halls and institutes of Canada. In arts and culture exchange, the Foundation focused on projects with high propagation effects, in cooperation with Canadian cultural and art institutes. In Japanese-Language and Japanese studies, the Foundation focused on projects that would contribute to the development of human resources and to the formation of a network of specialists across Canada. For special projects in Japanese studies,

the Foundation worked jointly with the Association of Universities in Canada to match the projects to local needs.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Kyogen lecture and demonstration (September 23, 2003, The Japan Foundation, Toronto)**

The Foundation conducted a Kyogen lecture and demonstration by Kaoru Matsumoto from the Shigeyama Kyogen Association at York University jointly with the Japanese Consulate in Toronto. At the opening speech, Matsumoto defined Kyogen as the traditional art of "humor", and stated that the role of Kyogen is to introduce the power of laughter, which is a different aspect from the Japanese culture that is often understood as the beauty of silence. He invited several people from the audience, coached them on the basic postures, walking style, motions and speech, and performed *Nasu no Yoichi* and *Saru Uta*. The 170 attendees, most of whom were seeing traditional Japanese performing art for the first time, were fully attentive throughout the two hour event.

- **Drama reading of *Tsuki no Misaki* (January 9 – 10, 2004, The Japan Foundation, Toronto)**

The Foundation commissioned a production from the Crow's Theater to read the translation of *Tsuki no Misaki* (English title *Capemoon*). This event was held in a new style in which actors perform with a scenario in their hands on a simple stage, but the director boldly exploited the limited space and dramatized the poetic atmosphere of the original work in an easily understandable manner, and it was well-received by the audience. Many in the audience commented that the performance was interesting because it presented the problems of the characters and distortions in daily life, but instead of leading to simple solutions, conclusion was left to the audience.

- **Symposium commemorating the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and Canada (March 1, 2004, Munk Center, University of Toronto, Toronto)**

The Foundation and the Munk Center of the University of Toronto jointly conducted this symposium, which discussed three central themes: aging society, architecture and urban planning in Japan and Canada, and films and literature of contemporary Japan. A total of 8 researchers of Japanese studies gave presentations. The audience commented that it not only introduced present-day Japan and its social problems but also hinted at their relevancy with which they could compare with the social problems of Canada.



Kyogen lecture and demonstration



Reading of *Tsuki no Misaki*

United States

<General>

The military action taken against Iraq by the United States and its allies in March 2003 resulted in the collapse of the Hussein government about 2 months later. After President George W. Bush's declaration of the end of the war on May 1, 2003, there was expectation that the diplomatic measures of the United States government would enter a new phase and regain stable support from the general public. However, frequent terrorist attacks in Iraq and failure to discover the weapons of mass destruction forced the United States to navigate in difficult political situations both domestically and internationally throughout the year.

The US economy grew steadily in 2003, but this has not led to increased employment. At the presidential election on November 2, 2004, diplomatic measures including the restoration of Iraq, as well as issues of employment, pensions, medical welfare and other domestic economic policies are expected to be heavily debated.

The Japan Foundation, New York (hereafter called "NY Office")

1. Cultural Exchange with Japan

In addition to the stable political and economical relations between Japan and the United States, the fact that the year 2003 marked the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Commodore Perry to Japan, resulted in various exchange projects and commemorative events.

In the fine arts field, Japanese contemporary artists were remarkably active this year and their activities were well accepted in the American arts industry. The "Wave UFO" exhibition by Mariko Mori and the photography installation by Hiroshi Sugimoto were held through the initiative of a major art organization in the United States. In September 2003, the huge installation "Reverse Double Helix" by Ryu Murakami was displayed at the plaza in front of the Rockefeller Center, arousing the public's interest in Japanese animation films and the *otaku* culture. These exhibitions owe greatly to the American curators and critics, who are interested in the contemporary culture of Japan. It has become increasingly difficult to invite artists into the U.S.A. because of heightened security measures against foreign visitors. Nevertheless, exchange of performing arts between Japan and the United States has

proceeded steadily. Several dance projects were carried out through joint cooperation of artists from both countries, such as in the collaborative performance of Attack Theatre in Philadelphia and Nibroll in Tokyo. The popularity of traditional Japanese arts also remains high, and the performances by Nohgaku Kyokai (Association for Japanese Noh Plays) in New York in March 2004 had full house turnout every day.

In the movie field, films that take up Japan, such as *Kill Bill*, *The Last Samurai* and *Lost in Translation*, were released one after another, and *Twilight Samurai* directed by Yoji Yamada was an Oscar nominee for Best Foreign Language Movie. In the autumn of 2003, 36 films directed by Yasujiro Ozu were shown as a retrospective at the New York Film Festival to commemorate the 100th year since his birth. Ozu's films were shown on the West Coast (Berkeley) as well, and his early works were presented, with narration, at the Chicago International Film Festival.

2. Activities of the NY Office

<Activity policies>

The NY Office provides support for Japanese studies, exchange of performing arts and promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the United States. The NY Office covers projects in the 37 states to the east of the Rocky Mountains and the Japan Foundation, Los Angeles (hereafter called "LA Office") covers the remaining 13 states. The LA Office is responsible for Japanese-Language throughout the United States.

Since the public's interest in Japan and the level of understanding differs by city and by region in the United States, the cooperation of diplomatic establishments in each area is essential. The NY Office also receive advice from committees and councils, as well as from specialists in relevant fields, to carry out projects which best suit the particular local situations.

The year 2003 was the 150th anniversary of the arrival of Commodore Perry offshore of Uraga, and the NY Office held various commemorative project, including film festivals and small-scale grants. The NY Office also collected information and provided assistance in planning and coordination of events.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Japanese Film Festival tour at universities (January 18 – March 31, 2004, Ohio State University and 4 other universities)**

The NY Office, with the cooperation of the local universities, holds a film festival every year in locations where there are few

opportunities to introduce Japanese cinema. In FY2003, the film festival toured in Illinois (Illinois Wesleyan University), Missouri (Southeast Missouri State University), Ohio (Ohio State University) and Kentucky (University of Kentucky) in the Midwest.

With the central theme of “Women in film”, the festival presented *The Makioka Sisters* (directed by Kon Ichikawa), *The Eel* (directed by Shohei Imamura), *Maboroshi* (directed by Hirokazu Koreeda) and *Twilight Samurai* (directed by Yoji Yamada). As there was a valuable opportunity to see Japanese films seldom shown locally, each film festival received favorably by the audience and by media.

- **“Performing Arts Japan” (April 1, 2003 – March 31, 2004)**

This grant project aims to introduce outstanding performing arts of Japan not only in major cities but nationwide and to promote new joint projects between Japanese and American artists. In FY2003, grant was given to performances by 7 companies in 25 cities attracting over 20,000 people. “Dairakudakan” (contemporary dance at the American Dance Festival), “Dumb Type” (contemporary dance at the California Institute of the Arts), and “Mansaku Nomura and his Mansaku-no-Kai Kyogen” (classical performing arts of the Theatre of Yugen) were some of the major productions. There were also 6 joint projects, including contemporary dance pieces “Headlong Dance Theater”, Arrow Dance communication and Eiko & Koma.

- **“Publicity projects at the 47th Annual Members Conference of the Association of Performing Arts Presenters (APAP) (January 10 – 13, 2004, at the Hilton New York Hotel)**

At the annual conference of the APAP, the largest performing arts showcase in the world, the Japan Foundation carried out publicity projects on performing arts in Japan. During the conference, information was handed out at the exhibition booth. In a briefing with interested presenters, Hiroko Yamaguchi (The Asahi Shimbun, Arts and Culture News) and Kazuyuki Kajiya (Setagaya Public Theatre) described the latest developments in contemporary performing arts and contemporary dance, respectively, with videos of individual works and artists.



Publicity projects at the 47th APAP conference

The Japan Foundation, Los Angeles

1. Cultural Exchange with Japan

A large number of Japanese Americans live on the West Coast of the United States, and the largest Japanese community in the United States is in the Los Angeles area (estimated 250,000). Japanese Nisei (2nd generation) and Sansei (3rd generation) have played an important role in the succession of traditional Japanese culture, including tea ceremony, flower arrangement, Japanese dance and martial arts, and the younger people from the 4th generation on have become active in the relatively novel fields of Japanese drums, dances and animation films.

The interest in Japanese culture shown by the people living on the West Coast of the United States had generally centered on traditional performing arts, martial arts, history and literature, but today, there is a rising interest in animation films, video games, karaoke, pop culture, sushi and other Japanese foods as well as the fine performance of the Japanese baseball players in the American Major League. This clearly indicates that Japanese culture has permeated everyday life in America. Introduction of these pop cultures will contribute to the steady increase in the number of students of the Japanese-Language.

2. Activities of the LA Office

<Activity policies>

Since there are a large number of American specialists in major West Coast cities who are well informed on Japanese culture, the LA Office has provided indirect support mainly through small-scale grants to the art museums, theaters and movie theaters of their affiliation. In small and medium cities inland, the LA Office has proactively promoted projects to introduce Japanese culture jointly with the Japanese studies centers at universities and the Japan-US Association.

In the Japanese-Language field, the LA Office has continued to conduct workshops and other projects for the Japanese-Language teachers, as well as projects focusing on the students of the Japanese-Language through the issuing of magazines for Japanese-Language studies. Since the increase in the number of students learning the Japanese-Language has slowed down since the 1990s and the continuation of Japanese and other foreign language education is at the brink of extinction in a number of states due to deterioration of educational financing, the LA Office

has started on publicity projects at schools, education administration institutes and PTAs to popularize the Japanese-Language.

<Examples of FY2003>

● **Koto and Shakuhachi concert**

The LA Office held a koto and shakuhachi concert in San Diego, California and Phoenix, Arizona, performed by “East Current”, the duo of Dozan Fujiwara, a shakuhachi player and Mieko Miyazaki, a koto player. Lectures and a demonstration of the musical instruments, a performance of jazz music featuring the koto and shakuhachi, and other performances showing highly skilled techniques in a style free from tradition and formalities were extremely well accepted by the audience.

● **US Sumo Open 2004**

Since Commodore Perry had watched sumo one week before the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between Japan and the United States on March 31, 1854, as a commemorative event for the 150th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, a sumo tournament for foreign amateur sumo wrestlers was held with special guest Musashimaru Oyakata, a former Yokozuna (grand champion) from Hawaii. The hall was packed with about 500 spectators and more than 200 people were unable to enter. The tournament was held in Little Tokyo, however, only a small percentage of spectators were Japanese or Japanese American. The local media took up this event with great enthusiasm.

● **Preparation and distribution of the advocacy kit for the K-12 Japanese-Language program**

The LA Office prepared 2,000 advocacy kits for the K-12 Japanese-Language program, each kit containing a booklet and a 17-minute videotape of actual classroom scenes as a countermeasure against the trend of reducing foreign language education. The kits, which had received favorable feedback from Japanese-Language teachers in remote areas in Australia, were distributed to educational institutes and diplomatic establishments in the United States.



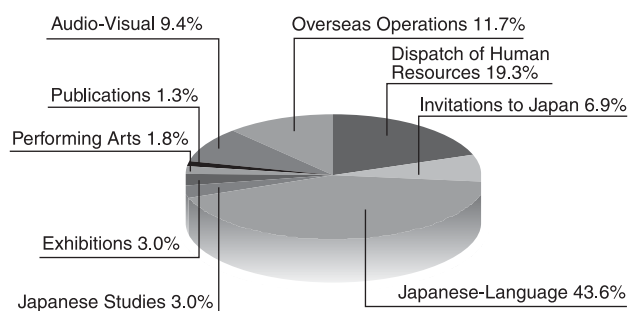
Koto and shakuhachi concert



US Sumo Open 2004

Central and South America

Abstract



Total amount of operations: 485 million yen

The amount of operation expenses for the Japan Foundation in Central and South America was around 485 million yen, around 4% of the total expense.

In Central and South America, the Foundation focused on people's exchange projects. The Foundation invited to Japan such persons as the chairman of the Guatemala National Symphony, the Director of the National Ruben Dario Theater in Nicaragua, the Director General of the Mexican National Film Archives and the Director of Planning of the Buenos Aires Municipal San Martin Theater and Movies, and offered them opportunities to exchange opinions with their Japanese counterparts.

These people's exchanges led to further projects. One example is the *Ship in a View: Central and South American Tour* by Pappa Tarahumara at the Cervantino International Festival in Brazil, which materialized from an invitation by a group of Central and South American festival organizers the year before. This year, the Foundation also supported the performance of the Condors in Chile and their participation in the International Benny Moré Music Festival.

The Foundation dispatched theatrical arts specialists to Honduras for the joint performance of *Kome Hyappyo (100 Sacks of Rice)*, which were extremely well received. The Foundation also dispatched specialists of a wide range of fields to "Japanese Culture Month" at each country. The "Kumamoto ArtPolis" exhibition, a "contemporary ceramics" exhibition and a "Sharaku Saiken" exhibition were held in Central and South

American countries where there are few opportunities to directly experience Japanese culture.

In media-related projects, the Foundation supported the Brazilian International Film Festival in São Paulo and the Anima Mundi International Animation Festival, and cooperated in the tour of the "Japanese Animation Film Festival" as well as a tour of the works by Director Mikio Naruse in Brazil and Argentina. The Foundation also conducted exchange promotion projects for TV programs and broadcast *Project X: the Challengers* in El Salvador.

As projects to introduce the cultures of Central and South America to Japan, the Foundation organized the participation of a contemporary Brazilian dance group in the Kyoto Biennale and Dance Summit 2003, and supported the participation of a Costa Rican dance group in the JADE2003 International Dance Festival.

As for Japanese-Language, teaching Japanese as a foreign language has started even in those countries where Japanese-Language had been taught to the descendents of the Japanese immigrants. The Foundation is proceeding to prepare the foundation for Japanese-Language that best suits the conditions of each country. The Foundation conducted surveys and established bases for Japanese-Language education through the dispatching of Japanese visiting professors and the donation of library books, and carried out projects to help train researchers and form a network in order to grasp the actual conditions of Japanese studies and plan more effective project developments in Central and South America.

The Foundation dispatched specialists of preservation of cultural heritages to the Copan Ruins in Honduras and the National Archeology Museum in Guatemala to cooperate with the efforts to preserve valuable cultural heritages in the Central America.

■ Report by overseas offices

Mexico

The Japan Foundation, Mexico

1. General

The ruling National Action Party was defeated in the midterm election in July 2003 and lost a large number of seats. Political management has become increasingly obstructed. The Fox administration presented a bill to the parliament proposing lowering of the consumption tax (IVA) from 15% to 13% and lowering of income tax, but imposing 8% distribution and wholesale tax as reform measures to counter the sluggish economy; however, the majority Opposition resisted and the bill was shelved. The political confusion continues.

At the WTO summit held in Cancun in October, there were remarkably large-scale rallies and demonstrations by antiglobalists.

In the cultural aspect, the scheduling of the Cervantino International Festival progressed slowly due to a shortage of funds, and the general introduction event scheduled for May was postponed until August. During this confusion, however, the invitees from Germany and France presented high-level performing arts. There was large media coverage on the performance of *Ship in a view* by the Japanese contemporary performing arts group "Pappa Tarahumara".

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

Japanese Culture Month "Presencia del Japon (Presence of Japan)" was held on a grand scale jointly by the Japanese Embassy and the Japan Society from August to November. Exhibitions, concerts, the Japanese Film Festival and approximately 30 other events attracted large crowds every day.

In commercial films, *Spirited Away* directed by Hayao Miyazaki, and *Dolls* directed by Takeshi Kitano, were released and met with favorable reviews. The Mexican National Film Archives held a special event for the works of director Akira Kurosawa entitled *Kurosawa and Shakespeare*. At the International Contemporary Film Festival (FICCO) planned and sponsored by Cinemex, a major Mexican cinema complex, Japanese works including *Shara-Sohju* (directed by Naomi Kawase), *Brilliant Future*

(directed by Kiyoshi Kurosawa), and *Ichi the Killer* (directed by Tadashi Miike) enjoyed favorable reviews. A large number of Japanese films are being introduced and a new boom is beginning to emerge.

The Carrillo Gil Museum held an exhibition of Ukiyo-e (Japanese woodblock prints of a "floating world") from its collection. This was a massive, high-quality exhibition with explanatory captions provided by the excellent research and survey on ukiyo-e by Garcia Montiel, who specializes in urban engineering and the urban culture theory of Japan.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Mexico

<Activity policies>

The Foundation reviewed the publicity function (periodical magazine *Patio* and a website) that had been established after 4 years of effort, and took measures for further strengthening. The magazine had been issued quarterly, but the Foundation changed the interval to 3 times a year, and to cover this reduction, the Foundation renewed the content, by adding a section that describes the conditions of Japanese-Language education in rural areas, a page for Japanese-Language by the Japanese-Language advisor, and the pages that feature events, the Japan Foundation projects and cultural exchange. The Foundation posted a bulletin board on the website to offer opportunities for information exchange among the Japanese-Language teachers and Japanese professionals residing in Mexico. Both the magazine and the website are utilized by the institutes engaged in Japanese studies and diplomatic missions in the Spanish speaking regions of Central and South America.

The Foundation planned and conducted seminars, workshops and surveys on Japanese-Language education, a field that is developing gradually in this region. An incorporated Japanese-Language teachers association in Mexico has been established and the examinees of Japanese proficiency tests has been increasing steadily.

<Examples of FY2003>

● Sharaku Exhibition (May 6 – June 22, 2003)

The Foundation held an exhibition by "Sharaku", a unique ukiyo-e artist of Japan, in multi-angles at 2 shopping malls of the major corporation Plaza Inbursa. A performance in the image of Sharaku at the opening ceremony attracted a large crowd.



Sharaku Exhibition

- **Japanese Animation Film Festival (September 17 – 21, 2003, National Autonomous University of Mexico Cinema Jose Revueltas)**

The Foundation conducted the Japanese Animation Film Festival starting with the *Silent Mission* directed by Ryosuke Takahashi, followed by *Ghost in the Shell* directed by Mamoru Oshii, and other Japanese animation films. A large audience, mostly students and people in the film industry, attended the Festival every day.

- **Japanese Animation Film Lectures (March 11, 2004, National Polytechnic Institute Auditorium Manuel Moreno Torres)**

The Foundation conducted lectures on Japanese animation films entitled “Japanimation 1963 to 2004” by Ryosuke Takahashi and Eiji Shida. The auditorium was packed with students interested in Japanese animation films and culture. The lectures covered the history of the creation of animation films and the current conditions in Japan with films and photographs. The animation circles of Mexico interviewed the lecturers, and a friendly atmosphere remained in the auditorium throughout presentation.

Brazil

The Japan Foundation, São Paulo

1. General

The trade balance of Brazil in 2003 was recorded as a black-ink entry of around 25 billion dollars, 89% greater than the previous year and the highest in the country’s history. This was due to the large quantity of raw materials and agricultural commodities exported to China, which is experiencing rapid economic growth. The close relationship with China flows over to cultural exchange, and Brazil is currently planning to provide financial support for the restoration of the historical cultural assets in Xi’an.

Brazilian products attracted the attention of the design and fashion industries, represented by those by the Campana Brothers. In particular, the highly reputed “Favela Chair” made of scraps of wood from the eucalyptus tree, is shown as a collection at the New York Museum of Modern Arts. Brazilian beach sandals “Hawaiianas” are colorfully and cheerfully designed and prompted an international fad. Angela Hirato, International Department Director and a Japanese Brazilian explains that the origin of these sandals is the zori (Japanese straw sandals) brought into Brazil by Japanese immigrants.



Japanese animation film lectures

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

The year 2003 was one of a Brazil boom in Japan, with the release of the movie *City of God*, performances by Nelson Freire (pianist) and Joao Gilberto (bossa nova) and a feature article on contemporary architecture of Brazil in specialized magazines.

In Brazil, ceremonies were held in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the resumption of Japanese immigration to Brazil after WWII, and many governors and Diet members from Japan visited Brazil. The production of an NHK drama about Japanese immigrants in Brazil *Haru and Natsu: Undelivered Letters* was announced, and the Commemorating Ceremony Association was established in preparation for the 100th anniversary (in 2008) of the start of immigration from Japan to Brazil and invited proposals for commemorating event plans. There have been a remarkable number of exchange events this year based on the immigration to Brazil.

From a different aspect, the number of crimes committed by foreigners has become a social problem in Japan with the number of Brazilians arrested in violation of the Juvenile Crime Act in Japan occupying around 65% of the total. There is a tendency for Brazilians employed in Japan to stay longer and acquire permanent residence, and face many problems handling their children’s education and building friendly relations with neighbors. In Brazil, the Brazil-Japan Culture Association established the Committee of Education for the Children of Migrant Workers to solve the problems. There are also other significant movements in both countries to resolve these issues.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, São Paulo

The Foundation carries out projects to introduce Japanese culture, and also accepts project proposals by local artists and persons who are engaged Japanese and Brazilian cultural exchange. The Foundation is also recognized as the base for transmission of Japanese culture by cultural institutes in Brazil as well, and interest in the Foundation’s projects, requests for information on Japanese culture in general and advice given to the Foundations project policy have been increasing.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Buto no Kiseki (Wakes of Dance)” (September 2003, SESC (Social Service for Commerce) SESC theaters in Ancieta Theater, Araraquara in São Paulo State, Santo Andre, São Carlos, Ribeirao Preto)**

The Foundation presented a stage performance, panel discussion, workshop, photograph exhibition and video screening with the overall title “Buto no Kiseki” in an attempt to retrace the artistic achievements of the late Takao Kusuno, who came to Brazil in the late 1970s.

Keito Oono, Ei Kasai, Ismael Ivo (a Brazilian residing in Germany), Buto-sha Tenkei, Yukio Waguri, Mitsuru Sasaki (from Germany), and Marta Soares and Companhia Tamandua de Danza Teatro from Brazil participated in this international event. The seven-day event recorded a full house for each performance. The media carried detailed, favorable coverage of this event.

- **Pappa Tarahumara *Ship in a View* performance (November 2003 at SESC Villa Mariana Theater, São Paulo)**

While introduction of the Japanese performing arts tends to be limited to traditional art or dance, the unique expressions of this company were received by the audience as contemporary and universal.

The workshop by Hiroshi Koike, a representative of the company, was also favorably received. Dancers, actresses and actors from different genres received instructions ranging from basic movements to production of a small work.

In addition to the success of the performance and the workshop, this provided significant evidence that new possibilities have arisen to create joint performances between the company and the cultural institutes in São Paulo. This event is developing into a series and is expected to further strengthen relations in the future.

- **Animation film lecture by Director Yuki Tomino (February 2004, Rio de Janeiro State University, Rio de Janeiro, and March 2004 at the São Paulo Municipal Culture Center and The Japan Foundation, São Paulo Hall, São Paulo)**

The Foundation held a lecture in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo presented by Yuki Tomino who is noted for his *Mobile Suit Gundam* series. The Foundation also showed animation films with cooperation from Sunrise, and held simultaneous exhibitions of posters and figure model kits by the local joint partners. The theme of the lecture was “How robot animations were born in Japan”, but the talk went on to the historical background and the

development of the Japanese culture theory.

Brazil is no exception in the worldwide animation film boom. The number of fans who gather at major animation film festivals in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro is as large as in the tens of thousands, and expectations are high for realization of successful exchange projects in this area in the future.



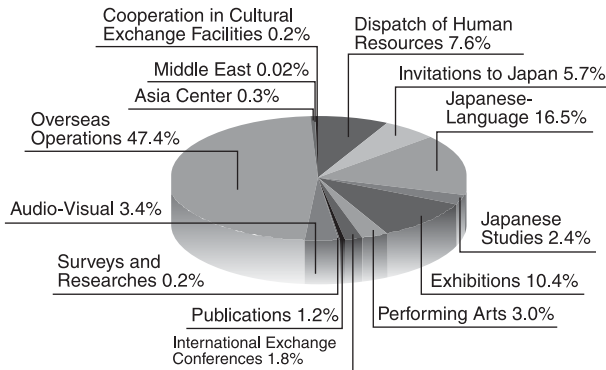
Buto no Kiseki



Lecture on animation films by Director Yuki Tomino

Western Europe

Abstract

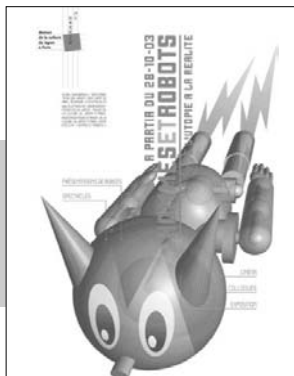


Total amount of operations: 1,594 million yen

The Japan Foundation's operation expense in Western Europe in FY2003 totaled 1,594 million yen, of which 47.4% was spent for Overseas Operations, 16.5% for Japanese-Language and 13.3% for personnel exchange.

In the field of arts and culture, major events organized by the Foundation included: the "Humans and Robots" exhibition at the Japan Cultural Institute in Paris, a karakuri ningyo (mechanical dolls) demonstration in London and Rome, and a Satsuma Biwa and shakuhachi concert which toured in Italy and Germany. In the field of Japanese-Language education, the Foundation started to support Japanese-Language courses in primary schools in the UK. A growth in the population of the learners of Japanese was indicated by the increase in number of examinees applying for the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test.

In the field of intellectual exchange, the Foundation supported intellectual exchange between Japan and Europe in politics, economy, humanities and other various fields through the Japan-Europe Conference Grant Program.



A poster of the Humans and Robots Exhibition



Humans and Robots Exhibition: Robot demonstrations

Report by overseas offices

France

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

1. General

The French government, in its attempt to improve the fiscal deficit, made changes to the payment policy of unemployment insurance, directly affecting workers with short-term contracts. Temporary workers in stage-related business went on labor strikes, which ultimately led to the cancellation of the Avignon Performing Arts Festival and other large-scale events.

The year 2003 was designated "China in France" year, and numerous events introducing Chinese art and culture were held throughout France. In January, the Champs-Élysées hosted a Chinese New Year parade, and the Eiffel Tower was illuminated in red.

Lille, a city in Northern France, was appointed the European Capital of Culture 2004. Over 500,000 people gathered at the opening ceremony in December 2003. Cultural events have been planned throughout the year, in some of which Japanese artists are scheduled to participate.

In the third Raffarin cabinet, Renaud Donnedieu de Vabres assumed the office of the Minister of Culture. Under the ministry's policy, the Guimet and Orsay Museums became self-government public institutions in January 2004, following the example of the Versailles Palace Art Museum and the Louvre Museum.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

Japanese films remain popular in France. The Forum d'Image hosted an animation film series titled "New Image of Japan". *Zato Ichi* directed by Takeshi Kitano, *Shara* by Naomi Kawase and *Kiki's Delivery Service* by Hayao Miyazaki were shown in commercial cinemas.

Dance works such as *Green* by Saburo Teshigawara and *Uguisu* by E. Creseveur and Tetsu Iwashita had been scheduled to be performed at the Montpellier Dance Festival, but the festival was cancelled due to the labor strike.

There were several major exhibitions of Japanese visual art. In

2003, several photograph exhibitions featuring Japan were held in Paris and its suburbs. At l'Hotel de Sully, the Photography Heritage Department of the Ministry of Culture of France presented a collection of approximately 170 works by 20 leading post-war Japanese photographers. At the 7th Lyon Contemporary Arts Biennale, works by Yayoi Kusama, and works by Yayoi Deki were exhibited.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Institute in Paris

<Activity policies>

The "Robot Exhibition" was the biggest project for the Institute in FY2003. In preparation, the Institute organized a planning committee and an execution committee, to seek advice from outside source and to obtain support from business enterprises. It had long been on objective of the institute to design a multi-tiered exhibitions, lectures, symposiums and other events occur simultaneously. This goal was finally achieved in the robot exhibition. The event was also successful in acquiring participation and cooperation from outside individuals and enterprises.

<Examples of FY2003>

● "Humans and Robots" exhibition project

This project was a series of events with the common theme of "human and robots". Exhibitions of robots and related visual arts, demonstrations of robots and traditional automated marionettes, symposiums, film screenings and lectures took place in the institute from October to November.

The exhibition Dream of Computer Space, produced by supervision of Hideya Takashima, showed works by artists Noboru Tsubaki, Toshio Iwai & Kayo Baba, Kazuhiko Yatani, Masaki Fujihata & Yuji Dokin, Kenji Yanobe, Hajime Tachibana & Tatsuo Miyajima, and Meiwa Denki. Robotic aspects of daily life in contemporary Japan, and a series of panels introducing the historical changes in the relationship between the Japanese people and robots were displayed.

The robot demonstrations introduced PaPero, Pino, Asimo, Haop-2, Qrio and Aibo. This event drew large audiences, and the exhibition hall became packed for each demonstration. The exhibition also introduced robot contests in Japan and France, and a French team demonstrated their work. Discussions were held between students from Japan and France who participated in the IDC Robot Contest.

A demonstration of karakuri ningyo (mechanical dolls) was delivered by Shobei Tamaya the 9th. Ryoichi Suematsu, a

professor of the Engineering Department at the Graduate School of Nagoya University gave a lecture on the origin of robots in Japan.

The symposiums were held three times. At the first symposium, Director Isomura took the chair and Hideya Takashina, Junji Ito, C. Sautter and J. Maheu participated in the discussion focusing on the comparison between the Japanese and the Western European view of the relationship between humans and robots. At the second symposium, "Robots: Between Science and Culture", specialists in the research and development of robots, Prof. Atsuo Takanishi (Waseda University), Hiroaki Kitano (Director of Sony Computer Science Institute), F. Kaplan (researcher at Paris Branch, Sony Computer Science Institute) and Prof. Dario (Santanna University) discussed the co-existence of humans and robots and the differences in recognition of robots in Japan and in Western Europe. At the third symposium, "Tokyo 2004", Junji Ito and J. Sans introduced the pop culture and cultural trends in Japan using robots as an example (chaired by Director Isomura).

In the performing arts division, Meiwa Denki gave a live performance and the audience enjoyed the unique and humorous presentation. Through the dance piece "Wall", produced by the Foundation and performed by Project Noism 03, talent of the young Japanese choreographer Jo Kanamori was introduced to France.

The Institute also showed Japanese robot animation films and documentary films.

The Institute selected the highly interesting theme of robots, developed the theme pluralistically, included the cultural aspects of the relationship between humans and robots in introducing the technologies and succeeded in creating a profound and wide-reaching project. The press gave wide coverage to this project.

- **Noh and Kyogen (Noh: *Okina*, Kyogen: *Utsubo Zaru* and *Kawakami*, Creative Noh *Twelve Scenes of the Inner Moat or the Double Shadow* and a new Noh dance *Hyakusen-jo*, etc.)**

This event was subsidized by the Agency of Culture, and Hideo Kanze, Mansaku Nomura, Mansai Nomura and others performed under the supervision of Moriaki Watanabe. The program ran for 4 days from February 23 to 26, accompanied by an instrumental concert.

The event was extremely popular and admission tickets sold out immediately after the start of sales, and the audience was extremely enthusiastic. The main reason for this success must be the performances by the first-class artists, but it also indicates that the performing art of Noh is highly recognized in France. This



Twelve Scenes of the Inner Moat or Double Shadow



Director Kon Ichikawa

event was introduced in cultural information magazines and in a special edition of *Le Monde*.

- **Film Festival dedicated to Director Kon Ichikawa**

The Center presented a large-scale special feature event for Director Kon Ichikawa. Only six of his works had been introduced through films released in France. A total of nineteen films, including *Kokoro*, *Man-in-Densha*, *O-han* and *Dora Heita* were shown, and the event included the special showing of a film with the shooting scene from *I am a Cat* by Director of Photography Koza Okazaki and his comments in memory of Director Ichikawa.

Italy

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

1. General

Italy chaired the EU Council in the second half of 2003, but it was also a year characterized by conflicts with other EU nations due to repeated inappropriate comments by Prime Minister Berlusconi and the pro-American attitude on the war in Iraq. Criticism against the current administration is strong both inside and outside Italy, and at the local elections in the spring, the left-centrist party defeated the rightist party in most of the prefectures. In the internal domestic administration, distrust in the second Berlusconi administration increasingly heightened due to the Lawsuit Freezing Law that acquitted the Prime Minister himself, the pension reform proposal that would lead to increased load on the medium- to low-income classes, and the "Gasparri Law" that deregulates the ban on media monopoly.

After a large-scale demonstration in Rome against the war in Iraq, antiwar movements became active in all regions, but sending of the troops to Iraq was decided in April. Suicide-bomb terrorism broke out, targeting the headquarters of the Italian troops occupying Nasiriyah in November and 19 Italian soldiers were killed. The entire nation was terribly shocked and saddened.

During the summer of record-breaking heat, power failures occurred twice. The large-scale blackout at the end of September took 19 hours to restore full power, causing great confusion throughout the nation and exposing the energy problem of Italy, a "developed country without a nuclear power station" that depends on importing 17% of the power demand as well as the crisis control problem.

In the economic field, there are few factors that would lead to recovery. The economic growth rate in 2003 was 0.3%, lower than the previous year with a record-low growth rate.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

Japan and Italy has maintained friendly relations, and the number of sister city agreements has increased every year to the present total of 32. There is a growing trend for local governments to take the initiative in planning events for introducing Japanese culture and exchange between Japan and Italy. It is also remarkable that the number of high schools teaching the Japanese-Language has increased rapidly in some states.

The general interest in Japanese culture tends to lean toward the classical culture, traditional arts, foods, cartoons, animation films, films and architecture that have been popular in Italy for some time and much of the media image of Japan remains a stereotype. At the Japan festivals, however, contemporary arts, music, performing arts and literature are popular themes, and events that are excellent in a business sense are slightly but steadily increasing.

The outstanding events among the Japan-related cultural projects held in Italy in FY2003 were the "Ukiyo-e: Floating World" Exhibition (at Milan Palace, an event subsidized by the Foundation) that opened in February 2004 and the "Kodo" Japanese drum concert tour held at the Music Park Auditorium in Rome, the San Carlo Theater in Naples and other major theaters throughout Italy. A total of around 600 ukiyo-e works were exhibited in the former event, and the media gave large-scale coverage. This event prompted the TV stations and magazines to produce programs and articles featuring Japan, all with excellent reviews.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome

<Activity policies>

The Institute endeavored to maintain the interest in Japanese culture among the Italians that had developed widely through various large-scale commemorative events held at the 40th anniversary of the Cultural Institute the previous year, to promote further understanding of Japan, to work on common issues jointly between Japan and Italy and to support the movements of the joint creation of new arts.

At planning events, the Institute strived to increase the number of Italians interested in Japan through classical arts and other popular

fields, and at the same time effectively introduced the excellent contemporary arts of Japan that had been created from the long history of traditional arts along with the background of traditions as a means to introduce various aspects of modern Japanese society. The Institute also supported Japanese-Language education that would respond to the various demands of Italian students, reinforced the network among researchers, promoted exchange among them, encouraged continuous and contemporary researches on Japan and offered opportunities for dialogues between Japan and Italy in a broad range of fields. The Institute looked to develop projects in all areas of Italy with thorough consideration given to the cultural originality of each region. It was one of the greatest achievements in FY2003 that the Institute was able to hold a large number of events in local cities other than Rome in cooperation with the artists who are active in their homeland as well as with the Japanese Consulate General in Milan, theaters, film theaters, art museums, universities and various festival committees in all regions.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Mini casa in Giappone: A small house in Japan” exhibition (October 10 – December 12, 2003, exhibition hall at the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome)**

This was an architectural exhibition that introduced the design plans and ideas for the materials to build houses by making the best use of the limited space in large cities in Japan, conceived by 7 young Japanese architects using miniatures, panels and animation programs. The curator was German architect Hannes Rossler and the participating architects were Atelier Bow-Wow, F.O.B.A., Taira Nishizawa, Shinichi Okuyama, Hitoshi Wakamatsu, Mitsuhiko Sato and Jun Tamaki. While Japanese architecture is highly appreciated and popular in Italy, there have been few opportunities to introduce the common architecture of the homes where Japanese people reside today. This exhibition attracted the attention of specialists and students of architecture. The general public also praised this project as an enjoyable opportunity to have a glance at the esthetics, life customs and housing environment of Japan. The presentation with beautiful 3-D images created with the full functions of computer graphics proved successful and aroused strong interest among people from different backgrounds. The total number of visitors was over 1,500 and many of them requested sequel events.



“Mini casa in Giappone: Small house in Japan” exhibition

- **“Japanese Robots: Lecture and Demonstration” “Karakuri Ningyo: Mechanical Dolls: Lecture and Demonstration” (June 25 – 28, 2003 and January 22, 2004, in the Exhibition Hall and Auditorium at the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome)**

This was an event to introduce the cultural and historical background of the sciences and technologies of Japan in an easy to understand manner through the presentation of robots and mechanical dolls in the same year. At the “Japanese Robots: Lecture and Demonstration” in June (jointly with the Japanese Embassy in Italy), Professor Atsuo Takanishi from the Humanoid Robotics Institution, Waseda University gave a lecture and demonstrated three types of robots, Aibo, Pino and Paro with explanatory panels. At the “Karakuri Ningyo: Mechanical Dolls: Lecture and Demonstration” in January, Professor Yoshikazu Suematsu from the graduate school of Nagoya University gave a lecture and Shobei Tamaya IX demonstrated a child archer doll, tea serving doll and sake cup serving turtle doll, and both gentlemen provided a comprehensive introduction of the history, structure and latest conditions with photograph panels. The news of “Japanese Robots: Lecture and Demonstration” attracted great interest before the event and people looked forward to seeing the demonstration of the latest robots of Japan that are extremely popular in Italy. Over 520 people including school children rushed to the site during the three days, and nearly 200 people gathered at the “Karakuri Ningyo: Mechanical Dolls Demonstration and Lecture” in one evening. The audience expressed their awe of the lovely movement of the dolls, unique concept and skilled techniques. They learned that although the emphasis had been on the high level of technology, Japanese robots actually had a long history and are the materialization of abundant playfulness and generous kindness, the essence of Japanese culture through this matching of projects that connects the contemporary and medieval culture of Japan.

- **“Japanese Confectionery: Lecture and Demonstration” (November 27 – 29, 2003, Auditorium at the Japan Cultural Institute in Rome and auditorium at the national school for training hotel cooks in Latium State, Rome)**

In answer to the high number of requests for an event on Japanese food, which is booming in Italy, the Institute held an event entitled “To taste with all five senses” introducing the world of Japanese confectionery that surprisingly was unknown to the Italians. When the Institute held this event (a lecture and demonstration) three times for the general public and once for the students at the cook



Karakuri Ningyo: Mechanical Dolls: Lecture and Demonstration

training school (secondary education institute), it was so popular that the reservations were filled the moment it was publicized. This event contributed significantly to the heightening of interest in Japan. At each occasion, Keiko Nakayama from the Toraya Gallery of Toraya Confectionery Co., Ltd. first gave a brisk and easy to understand lecture on all aspects of the charms of Japanese confectionery including the history, origin, types, materials and production methods, showing magnificently beautiful cakes, interesting tools and a large number of photographs and slides, followed by a demonstration on making various kinds of cakes presented by Masatoshi Mochida and Tomoko Miyamoto from Toraya in front of the audience. The full audience simply stared, holding their breath, at the sight of mere lumps of sweet bean paste transformed into delicate, beautiful Japanese cakes in the shapes of camellias, maple leaves, apples, and so on in a moment, and they praised the demonstrators as having “magic hands”. Finally, the audience participated in making “double maple leaves made of sweet potato paste” with difficulty and happily enjoyed eating the fruit of their efforts with green tea. They commented that they learned much about the sensitivity, thinking style and overall lifestyle of the Japanese, and that Japanese confectionery is Japanese culture itself, and that it was an extremely high-quality event that demonstrated the culture and history of Japan in a fashionable manner focusing on “food” and “beauty” both of which the Italians love.

Germany

The Japan Cultural Institute in Cologne
(Japanisches Kulturinstitut)

1. General

At Parliament in March 2003, Federal Chancellor Schröder announced “Agenda 2010”, a comprehensive reformation program with the objectives of loosening up the system and reinforcing self-awareness as measures against the financial difficulty in the social security system due to the declining birth rate and aging society, low economic growth and over 4 million unemployed worker.

In the diplomatic aspect, relations with the United States have cooled down since Chancellor Schröder announced his intention not to join in the military action in Iraq led by the United States. Chancellor Schröder had stated that Germany would not provide

support other than the allotted amount of contribution as an EU member at first, but Foreign Minister Fischer later announced support totaling 193.1 million euro including the payment through the World Bank. Germany also provided training for the Iraqi police and announced the intention to dispatch an emergency medical transporter aircraft as humanitarian aid, and relations with the United States are recovering.

In the educational field, internationalization of the system is in progress as part of the university reform. The junior professor system was introduced last year in which young and capable researchers could become professors, which enabled scholars in their 30s to conduct their own research and education. According to the interim announcement by Education Minister Bulmahn, 353 junior professors were appointed in 2003. Another feature of the reform is the introduction of the internationally valid bachelors and masters degrees with the objective of improving the effectiveness at employment abroad, shortening the studying period and securing young and flexible intellectual workers. The new system was adopted for 1,600 subjects, i.e. 15% of the national total in early 2003.

In the cultural aspect, Christina Weiss, the Federal Government Commissioner for Cultural and Media Affairs, agreed on the unification of the Federal Cultural Foundation and the Lander Cultural Foundation in early 2003, but it is having difficulties due to opposition on the Lander side (the budget in 2003 for the former was 25.6 million euro and for the latter was 8.2 million euro). The four areas of focus of the Federal Cultural Foundation projects in 2003 were “cultures and cities”, “unification of Germany in culture”, “challenges by the United States against the Nine-Eleven terrorist attacks” and “Eastern Europe”, and as part of the Eastern Europe projects, the years 2003 to 2004 were defined as “Germany and Russia: Cultural Encounter” years and 350 events were conducted in 30 cities in both countries.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

The “Beauties of Japan: Heart of Japan” exhibition was held to introduce an overview of Japanese arts from the 14th to 19th centuries at the Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn (August to October, exhibition of the collection of the Tokyo National Museum), which attracted about 97,000 visitors and was accepted favorably (the Japan Foundation provided a subsidy to the Noh performance as part of the event and co-hosted the Japanese architecture lecture). The “Yayoi



Japanese Robots: Lecture and Demonstration
PINO



Japanese Confectionery: Lecture and Demonstration

Kusama” exhibition (November to February, a subsidized event by the Foundation) and “On Kawara” exhibition (March to April) were held at the Haus Salve Hospes in Brunswick in Lower Saxony and other events to introduce contemporary Japanese artists were held as well. Japan-related projects continued in a broad range of fields.

In the image field, an exhibition on Akira Kurosawa (October to January at the German Film Museum in Frankfurt, a subsidized project by the Japan Foundation) and a symposium (November at the University of Siegen, a subsidized project by the Foundation) were held. At the Berlin Film Festival, the Foundation organized a special feature event for Japanese movie director (Hiroshi Shimizu) and it was shown at the Japan Cultural Institute and at the Hong Kong Film Festival as well. The Japan Cultural Institute held the 3rd Nippon Connection introducing Japanese culture mainly through showing dozens of films and this event attracted about 15,000 people. The popularity of animation films and cartoons is growing even higher, and the number of comic book publications has increased as well.

In the performing arts field, Japanese drums continue to attract interest and performances are conducted at various locations. A photography exhibition of dancer Takumi Hijikata toured the Diplomatic Relations Institute (ifa) galleries in Stuttgart, Bonn and Berlin.

Japanese studies and Japanese-Language fields are presently facing difficult situations because the state governments are streamlining education-related events due to financial reasons, but the number of applicants for the Japanese-Language Proficiency Test was recorded at over 700 for the first time, from around 500 in the past several years.

3. Activities of the Japan Cultural Institute in Cologne

<Activity policies>

The Institute focused on conducting cultural events targeting the younger generation, development of joint projects between Japan and Germany, reinforcement of the network among regions and support for Japanese-Language education in the German speaking areas with the objective of further deepening mutual understanding as well as raising the interest in Japan, utilizing the Japan-Germany exchange momentum generated through the “Year of Japan in Germany” in 1999 and the Japan-Korea joint hosting of the World Soccer Cup in 2002.



Satsuma Biwa and Shakuhachi Concert

<Examples of FY2003>

● Jaqueline Merz and Mutsumi Tsuda: Dialog Between Japanese and German Artists” exhibition (October – December 2003 at the Japan Cultural Institute in Cologne)

This was a contemporary art exhibition of Jacqueline Merz, a photographer who is from Switzerland and is now based in Dresden, and Mutsumi Tsuda who has been active for a long period in France as well (Associate Professor at the Seian University of Arts and Design). Merz exhibited the photographs she took when she visited Japan for the first time in 2001 and Tsuda exhibited artworks with motifs of articles around the Atomic Bomb Memorial Dome in Hiroshima and “atomic bomb goods” sold as souvenirs in the United States to express “contemporary Japan”. At the opening ceremony, Maria Pratte, representing the fine arts division of the DuMont Publishing House, gave a presentation and the local media carried articles of this exhibition. At an event entitled “A Long Night of Art Museums”, where art museums in Cologne are open from 17:00 on the first Saturday of November to 03:00 the next morning, around 1,200 people visited the Japan Cultural Institute.

● Satsuma biwa and shakuhachi concert (June 2003 at Cologne and tour to 5 cities)

Junko Handa (Satsuma biwa playing and singing) and Tadashi Tajima (shakuhachi) performed classical pieces (Tale of the Heike Clan) to contemporary pieces (composed by Toru Takemitsu, Junko Handa and Tomoko Maeda). The Institute planned this performance upon a request for participation in the religious music festival entitled “Romanesque Summer” held every other summer in Cologne, and made touring concerts in Rome and Milan in Italy and Düsseldorf, Cologne and Munich in Germany. The performance in Cologne was extremely significant because the Cultural Institute was able to introduce it to a large audience who was not familiar with Japanese music as it was a participating event to the project planned by the German side and because the performance at the St. Maria im Kapitol Church was broadcast live on the radio by West German Broadcasting. The Institute confirmed the importance of participation in local events and reinforcing cooperation and collaboration with the local institutions rather than presenting solo events from the Japanese side.

● “Yoko Ogawa Reading Recital” (September 2003 at the Japan Cultural Institute in Cologne)

This reading recital was given by Yoko Ogawa whose works *Hotel Iris*, *Pregnancy Calendar* and *Specimen of a Ring Finger* were translated into German and published in the past two years. It



Yoko Ogawa Reading Recital

comprised Ogawa's recital of *Specimen of a Ring Finger* in Japanese, a recital by a German dubbing artist in German, a Q&A session in the format of a dialog between the MC and the author, and a Q&A session with the audience. It was an extremely substantial event where the audience could learn about the author's literary theory, interest and attitude on writing. This event was also held at the Berlin International Festival of Literature, the Mori Ogai Memorial of Humboldt University, Berlin and several locations in France. As a project to promote translations of Japanese literature in Germany, the Foundation awards the "Japan Foundation Translation Award" to honor excellent translators in Germany.

United Kingdom

The Japan Foundation, London

1. General

It was a politically difficult year for the United Kingdom following the decision to join in the war in Iraq as the United State's largest ally in Europe. Starting from the largest-scale antiwar demonstration in history in London in February 2003, massive demonstrations took to the streets nationwide and a strong antiwar atmosphere arose throughout the UK. The government started military action against Iraq with US troops in March, controlled practically all areas of Iraq by the next month and drove the Hussein administration to a collapse, but there arose the suspicion that the government manipulated the information on weapons of mass destruction in Iraq to justify the war and exaggerated the threat of Iraq. Criticism against the government grew stronger among the people, driving the Blair administration to the worst plight since its inauguration in 1997.

The most remarkable event in the cultural aspect was appointment of the northwestern England city of Liverpool as the European Capital of Culture in 2008. The EU member nations appoint a city as the cultural capital of Europe alternatively from 2005 and define the city as the center for European culture. Liverpool won in a severe competition against strong rivals such as Bristol, Cardiff, New Castle and Oxford, and the city plans to conduct various events in fine arts, architecture, performing arts, literature, science and every other field throughout the year. This appointment is expected to contribute significantly to tourism, investment and promotion of employment in Liverpool.



Karakuri Ningyo: Mechanical Dolls: Lecture and Demonstration (Shobei Tamaya)

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

At the opportunity of "Japan 2001", when large-scale events to introduce Japanese culture were conducted throughout the UK in FY2001, interest in Japanese culture and society has steadily risen among the British people and events to introduce Japanese culture are held on local levels as well. Cultural exchange with Japan in the UK is generally proceeding very well.

Major projects to introduce Japanese culture in FY2003 that enjoyed a good reputation include the live theater production *The Elephant Vanishes* (the original work was written by Haruki Murakami) jointly produced by Simon McBurney, a wizard in the British theatrical world (art director of the Theatre de Complicite) and Setagaya Public Theatre featuring Japanese actors, *Hamlet* directed by Jonathan Kent, former art director of the Almeida Theatre, starring Kyogen player Mansai Nomura and featuring a completely Japanese cast performed in the Japanese-Language, and *Luminous*, a collaboration of light, sound and dance by Saburo Teshigawara, a world-famous dancer and choreographer, with his dance company *Karas* joined by blind British dancer Stuart Jackson. At the London Film Festival, an international film festival held every year in the UK, *Zato Ichi* directed by Takeshi Kitano and other internationally reputed new works were shown, and at the Raindance Film Festival, a large number of lesser known but excellent works were shown, all of which were received favorably by the audience and the media.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, London

<Activity policies>

The largest concern in FY2003 was how to continuously strengthen the interest in Japanese culture and society that sprouted throughout the UK from "Japan 2001". Although the number of events was far fewer than that in FY2001 when "Japan 2001" was conducted, the number is increasing from the previous year. The Foundation decided to actively support events to introduce Japanese culture, to maintain the interest in Japan and the budding of cultural exchange between Japan and the UK on various levels, and to particularly consider the project development and maintenance of the balance between traditional and contemporary arts in local areas. In the field of Japanese studies, the Foundation endeavored to offer opportunities for the young and mainstay scholars and researchers to study in Japan and to further promote intellectual dialogues between Japan and the UK.



In the field of Japanese-Language education, the Foundation focused on support of Japanese-Language at the secondary school level and conducted a survey on the actual conditions of Japanese-Language at the elementary education level to learn how to support education in that level in compliance with the foreign language education reinforcement policy announced by the government. The Foundation also aimed to develop more efficient projects by jointly conducting the programs to introduce Japanese culture and language in cooperation with the institutions that introduce Japan (Japan 21, Publicity and Culture Center at the Japanese Embassy in the UK, etc.) for visits to schools since language education is closely related to the introduction of culture and society at the elementary and secondary education levels.

<Examples of FY2003>

● **“Ready Steady NihonGO! Project” survey (April 2003 – March 2004)**

The Foundation conducted the survey “Ready Steady NihonGO! Project” on the present state of Japanese-Language at the elementary education level in response to the British government’s policy on reinforcing language education in that level. As part of the survey, the Foundation sent questionnaires to elementary schools nationwide and visited the elementary schools that had introduced Japanese-Language, and learned the actual conditions of Japanese-Language and the movement of schools that wish to introduce the Japanese-Language. In September 2003, the Foundation held a meeting for information exchange and formation of a network with the teachers of Japanese-Language at elementary schools, and in November the Foundation conducted a workshop to report the results of the survey and to offer experience in teaching Japanese-Language at elementary schools.

● **“Karakuri Ningyo: Mechanical Dolls: Lecture and Demonstration” (January 17, 2004 at the British Museum in London, and January 19 at the Museum of Childhood and City Arts Centre in Edinburgh)**

The Foundation conducted a project comprising a lecture and demonstration by karakuri ningyo specialist Shobei Tamaya IX and Professor Yoshikazu Suematsu from Nagoya University at the British Museum, Museum of Childhood and City Arts Centre, attracting around 500 people young children and adults. Many in the audience expressed their awe and interest in the precision mechanisms and elaborate movement of the karakuri ningyo dolls and the inquiring mind of the Japanese on techniques. The demonstration of karakuri ningyo dolls was most popular and the hall was packed full at all eight performances.

● **Japanese Film Festival Overseas (March 7 – 18, 2004 at the Birmingham Screen Festival in Birmingham, at the Watershed Media Centre in Bristol and the Showroom in Sheffield)**

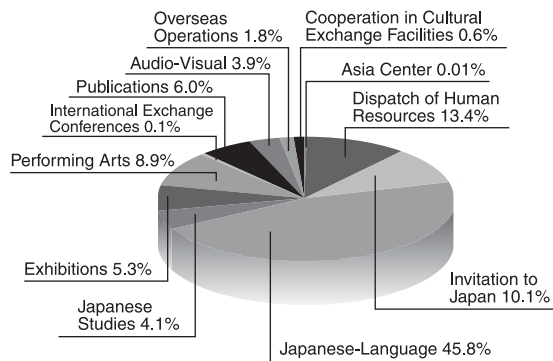
The Foundation presented seven excellent movies from the 1990s with the theme of the relationship between the identity of the Japanese against others, including *Cure* directed by Kiyoshi Kurosawa, *Distance* directed by Hirokazu Koreeda and *Ni Tsutsumarete* directed by Naomi Kawase, touring to Birmingham, Bristol and Sheffield. The event was highly reputed by the audience, the BBC, the Guardian and other major media, and the Foundation finally achieved a film festival at local cities where there had been few opportunities to introduce Japanese films.



**Karakuri Ningyo: Mechanical Dolls: Lecture and Demonstration
Introducing AIBO**

Eastern Europe

Abstract



Total amount of operations: 798 million yen

In Eastern Europe, personnel exchange and Japanese-Language occupied the majority of operation expenses. This tendency was particularly remarkable this year, with 73.4% of the total operation expense.

While movements in various fields in Eastern European countries were activated in 2003 immediately before the accession to the EU in 2004, the Japan Foundation focused on the projects to introduce Japanese culture and Japanese-Language.

In the field of visual art, the Foundation held an Eastern European tour of contemporary Japanese film festivals in Hungary, Serbia and Monte Negro showing works by young directors. Theaters were virtually full and the tour was a great success. At the Japanese Film Festival held in 4 cities in Russia, the Foundation showed a combination of contemporary and classical movies, which was extremely well received, particularly by the young.

In the performing arts field, the Foundation began with the "Japanese Culture Festival in Russia 2003" and conducted four contemporary dance performances by "H.R. Chaos" in Moscow and Saint Petersburg, which the media covered and praised most enthusiastically.

As the demand for Japanese-Language education in this region heightens, the Japanese-Language advisor residing at the Foundation, Budapest, the only office of the Japan Foundation in Eastern Europe, visited insti-

tutes in Hungary, Rumania and Croatia to give instructions. At the touring Japanese-Language seminar with an instructor invited from Japan, Japanese-Language teachers attended not only from Hungary but from Croatia, Serbia, Monte Negro and Rumania as well, and this seminar stimulated exchange among the Japanese-Language teachers in the Eastern European Region.

■ Report by the overseas office

Hungary

The Japan Foundation, Budapest

1. General

After 10 years of democratization that has changed the social system, the social infrastructure has been established and Hungary is socially and economically stable. Information exchange has become easy and massive due to the propagation of cellular phones, satellite TV and the Internet, and migration of people and transfer of products have become smoother. Large-scale shopping malls and high-class hotels have been constructed in central Budapest and the number of tourists from Japan is increasing.

As a result of the general election in April 2002, a left-centrist coalition government was inaugurated by the Hungarian Socialist Party and the Liberal Democratic League in May. At the election in 1990 immediately after democratization, the Hungary Democratic Forum won, in 1994 the Socialist Party won and in 1998 the Fidesz-Hungarian Civic Party won. The power shifted from one party to another each time a general election was held, and the Hungarian people apparently were not satisfied in 2002 as well and wanted another change.

In the economic aspect, the GNP in FY2002 was 53,702 million dollars (World Bank), the economic growth rate in 2001 to 2002 was 3.5% (OECD) and the unemployment rate in FY2002 was 5.6% (OECD).

In addition to large-scale events held every year in Budapest and local cities, concerts by music institutes, various exhibitions and many other cultural events were held throughout the year and the existence of Budapest, Hungary as a cultural city is being established.

Ten countries will accede to the EU in May 2004, and accession

of Hungary, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia are approved. Croatia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Monte Negro are also eager to accede and it is expected that the Central and Eastern European Region will grow socially and economically and increase in significance in the future.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

One of the new movements in understanding Japan in Hungary is the rapid increase of the interest in Japanese pop culture through propagation of electronic media. The commercial distribution of Japanese movies is conducted several times a year.

Interest continues to remain high in traditional Japanese culture through judo, karate, kendo, aikido and other martial arts, religion (Zen Buddhism), tea ceremony, flower arrangement, bonsai, haiku and Japanese music. In both contemporary and traditional cultures, many wish to approach the Japanese spirit that is the background of the culture rather than merely a superficial understanding.

Advance into Hungary in the form of building plants and investment by Japanese enterprises have increased the opportunities for the Hungarian people to come into contact with Japan, and the increase in the number of Japanese tourists and Japanese family members and students residing in Hungary have created direct human relations, which supports strengthening of understanding. At the Liszt Conservatoire, in particular, many young Japanese music students are engaged in daily training.

As of March 2004, 18 members from the Japanese Peace Corps were dispatched to Hungary from the International Cooperation Institute, 9 of whom are Japanese-Language teachers. It is characteristic of Hungary that Japanese-Language is brisk in the elementary and secondary schools, and the Japanese Peace Corps members have supported Japanese-Language in Hungary for the past ten years. Many members are also conducting direct exchange with the Hungarian people including children through martial arts and sports.

Sister city agreements have been signed between local governments, and exchange projects and events are conducted through schools and local governments.

The Japan-Hungary Friendship Association has grown from 20 members at its establishment in 1987 to over 600 members today, and it continuously conducts various events.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Budapest

<Activity policies>

The Foundation supported cultural exchange activities not only between Japan and Hungary but with the entire Eastern European Region as well. The year 2003 was the time for great change in the Central and Eastern European countries, and interest in Japan was also rising. The Foundation recognized that this was the time to face the issue of how to respond to the increasing interest and how to proactively conduct the projects at such a valuable opportunity, and the Foundation conducted as many projects as possible.

As a measure to appeal to those not sufficiently interested in Japanese culture at the moment, the Foundation built up the library in the Foundation, Budapest, conducted small-scale lectures and managed Japanese-Language classes.

The Foundation also maintained close contact with the diplomatic missions in the neighboring countries, offered information, toured with projects, and planned and conducted touring panel exhibitions from the collection and touring film festivals. The Foundation proactively dispatched the Japanese-Language advisors sent to the Foundation, Budapest to neighboring countries, collected information and called attention to the presence.

<Examples of FY2003>

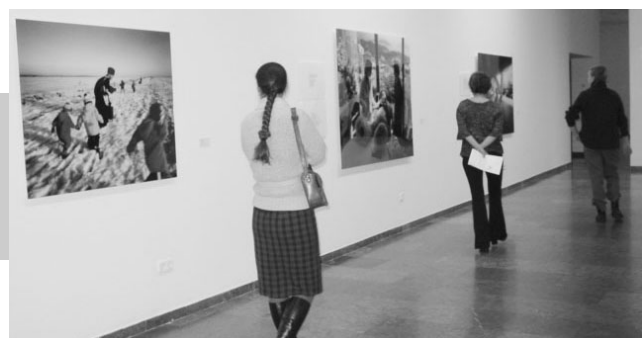
● “Tsugaru Jamisen Demonstration and Performance” (September 20, 2003 at the Liszt Memorial Concert Hall and September 21 at the Danube Palota Theater Hall)

Two shamisen players, Michihiro Sato, a representative artist who is active worldwide, and Michiyoshi Sato, who is expected to be one of the leaders in the next generation, joined by Sachiko Kaiho the so player and Masaki Yoshimi, the tabla (a Hindi musical instrument) gave a performance and introduced the charm of traditional Japanese musical instruments.

Nearly 200 people jam-packed the 130-seat concert hall on September 20. The musicians performed, introduced the musical instruments and held a Q&A session, but so many people wanted to ask questions and it was impossible to answer them all.

On September 21, the 300-seat hall was full, but at least 50 other people managed to enter and remain standing. Thunderous hand-claps to the beat continued during the performance, and the MC had to calm down the audience before proceeding to the next piece. After the last piece ended, the ceaseless applause confirmed the audience’s true enjoyment of the Japanese music.

The audience commented that they were impressed with the technique and the musical tone of the Tsugaru Jamisen, and that this



“Where the heart is: Contemporary Japanese Art Exhibition”

was their first view of the koto and they were deeply impressed by the delicate and romantic sound. It was a great success for the demonstration and performance.

- **“Where the heart is: contemporary Japanese art exhibition” (December 19, 2003 – February 8, 2004 at the Ludwig Art Museum in Budapest)**

The Foundation held an exhibition to introduce the contemporary art of Japan jointly with the Ludwig Art Museum in Budapest inviting curator Yuji Maeyama from the Saitama Museum of Modern Art. The exhibits comprised artwork by Yukio Fujimoto, Naoya Hatakeyama, Bakuhaturo Ikeda, Mikangumi, Midori Mitamura, Takashi Murakami, Eri Takayanagi, Koki Tanaka, Aya Tsukioka and Miwa Yanagi.

This exhibition was publicized by a large number of media, and 6,360 people visited during the 40 days. The results of questionnaires for the visitors showed that 43% were satisfied, 26% were very satisfied, and 63% answered that they had never seen contemporary Japanese art. Many requested that the Foundation continues this type of exhibition.

- **“Project Noism04” Dance Performance (January 30 and 31, 2004 at the Trafo Theater)**

The Foundation presented a dance performance by “Project Noism04” led by Jo Kanamori, a young representative Japanese dancer and choreographer. The 300 seats were full on both days, so the Foundation set up extra seats on the aisles and at front, where a total of 350 people appreciated the performance. The performance was in a representative theater of Hungarian contemporary performing arts and many visitors are connoisseurs, but the applause continued throughout the entire the performance and the reviews were excellent. The event was a great success.

- **Contemporary Japanese Film Festival (February 7 to 13 at the Urania Movie Theater)**

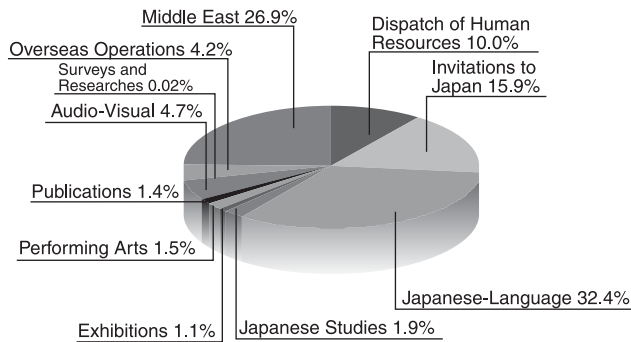
The Foundation showed nine films by young Japanese directors (4 of which were works by SABU) in the Urania Movie Theater, a representative cinema in Hungary. The Foundation invited director SABU to Budapest who participated in the opening ceremony and in the open discussion the next day. Director SABU was interviewed by many media personnel and was introduced in the newspapers, magazines, TV, mail magazines and many other media. At the opening ceremony, Director SABU, Ambassador Teruyoshi Inagawa from the Japanese Embassy in Hungary and Ferenc Kósa, a member of the Hungarian parliament delivered the welcome speech after which the film *Drive* by Director SABU was shown. The capacity of the large hall in the movie theater was around 450,

but it was nearly packed, and subsequent showings also had large audiences. The Festival ended successfully. The results of the questionnaires for the audience showed that 92% were satisfied and 8% were fairly satisfied (a total of 100% were satisfied). They commented that they wished the Festival were longer and they hoped that the Foundation would take some measures to resolve the difficulty of obtaining tickets, with the suggestion that an admission fee be charged.

This Film Festival toured to Serbia and Monte Negro after Budapest on a smaller scale.

Middle East and North Africa

Abstract



Total amount of operations: 495 million yen

The operation expense in the Middle East and North Africa in FY2003 was 495 million yen, an increase by 160 million yen compared to the previous year.

The projects on Japanese-Language occupied nearly a third (32.4%) of the total operation expense followed by the human exchange (25.9%).

In the fields of introduction of Japanese culture and arts exchange, TV broadcasting of *Oshin* in Iraq and Afghanistan and TV broadcasting of *Suzuran* in Egypt and Syria created pro-Japanese sentiment. The Foundation conducted ikebana (flower arrangement) demonstrations (Algeria, Sudan and Bahrain) and performances of Ryukyu dance (Syria, Lebanon and Bahrain) in the Middle East touring through the Middle Eastern countries, all of which received high reviews. In the publication and translation field, the Foundation translated the *Tale of Genji*, rewritten into contemporary Japanese-Language by Jakucho Setouchi, and *Hojoki* a classical essay by Kamo-no-Chomei into Arabic to raise the level of understanding of Japanese classical works. In the intellectual exchange field, the Foundation held cultural exchange dialogue sessions in the Middle Eastern Region in Saudi Arabia, Iran, Syria and Egypt for learned persons to exchange significant opinions, create mutual understanding and lead to further intellectual exchange in the future. In the Japanese-Language fields, an advisor from the Foundation conducted a broad range of activities and contributed to

the promotion of the local network.

The Foundation provided lectures to enhance the general public's understanding of the Middle East with the themes "Let's Get to Know Iraq" and "Is Islam the problem? Let's think about the relationship with modernization" to promote understanding in people in a wide range of generations and occupation.

■ Report by the overseas office Egypt

The Japan Foundation, Cairo

1. General

Egypt is an important country as the strategic point in the Middle East and Africa, and it is an influential leader in politics, diplomacy, culture, information and academics, particularly in the Arab world. In the Islamic world, Egypt plays an important role because there is the al-Azhar Institute, the highest authority in the Sunni Sect of Islam theology, in Cairo where students from all over the world come to study Islam.

The Mubarak administration maintains stability in domestic politics, but while the economy has grown to a certain degree by the restructuring of the economy toward a market economy in the 1990s, the problems of differences between the rich and the poor, and unemployment, have not been resolved causing disillusion and feelings of blockage to spread among the many youths who are not given opportunities for economic success. Under these circumstances, the general public's active commitment to Islam has spread steadily in the past few decades. While materialistic factors of European culture continue to flow in, underneath the surface, the devotion to Islam is spreading incorrigibly among the poor people and the students and university graduates who are dissatisfied with the present situation.

Economy was the largest domestic issue in 2003. Sudden price hikes triggered by the devaluation of the Egyptian pound at the end of January 2003 is oppressing the people's lives.

The health issue of President Mubarak was disclosed in November 2003, and as his second son was appointed to an important position in the ruling Party, the issue of his succession is arousing interest.

Military attacks and the subsequent occupation of Iraq by the United States and its allies in 2003 intensified the ill feelings of

the Egyptians against the United States. Criticism extended to Japan who supported and cooperated with the United States, but it was extraordinary that the citizens did not publicly voice their criticism against Japan as the Egyptians have been pro-Japanese, and this fact should not be taken lightly in Japan. Most of the criticism is based on misunderstanding and lack of knowledge. The importance of mutual understanding and exchange with the Arab world has never been higher.

2. Cultural Exchange with Japan

Japanese-Language education in Egypt has a history of over 30 years and is progressing stably. At the Japanese-Language and Japanese Literature Department in the Faculty of Literature at the University of Cairo, an Egyptian lecturer who graduated from this Department was promoted to a professor in 2003 for the first time, and he was appointed as the dean. This Department was established in 1974 as the first Japanese majoring course in the Arab world, and it has finally completed the process of independence after 29 years.

The Japanese-Language Department in Ain Shams University famous for foreign language education was established in 2000 and has attracted excellent students with successful achievement expected.

In the social science field, the Asian Studies Center in the Department of Economics at the University of Cairo conducted a research project and symposium (supported by the Japan Foundation) on the diplomatic policies of Japan. This Department is an elite institution in Egypt with strong social influence and connections with the policy makers, and it is remarkable that they started contemporary Japanese studies.

In the field of introduction of Japanese culture, the Egyptian national TV reran the NHK drama *Suzuran* in FY2003 after the original broadcast in FY2002, which is effective in generating pro-Japanese feelings. The Egyptian general public has a favorable impression of Japan as a country where original tradition and modernization co-exist harmoniously, but they lack specific knowledge of Japan. There is a strong need for the introduction of Japanese culture, which will be useful in understanding contemporary Japan in particular.

3. Activities of the Japan Foundation, Cairo

<Activity policies>

The Foundation cooperated in symposiums at the Department of Economics in the University of Cairo and dispatched a Japanese scholar for a lecture there as part of new efforts to promote intellectual exchange and Japanese studies in the social science field, the areas of focus for the operation in Egypt in FY2003. The Foundation planned a new operation to promote translation and publication based on research. These are preparations for operations in the coming years, which should lead to greater significance and effects in the medium to long run.

The Foundation introduced contemporary Japanese arts and cultural activities and traditional culture through the projects to promote introduction of Japanese culture in Egypt. The previous projects had tended to concentrate in the capital city of Cairo, but since Alexandria, the second largest city in Egypt, is energetic in cultural aspects through political reform in the prefecture and establishment of new cultural facilities, the Foundation increased the number of projects to introduce Japanese culture in Alexandria from FY2003. In the Japanese-Language field, the Foundation continued to support the domestic bases, endeavored in the formation of a network among the Japanese-Language teachers in the Middle Eastern region, reinforced the Japanese-Language teacher training program at the Foundation, Cairo and steadily conducted other activities.

<Examples of FY2003>

● Electronic media music: Japan-Egypt joint concert (June 15, 2003)

This is a collaboration project with musicians from Japan and Egypt. M. Abdul Wahab, an Egyptian composer and conductor of contemporary music, and three young Japanese composers of contemporary music composed new works of contemporary music using images and computer music, and the Cairo Orchestra performed them. The Japanese composers were Hiroyuki Yamamoto, Masahiro Miwa and Asako Miyagi, and video artist Akihiko Kaneko joined them to create the images. The Foundation supported this project and cooperated with the Cairo Opera House, which provided the hall.

Contemporary music is little known in Egypt, but as a result of a large-scale campaign, an unexpectedly large audience came to the concert. The local newspaper carried an article on this concert, and it was a good opportunity for the Egyptian people to know the tendency of the contemporary arts of Japan.



Japanese-Language education seminar in the Middle East

● **Japanese Culture Week in Alexandria (February 22 – 28, 2003)**

The Foundation held “Japanese Culture Week” with exhibitions, movie showings, concerts and other events in Alexandria with cooperation from the Alexandrian Arts Center. During this week, the Foundation exhibited ikebana, the photograph panels of the World Cultural Heritages in Japan and folkcrafts and showed Japanese movies with Arabic subtitles every evening, introducing a total of six films. On the evening of the opening day, the “Japanese International Wind Quartet” (woodwind quartet) held a concert at a theater in Alexandria.

The response was tremendous in Alexandria, which had had little opportunity to experience Japanese culture. The exhibition of ikebana attracted a particularly large amount of attention and the Japanese movies were so popular that many people could not even enter the hall.

A large number of the participants and visitors in Alexandria requested more events introducing Japanese culture and the Foundation confirmed the strong possibility and feasibility of further introducing Japanese culture in Alexandria.

● **Dispatch of a visiting professor to the Department of Economics at the University of Cairo (March 26 – April 2, 2003)**

The Foundation planned a lecture by a dispatched scholar to the Department of Economics at the University of Cairo to raise interest in Japanese studies in the social science field, which is not so active in Egypt. This Department is an elite institution that educates future diplomats, researchers and political officials. As criticism against Japan has risen due to the war in Iraq, the Foundation dispatched Assistant Professor Toshihiro Minohara from Kobe University who is a specialist in the history of diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States to deepen objective understanding of Japanese diplomacy. Minohara explained the large current of history of Japanese diplomacy, answered questions on the significance of the Japan-US alliance and the Iraq issue and presented an explanation of the background and frank opinions at an open lecture at the University of Cairo. It was not easy to plan a lecture on the relations between Japan and the United States inside the campus of a university in Egypt where anti-American feelings are strong and arguments on the Middle East dispute are emotional, but Minohara talked frankly and earnestly and was welcomed by the Egyptians. It was a fruitful exchange project. Many commented that it was good to hear a frank argument, and young students, in particular, surrounded

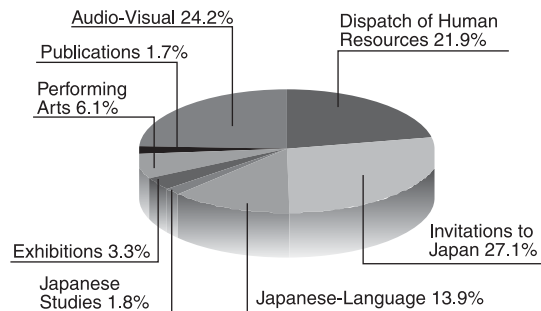
Minohara after the lecture and requested more talks from him. They seemed to have been strongly impressed and affected by the high-quality lecture by Minohara. An outline of the content of the lecture appeared in the local newspaper.



Symposium at the Asian Studies Center in the University of Cairo

Africa

Abstract



Total amount of operations: 95 million yen

The operation expense for this fiscal year in Africa (excluding North Africa) was 95 million yen. One of the reasons is the overall decrease in the number of personnel exchange projects.

In the cultural projects in Africa, the Foundation conducted a demonstration of ikebana in Sudan and a performance of Tsugaru Jamisen in Kenya, Senegal and South Africa. In the image field, the Japanese Film Festival in South Africa, Uganda and Kenya were received favorably.

In Japanese-Language field, the Foundation conducted a touring seminar in Madagascar and Kenya, gave a lecture for Japanese-Language instructors on the teaching method of beginners' oral communication and the usage of audio-visual teaching materials, and contributed to the formation of a network among Japanese-Language instructors.

Outline of Programs by Type

Dispatch of Human Resources

The Japan Foundation conducts a wide variety of cultural exchange projects, and one of the most important ones is personnel exchange, mostly through the exchange of specialists.

Those who are dispatched by these programs do not simply exchange knowledge or skills but communicate the true image of Japan today and contribute to the promotion of international mutual understanding through contacting the local communities and introducing their cultures to Japan.

1. Cultural Demonstration Tours Program

The cultural events include seminars, discussions among intellectual leaders, demonstrations and instructions on ikebana (Japanese flower arrangement), origami and other traditional cultures, performing arts in small groups, lectures and other demonstrations.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Contemporary dance” (February 22 – March 7, 2004 in India)**

Setsuko Yamada and the Biwa group performed contemporary dance and conducted a workshop.

- **“Animation Film Seminar” (February 26 – March 6, 2004 in Brazil and the USA)**

Yuuki Tomino, director of animation films, held a seminar on animation films.

- **“Japanese drum demonstration” (October 9 – November 2, 2003 in Portugal, Spain and Switzerland)**

Kensaku Sato, Japanese drummer, performed on Japanese drums and held a workshop.

2. Athletic Instructors' Dispatch Program

The Foundation dispatches Japanese sports specialists to introduce traditional Japanese sports, to train managers and coaches, and to conduct friendly matches overseas.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Kendo and ancient martial arts demonstration” (October 14 – 22, 2003 in Russia)**

The Foundation dispatched Yoshimitsu Takeyasu, Chairman of the All Japan Kendo Association and 8 other Kendo-ka to demonstrate and instruct kendo and ancient martial arts (Yagyū Shinkage-ryū school).

- **“Judo demonstration” (January 23 – February 2, 2004 in Algeria and Syria)**

The Foundation dispatched Hikaru Kai and 4 other Judo-ka with the cooperation of Kodokan to demonstrate and instruct Judo.

3. The Japan Foundation Fellowship

The Japan Foundation has grant programs for travel expenses to the scholars and researchers who conduct joint research or instruct research in the fields of humanity and social science, and to artists who participate in joint creations or teach the creation of art.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Comparative linguistic research on peripheral aspects by motion verbs”**

Shigeru Sakahara (April 1, 2003 to March 21, 2004 in the USA)

- **“Activities in the social and humane fields by the UN”**

Harumi Goto (October 8, 2003 to September 30, 2004 in the UK)

- **“Creation of “Rwanda”, the challenge in developing a new dance”**

Kota Yamazaki (April 9, 2003 to March 31, 2004 in Senegal)

4. Dispatch of Attendees to International Conferences

The Japan Foundation has grant programs for travel expenses to Japanese specialists in humanity, social science and fine art fields who are invited to international conferences and symposiums overseas and play a leading role by presenting lectures or keynote speeches.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Contemporary culture: oral folklore in a social context”**

Haruki Yamamoto (September 30 to October 7, 2003 in Indonesia)

- **“Traditions and internationality of patterns”**

Mayumi Tsuruoka (August 26 to September 3, 2003 in Poland)

5. Cultural Cooperation Program

The Japan Foundation dispatches renowned Japanese specialists to developing countries upon request for cooperation in education in various cultural fields, to provide advice and instruction to the local leaders and specialists and to conduct research on the local conditions.



Japanese drum workshop



Kendo and ancient martial arts demonstration

<Examples of FY2003>

● *100 Sacks of Rice* (May 12 – 24, 2003 in Honduras)

The Japan Foundation dispatched Shinji Kimura, general manager of the Suwaraji Theatrical Company that performed *100 Sacks of Rice*. He instructed dramatics prior to the performance by the students of the Honduras National Theatrical School.

6. Dispatch of Specialists in the Preservation of Cultural Heritage and the Preservation and Restoration of Ancient Japanese Fine Arts

The Japan Foundation dispatches renowned Japanese specialists to cooperate in the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage throughout the world and Japanese fine arts and crafts overseas to provide advice or instruction and to conduct research.

<Examples of FY2003>

● Preservation and restoration of the ruins of Angkor Wat in Cambodia

The Japan Foundation dispatched Koji Sato as the chief of the Siem Reap Office of the Japanese Government Team for Safeguarding Angkor (JSA) and Yasush Akazawa as the chief of the work division.

● “Ancient fine arts in Europe” (paintings) (November 30 – December 7, 2003)

The Japan Foundation dispatched a survey team of two researchers from the Tokyo Cultural Asset Institute and another one to the Royal Fine Art History Museum (Brussels, Belgium), the Austrian Applied Fine Arts Museum (Vienna, Austria) and the Warsaw National Museum (Warsaw, Poland).

7. Dispatch of Local and Grassroots Exchange Groups to Europe

The Japan Foundation has grant projects for travel expenses to the groups that make particular contribution to international exchange through human exchange at the local and grassroots level and survey or research at international exchange facilities with the objectives of mutual understanding and promotion of friendship between Japan and Europe (including the former Soviet Union).

<Examples of FY2003>

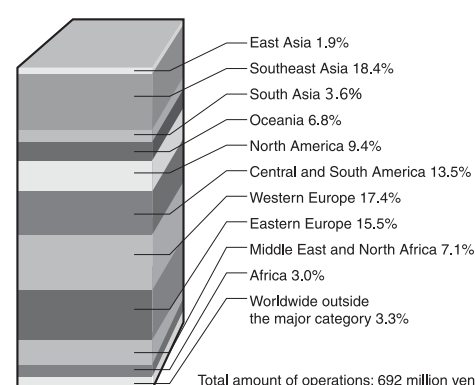
● “Circum-Japan Sea natives cultural exchange symposium” (August 8 – 15, 2003 in Russia)

The 21st Century Japan-Russia Exchange Promotion Executive Committee conducted a symposium and workshop, introduced the culture and gave a performance.

● “Citizens Forum 21: NPO Center” (March 17 – 28, 2004 in the UK)

The members of NPOs and local governments in the Tokai Region conducted a survey on examples of operations commissioned by the Administration to NPOs in the UK, and exchanged opinions with the relevant people.

Percentage by region

*100 Sacks of Rice*

Invitations to Japan

The best method for ensuring that foreigners correctly understand the Japanese people and Japanese culture is to invite them to Japan to experience the reality.

From this perspective, the Japan Foundation offers opportunities to famous scholars from various countries for opinion exchange with specialists in Japan, as well as visits to relevant organizations and attendance at international conferences. Opportunities are provided for scholars and researchers to study in Japan, and for artists to present creative performances. These people are expected to talk about the reality of Japan in their fields and strengthen understanding of Japan.

The number of invitations in FY2003 was 482 (including those remaining from the previous year).

1. Invitations to Learned Persons and Specialists

(1) Short-Term Visitors' Program

The Japan Foundation has programs in which leading learned persons are invited to Japan for opinion exchange, joint research, creative activities and so on.

<Examples of FY2003>

Major invitees recommended from abroad (total of 32 persons)

You Hong June, Dean of the Graduate School of Culture and Arts, Korea; Zhao Youliang, President of the National Theatre Company of China; Joe Hasham, Artistic Director of the Actors Studio, Malaysia; Tulku Mynak, Director of the National Library of Bhutan; Wayne Baerwaldt, Director of the Power Plant Contemporary Art Gallery, Canada; Magdalena Acosta, General Director of the National Cinematheque, Mexico; Luciano Monteagudo Tejedor, Director of Film Programming, San Martin Theatre of the City of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Akbar Mohamad Popal, President of the Kabul University, Afghanistan; Makarem El-Ghamry, Dean of the Foreign Language Department, Ain Shams University, Egypt; Susan de Aguerri, Director of the National Theatre Ruben Dario, Nicaragua and Andrzej Rottermund, Director of the Royal Castle of Warsaw, Poland.

Major invitees recommended in Japan (total of 26 persons)

Bahman Ghobadi, an Iranian filmmaker; Allan Daprow, an American contemporary artist; Brian Boyd, University Distinguished Professor, University of Auckland, Department of English and Tereba Togola, Director of Cultural Patrimony, Ministry of Culture, Mali.



Invitations to learned persons for a short visit

2. The Japan Foundation Fellowship (invitations)

The Japan Foundation Fellowship invites outstanding scholars, researchers, artists and other specialists in foreign countries and offers opportunities for study, research, creation and other activities in Japan, under the following six categories. In FY2003, the Japan Foundation decided to introduce the "Fellowship for Japanese studies for next generation Chinese" for FY2003 and 2004 with contributions by the Executive Committee for Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of Normalization of Diplomatic Relationship between Japan and China. The Japan Foundation also manages the database of fellows and a website mainly dedicated to bulletin boards as a means to develop the network among fellows.

Major invitees (56 continuing from FY2002)

Cho Myung-chul, research fellow, Korea Institute for International Economic Policy who energetically conducts research on the economy in northeastern Asia; Professor Leung Ping Kwan who is also known as the poet Yesi from Hong Kong; Katsue Reynolds, a professor at the University of Hawaii who is a representative Japanologist and social linguist in Hawaii, USA; Luis Alfonso Diaz, instructor at Santiago National University in Chile who is one of the few researchers of Japanese culture specializing in the study of Zen in South America; Aldo Tollini, an associate professor at the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Venice, Italy who is chairman of the Japanese Language Teachers Association of Italy and noted for his study of classical Japanese language and Tamiko Thiel, an American media artist who exhibits her extremely unique work at the Kyoto Biennale as a Japanese American and conducts joint works with the Kyoto Fine Arts Center.

(1) Scholars and researchers (2 – 12 months)

For scholars or researchers in the humanity or social science field who study matters relating to Japan (including comparative studies)

(2) Doctoral degree thesis writers (4 – 14 months)

For graduate school students who major in humanity or social science, have completed the courses required for a doctoral degree, are qualified to submit a dissertation and need to come to Japan to write the dissertation.

The fellowship in (1) and (2) above includes the following special fellowship:

- A. Young researchers in the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries (special fellowship) (2 to 12 months)
- B. Special fellowship for Japanese studies in the Southwest

- Asian region
- C. Fellowship for Sakhalin Region
- D. Fellowship for study of Japan for the next generation of researchers in China
- E. Fellowship for intellectual exchange in the Middle East
- (3) Artists (2 – 6 months)**
For musicians, painters, sculptors, stage directors, film directors, authors, screenwriters and other artists and curators who are engaged in production or research activities in Japan
- (4) Specialists in special regions (4 – 12 months)**
For specialists who conduct research on fields concerning the ODA subject regions, who are nationals or have permanent residency and need to come to Japan for instruction or joint research at research institutions in Japan
- (5) Artists-in-residence (2 – 6 months)**
For artists who participate in the artists-in-residence program in Japan
- (6) Short-term fellowship (21 – 60 days)**
For renown researchers from the North American region who come to Japan for short-term intensive research

3. Group Tours Program

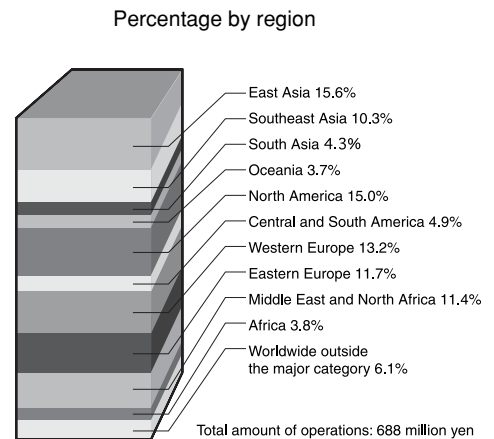
- (1) Secondary-School Educators**
The objective is to promote understanding of Japan through school education in each country by inviting groups of social studies teachers from junior and senior high schools in foreign countries and offering opportunities to actually observe education, culture and society in Japan. The Foundation invited 210 teachers in FY2003.
- (2) Specialists**
This program invites groups of around 10 specialists who are active in various cultural fields in foreign countries. The Foundation invited five groups (50 persons) in FY2003, namely contemporary arts specialists from France (continuing from FY2003, 7 persons), art coordinators from China (5 persons), information specialists for Japanese studies (14 persons), directors of performing arts (Central and Eastern Europe) (6 persons), directors of performing arts (Canada, Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa) (10 persons) and women’s magazine editors/journalists from the Middle East (8 persons).



Women’s magazine editors/journalists from the Middle East

4. Preservation and Restoration of Ancient Japanese Arts in Foreign Countries

The Japan Foundation conducts this project to transfer ancient Japanese arts classified as significant cultural assets from the collections of art museums in foreign countries in collaboration with the Tokyo Cultural Asset Research Institute. The Foundation brought back 4 ancient paintings for restoration (from the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, the Seattle Art Museum and the Honolulu Academy of Arts) and one piece of craftwork (from the Cleveland Museum of Art), and returned one restored painting (to the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art) and one piece of restored craftwork (to the Philadelphia Museum of Art). The Foundation invited 5 curators from museums that have a collection of ancient art objects for execution of the above projects and offered opportunities to observe the restoration work.



Japanese-Language Overseas

The Japan Foundation conducted a 2003 Overseas Japanese-Language Organization Survey and learned that there are around 2.35 million people studying the Japanese-Language overseas. Compared to about 2.1 million people identified in the previous survey (1998), the number of Japanese-Language students has increased by around 12% in 5 years. The number of countries and regions where Japanese-Language is taught increased from 115 in 1998 to 127 in 2003.

The Japan Foundation developed various programs at three locations in Japan, the Japanese Studies Dept. (Minato-ku, Tokyo), the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa (Saitama City, Saitama) and the Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai (Tajiri-cho, Osaka), as well as Overseas Offices and the Japan Foundation Culture Centers established in 19 cities abroad, and endeavored to provide support that best suits the particular conditions of the country or region by organically combining those programs.

■ Projects at headquarters

1. Dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists

(1) Long-term dispatch of Japanese-Language Specialists

The destinations are roughly divided into the following three types:

A. Advisors

The Foundation dispatches advisors to the Japanese-Language centers overseas, foreign offices of the Japan Foundation, ministries of education and diplomatic establishments overseas. They provide seminars for teachers, prepare teaching materials, provide consultation on the teaching method and support the network among the teachers at the assigned country or region.

B. General specialists

The Foundation dispatches specialists to universities that have a Japanese-Language department, overseas Japanese-Language centers, etc. They take charge of the actual classes, organize the curriculum, prepare teaching materials and give advice to the local teachers.

C. Preparatory education specialists

The Foundation dispatches specialists who teach the Japanese-Language as preparatory education for students

who will study in Japan.

(2) Long-term dispatch of Japanese-Language Junior Specialists

The Foundation dispatches young Japanese-Language teachers to the secondary and tertiary schools to offer an opportunity to teach in foreign countries as part of teacher training and to support the local teachers as well.

In FY2003, The Foundation has dispatched young teachers to secondary schools and universities in Southeast Asia, Europe and the Middle East, and to higher education institutes in the NIS countries (former Soviet Union).

(3) Short-term dispatch

A. Touring seminars

The Foundation dispatches pairs of Japanese-Language specialists to tour 2 to 4 cities, conducting workshops and seminars on the usage of teaching materials and teaching methods.

In FY2003, the Foundation conducted touring seminars in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, South America, Africa and Eastern Europe.

B. Preparatory education at Changchun

The Foundation dispatched 3 teachers (for 4 to 6 months) to teach the Japanese-Language to students who are scheduled to study doctoral courses at the graduate schools in Japan sponsored by the government.

2. Grant Programs

(1) Grant programs for salaries of full-time teachers of Japanese-Language courses overseas

The objectives are promotion of independence of local Japanese-Language, stabilization of the local Japanese-Language teachers and increase in the number of courses.

(2) Grant programs for compensation for local teachers of Japanese-Language courses overseas

The objective is to strengthen the foundation of Japanese-Language studies overseas.

There are a number of continuing cases because continuity of the courses is regarded as most important, and the majority of grant programs go to institutes in Central and South America.

(3) Grant programs for Japanese-Language speech contests overseas

This program grants part of the hall rental fees and prizes for overseas institutes that wish to hold a Japanese-Language



Practice of Japanese-Language teacher training



Japanese-Language class at a secondary school

speech contest, and the objective is to promote Japanese-Language study. This program was executed with the policy of supporting as many contests as possible with a small fee in view of expanding Japanese-Language.

(4) Grant programs for formation of the Japanese-Language network overseas

This program grants a subsidy for part of the expense for joint research, conferences, seminars, workshops and intensive education course projects for Japanese-Language institutes overseas and the objective is formation of the network among the teachers.

(5) Grant programs for Japanese-Language development institutes

The objective is training human resources who can meet the recently increasing needs of Japanese-Language institutes overseas, and promotion of Japanese-Language through surveys, research, development of teaching materials, etc. for Japanese-Language.

(6) Grant programs for Japanese-Language supporting NGO overseas

This program grants subsidies for part or all of the expenses for activities with the objective of supporting Japanese-Language overseas by NGOs or NPOs (non-government, non-profit organizations) in Japan. In FY2003, the Foundation granted a total of 13 programs in one of the four subject programs to 10 NGOs following an open invitation.

3. Beijing Center for Japanese Studies

The Beijing Center for Japanese Studies was established in 1995 by agreement between the Japan Foundation and the Department of Education of China as a replacement of the “Japanese-Language Center (commonly called “OHIRA School”, established in 1980) with the objective of training human resources for Japanese-Language, Japanese studies and exchange between Japan in China. The Center provides Japanese courses at the Beijing Foreign Language University and the University of Beijing. The Japan Foundation cooperates in the management of the Center, dispatches specialists on Japanese studies and Japanese-Language, invites graduate students and trainees to Japan and endeavors to improve the study and education environment at the Center through the donation of teaching materials, reference books and teaching tools.



Beijing Center for Japanese Studies

(1) Courses at the Beijing Foreign Language University

A. Masters and doctoral courses

The University has 4 masters courses: Japanese-Language, Japanese literature, Japanese society and Japanese culture. Students who acquire a degree can continue the studies at the Center under faculty supervision or in the doctoral course at Japanese universities as students with their expenses paid by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

B. Masters course for incumbent Japanese-Language teachers

This is a masters course for the incumbent Japanese-Language teachers at universities with the objective of training educators to become qualified in Japanese-Language or Japanese linguistics, to master comprehensive knowledge of Japan and to become capable of being the liaison with Japan.

(2) Courses at the University of Beijing

A. Modern Japanese studies course

Japanese scholars and administrators and Chinese scholars give lectures on theory and policy practices to young executives at Chinese government offices and enterprises, Japanese studies scholars and students at masters and doctoral courses in the social science departments of the University of Beijing. The graduates are active in industry, government and academics at various locations in China.

4. Joint Education for Graduate Students in Doctoral Courses at the Social Science College in China

The Japan Foundation grants fellowships to graduate students in the doctoral course for Japanese studies at the graduate school of the Social Science College in China, a think tank directly under the Interior Bureau of China, and also provides joint education.

5. Overseas Japanese-Language Center

The Japan Foundation has established “Overseas Japanese-Language Center” at the Overseas Offices since FY1990 and has provided comprehensive support for Japanese-Language at the secondary school level in the subject countries.

(1) Projects

The major projects at the Overseas Japanese-Language Centers are as follows:



- A. Holding workshops and seminars for Japanese-Language
- B. Support for projects to develop Japanese-Language teaching materials and teaching methods
- C. Consultation on Japanese-Language curricula, teaching materials, teaching methods, etc.
- D. Management of Japanese-Language courses (Seoul, Jakarta, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur only)
- E. Management of Japanese-Language books and teaching material libraries
- F. Development and donation of teaching materials and tools for Japanese-Language
- G. Provision and exchange of information on Japanese-Language
- H. Support to Japanese-Language institutes and related staff in the subject countries

(2) Publications

The Overseas Japanese-Language Centers publish newsletters that carry articles on the activities of the Japan Foundation, trends in Japanese-Language, introduction of teaching materials, etc. for Japanese-Language teachers and their staff in the subject countries. The newsletters published in FY2003 are as follows:

- Seoul Japanese-Language Center: *Voice of Kachi* Nos. 4 and 5
- Jakarta Japanese-Language Center: *EGAO* Nos. 18 to 21
- Bangkok Japanese-Language Center: *Tawan* Nos. 30 to 31
- Kuala Lumpur Japanese-Language Center: *Bunga Raya* Nos. 24 to 26
- Sydney Japanese-Language Center: *Dear Sensei* Nos. 42 to 45
- Los Angeles Japanese-Language Center: *Breeze* Nos. 27 to 29
- Sao Paulo Japanese-Language Center: *Aquarela* Nos. 34 to 37
- London Japanese-Language Center: *Mado* Nos. 16 to 18

6. Foreigners' Japanese-Language Speech Contest

The Japan Foundation held the "44th Foreigners' Japanese-Language Speech Contest" on May 31, 2003 at the Sapporo Convention Center jointly with the International Education Promotion Foundation and the Sapporo International Plaza Foundation. A total of 147 individuals from 26 countries and regions applied, and 12 individuals from 9 countries entered the contest.

■ The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa was established in July 1989 in Urawa (currently Saitama City), Saitama as an affiliation of the Japan Foundation. The major activities are training of human resources, development of teaching materials, and information exchange

1. Training Programs

The Japanese-Language Institute provides intensive courses on Japanese-Language, Japanese-Language teaching methods and Japanese culture for Japanese-Language teachers overseas.

The total number of trainees invited from abroad in FY2003 was 442 from 55 countries (including 9 continuing from the previous year).

In addition to the above course, the Japanese-Language Institute provides preparatory training to specialists in Japanese-Language and to young Japanese-Language teachers who are to be dispatched abroad by the Japan Foundation. Short-term intensive Japanese-Language is provided to the foreign language teachers' assistants (JET youths) invited to junior and senior high schools in the prefecture.

(1) Japanese-Language culture research program (doctoral course) and Japanese-Language leader training program (masters course)

The Japanese-Language Institute provides high-level and practical degree programs. The subject students are incumbent Japanese-Language teachers or experienced Japanese-Language teachers overseas, and they complete the doctoral course in three years and the masters course in one year through this program. The former was implemented starting this fiscal year and the latter was implemented in FY2001 with the objective of training Japanese-Language leaders overseas.

The Japanese-Language Institute, the National Institute for Japanese-Language and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies collaborate in providing the above education.

A. Japanese-Language and Cultural Studies Program (doctoral course)

Course period: September 26, 2003 to September 25, 2006
Trainees: 1 person from 1 country



44th Foreigners' Japanese Language Speech Contest

- B. Japanese-Language leader training program (masters course, continuing from FY2002)**
Course period: September 26, 2002 to September 20, 2003
Trainees: 9 persons from 8 countries
- C. Japanese-Language leader training program (masters course, FY2003)**
Course period: September 29, 2003 to September 18, 2004
Trainees: 9 persons from 9 countries
- (2) General Japanese-Language teacher training**
The Institute provided the following course to Japanese-Language teachers from various countries in the world.
- A. Long-term course for Japanese-Language teachers overseas**
The Institute invited teachers with relatively short experience in teaching the Japanese-Language for a 6-month course. The objective was to train Japanese-Language teachers at secondary and tertiary schools overseas.
Course period: September 24, 2003 to March 19, 2004
Trainees: 57 persons from 27 countries
- B. Short-term course for Japanese-Language teachers overseas**
The Institute provided intensive courses to improve the teaching capabilities of Japanese-Language teachers at secondary and tertiary schools overseas.
Course period: Spring: May 7 to June 27, 2003
Summer: July 9 to August 29, 2003
Winter: January 28 to March 19, 2004
Trainees: 136 persons from 33 countries
- C. Course in Japan for Japanese-Language teachers overseas**
The Institute invited Japanese nationals who have lived overseas for a long time and were continuously engaged in teaching the Japanese-Language and provided an intensive course.
Course period: November 19 to December 19, 2003
Trainees: 36 persons from 26 countries
- (3) Course for Japanese-Language teachers per country**
The Institute started a course in FY1993 with a special program for Korea and China where Japanese-Language is particularly popular, and in FY1999 started a course for Japanese-Language teachers in secondary schools in China. The Institute added New Zealand to the course for Australia in FY2000 and currently provides a course in Japan for Japanese-Language teachers from both countries. The Institute has also invited and provided a course for Japanese-Language teachers in the USA, Canada and UK since FY2001.
- A. Course for Japanese-Language teachers at high schools in Korea**
The Institute provided a course that suited the particular conditions of Japanese-Language in Korea to 50 Japanese-Language teachers at Korean high schools who were selected and dispatched to Japan by the Department of Education of Korea.
Course period: July 30 to August 29, 2003
Trainees: 50
- B. Course for Japanese-Language teachers at universities in China**
The Institute invited a total of 47 university instructors, and provided a course that suited the particular conditions of Japanese-Language at the universities and other higher education institutes in China.
Course period: September 24 to November 14, 2003
Trainees: 47
- C. Course for Japanese-Language teachers at secondary schools in China**
The Institute invited Japanese-Language teachers at secondary schools from 3 provinces in the northeast and Inner Mongolia, recommended by the local education authorities, and provided a course that best suited the particular conditions of Japanese-Language in the secondary schools in China.
Course period: January 28 to March 19, 2004
Trainees: 20 persons
- D. Invitation to Japan and training for students in masters courses at the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies**
The Institute invited second-term students in the masters course at the Beijing Center for Japanese Studies for a one-month stay in Japan and provided a course that offered the opportunity to collect necessary resources for theses, conduct interviews with specialists in the subject fields and directly experience Japanese society and culture.
Course period: January 6 to February 5, 2004
Trainees: 9 persons (including an accompanying official)
- E. Course for Japanese-Language teachers at primary and secondary schools in Australia and New Zealand**
The Institute invited incumbent Japanese-Language teachers at primary and secondary schools recommended by the Ministry of Education of the states in Australia and New Zealand and provided a three-week course in Japan with the objective of improving Japanese-Language proficiency, and offered the opportunity to directly experience Japanese society and culture.
Course period: January 7 to 27, 2004
Trainees: 43 (38 from Australia and 5 from New Zealand)



Long-term course for Japanese-Language teachers overseas

F. Course for Japanese-Language teachers at primary and secondary schools in the USA, Canada and UK

The Institute invited Japanese-Language teachers at primary and secondary schools in North America and the UK, and provided a three-week course in Japan.

Course period: July 7 to 26, 2003

Trainees: 8 (3 from the USA, 3 from Canada and 2 from the UK)

G. Course for Japanese-Language teachers at secondary schools in Thailand

The Ministry of Education in Thailand conducts intensive Japanese-Language training at the cooperating Bangkok Japanese-Language Center and the Institute provided a seven-week course in Japan to students of the course as the finishing session.

Course period: April 9 to May 30, 2003

Trainees: 17

(4) Preparatory course for Japanese-Language specialists and young Japanese-Language teachers to be dispatched abroad

This course was offered to Japanese-Language specialists and young Japanese-Language teachers whom the Japan Foundation is to dispatch abroad for a long term. The trainees learned about the cultural and social conditions of the assigned countries, which could help them smoothly accomplish their mission.

Course period: March 17 to 26, 2004

Trainees: 36

(5) Course in Japanese-Language for JET youths of Saitama Prefecture

The Institute provided short-term Japanese-Language courses to foreign language teachers' assistants working at junior and senior high schools in Saitama Prefecture (JET youths) so that they could work and live more comfortably in Japan.

Course period: March 22 to 26, 2004

Trainees: 14

graph panel bank”, “how to use the computer” for Japanese-Language teachers who are not familiar with computer operations and other new content.

● A Collection of TV Commercials

The Institute prepared for publication Version 2 for FY2004 to follow the favorably reviewed Version 1.

● Intensive support for preparation of Japanese-Language teaching materials for Indonesia

The Institute commenced support for preparation of a revised version that complies with the new curriculum of the high school textbooks in Indonesia in FY2003 following the precedence set in China and Thailand.

(2) Approval for translation and publication of Japanese-Language teaching materials prepared by the Japan Foundation

The Foundation grants the rights to domestic and overseas publishers to reproduce, translate and publish Japanese-Language teaching materials prepared by the Japan Foundation.

<Examples of FY2003>

- Publishing the Indonesian version of *Kyokasho o Tsukuro*
- Preparation for publishing the second version of the *English A Basic Japanese-Language Learning Dictionary*

(3) Promotion of TV broadcasting of Japanese-Language programs

The Institute offers the English version of the Japanese-Language TV program *Let's Learn Japanese: Basic I & II* to promote TV broadcasting of Japanese-Language programs overseas. In FY2003, this program was broadcasted in Cambodia.

(4) Japanese-Language fellowship

The Institute invites specialists to Japan and provides the necessary support for Japanese-Language and research institutes overseas to offer the opportunity for their Japanese-Language specialists to conduct research and surveys in Japan. The Institute invited 20 persons in 14 cases from 9 countries in FY2003 (1 person, 1 case from 1 country continuing from FY2002).

<Examples of FY2003>

- Development and studies on teaching methods and curricula based on the *Comprehensive Curriculum for Elementary Level Japanese-Language* (Li Dali, Hunan University, China)

A Fellow developed the *Reference Book for Comprehensive Curriculum for Elementary Level Japanese-Language (with CD-ROM)* for the *Comprehensive Curriculum for Elementary Level Japanese-Language (with CD-ROM)* for multimedia-type teaching materials that the Fellow developed for teachers and students who

2. Preparation, Grant Programs and Donation

(1) Preparation of original Japanese-Language teaching materials

The Institute planned, prepared and published Japanese-Language textbooks, dictionaries, audio-visual teaching materials, teaching manuals and dictionaries for teachers, etc. to distribute to the Japanese-Language institutes overseas.

<Examples of FY2003>

- *Minna no Kyozaï*

This website was opened to the public in May 2002. The FY2003 version was improved by adding 262 photographs to the “photo-



Minna no Kyozaï

are not familiar with multimedia. Publication by the Higher Education Press is scheduled for 2004.

- **Preparation of elementary teaching materials (M.T. Madhu Ranganie, Mitsushi Educational Centre/Padomasena, Sri Lanka)**

A Fellow prepared the first elementary teaching materials that comply with the "0 level" (equivalent to Class 4 in the Japanese-Language proficiency test) of Sri Lanka based on *Kyokasho o Tsukuro*, resource material developed by the Japan Foundation. Publication of the complete version is scheduled for 2005 following a one-year trial.

- **Textbook preparation project for junior and senior high schools in New Zealand using *Kyokasho o Tsukuro* (Jennifer Short, Association of Colleges of Education in New Zealand, New Zealand)**

A Fellow prepared textbooks and audio teaching aids (6 volumes) for the junior level that suits the curriculum of the Ministry of Education in New Zealand based on *Kyokasho o Tsukuro* developed by the Japan Foundation. She also translated *Kyokasho o Tsukuro* into English at the same time, and publication of the English version is scheduled for 2004. The entire English translation will be used in the English version of *Minna no Kyozaï*.

(5) Grant programs for preparation of teaching materials

The Institute grants programs for part of the publishing expense for Japanese-Language teaching materials published in foreign countries to promote development of Japanese-Language teaching materials that best suit the particular conditions of each country. The Institute granted subsidies to 9 cases in 16 countries in FY2003.

<Examples of FY2003>

- *New Japanese Textbooks for Universities (Higher Education Press, China)*
- *Minna no Nihongo 1: Translation and grammar explanation in the Laotian version (Laos-Japan Human Resource Cooperation Center, Laos)*
- *A Handbook of Japanese Grammar (Iran University Press, Iran)*

(6) Donation of Japanese-Language teaching materials

The Institute donated a total of about 18,500 items of Japanese-Language teaching materials to 1,091 Japanese-Language institutes in 100 countries and regions in the world in FY2003.

3. Collection and Provision of Japanese-Language Information

The objective of the information exchange project is to support the establishment and development of Japanese-Language overseas

through collection and provision (exchange) of information on Japanese-Language and Japanese-Language studies. The project comprises three major programs, namely survey of the conditions of Japanese-Language overseas, preparation and distribution of Japanese-Language related materials and management of libraries dedicated to Japanese-Language.

(1) Survey on conditions of Japanese-Language overseas

A. Survey on Japanese-Language institutes overseas

In FY2003, the Institute conducted a large-scale questionnaire-type survey on Japanese-Language institutes, Japanese-Language teachers and Japanese-Language students with the cooperation of the overseas offices of the Foundation and diplomatic institutions after a 5-year interval from the previous survey (1998) in FY2003. (See the opening paragraph in p.54 for the results of the survey.)

B. Survey on conditions of Japanese-Language by country

The Institute started a survey on the effects of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages enacted by the Council of Europe on Japanese-Language. The Institute plans to continue the survey in FY2004 and publish a report.

C. Special survey on the trend of Japanese-Language

The Institute dispatched Japanese-Language specialists and officials to certain regions to conduct surveys to obtain reference information for the preparation and planning of future Japanese-Language programs. The Institute collected relevant information in China, Southeast Asia, Australia and Western and Eastern Europe in FY2003.

D. Website for Japanese-Language information per country

The Institute updated and augmented the information provided on the website entitled *Information on Japanese-Language Education Listed by Country* (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/world/kunibetsu>). The number of listed countries and regions total 130.

(2) Preparation and distribution of Japanese-Language related materials

The Institute prepared and distributed the following materials to provide information on Japanese-Language and the results of Japanese-Language and studies collected by the Institute, to Japanese-Language institutes and relevant personnel both inside and outside Japan.

A. *Japanese-Language Newsletter (ISSN: 1343-2524)*

This newsletter carries useful information for Japanese-Language teachers overseas. The Institute published 17,000 copies each of issues No. 46 to No. 48. The entire text from each issue starting with No. 28 appears on the website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>).



Kyokasho o Tsukuro



A Basic Japanese Language Learning Dictionary

B. The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa Bulletin (ISSN: 0617-2939)

This is a collection of papers and reports that present the results of education and research activities by full-time instructors and officials of the Urawa Institute and the Kansai Institute. The Institute published 1,500 copies of issue No. 14 in FY2003. The entire text from each issue starting with No. 8 appears on the website (<http://222.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>).

C. Collection of Japanese-Language theories: Japanese-Language around the world (ISSN: 0917-2920)

This is a professional journal that carries papers on Japanese-Language and studies around the world. The Institute published 2,900 copies of issue No. 13 in FY2003 and invited application of papers for publication in issue No. 14. The table of contents and abstracts of the papers appear on the website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>), which may be obtained through the database of the National Institute of Informatics. This journal is sold to the public.

D. Reports on the condition of Japanese-Language: Japanese-Language around the world (ISSN: 1340-3184)

This is a collection of specialized, academic reports summarizing the various conditions and situations in the countries and regions where Japanese-Language is taught, and it is published every other year. The Institute published issue No. 7 in FY2003 (the contents of this issue and subsequent ones are to be integrated in the above *Collection of Japanese-Language theories: Japanese-Language around the world*). The table of contents of this journal appears on the website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>).

E. Syllabus translation

The syllabuses of primary and secondary schools in major countries around the world are translated, published and distributed to the relevant institutes inside and outside Japan. The Institute has published the syllabuses of Korea, China, Indonesia, New Zealand, Germany and the UK, and published three syllabuses of New South Wales, Australia and one syllabus of Victoria, Australia in FY2003.

(3) Management of library dedicated to Japanese-Language

This special library provides support for the education and research activities of the trainees at the Institute and those engaged in Japanese-Language inside and outside Japan. It offers collection of materials, arrangement, reference, and borrowing and reference service, and publicly displays the index and the database of Japanese-Language teaching materials in possession and an image database of the tables of contents of periodicals and bulletins on the website (<http://www.jpf.go.jp/j/urawa/>). The number of collected books, visitors and lent books are as follows:

Collected books	Books	33,760 copies
	Audio-visual materials	5,134 items
	Microfilm materials	385 items
	Electronic media materials	378 items
	Pictorial teaching materials, slides, etc.	280 items
	Periodicals	502 titles
	Newspapers	12 titles
Visitors		21,448
Lending		15,909

■ The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai was established in Rinku Town, Tajiri-cho, Sennan-gun, Osaka in January 1997 and operations began in May.

This Institute provides Japanese-Language courses for specialists who require knowledge of the Japanese-Language for business purposes or for studies, Japanese-Language study motivational courses to encourage continuation of Japanese-Language study for overseas students and services for Japanese-Language Proficiency Tests conducted overseas.

The Institute also encourages communication between the trainees and people in the community with cooperation from Osaka Prefecture, 5 cities, Tajiri-cho and 2 other towns, and proactively conducts exchange and publicity activities to achieve further understanding and cooperation in the operations of the Institute.

1. Training Program

(1) Special courses for Japanese-Language

A. Japanese-Language course for diplomats

(October 9, 2003 to June 25, 2004)

The Institute invited young diplomats from abroad to come to Japan for 9 months, and provided long-term intensive courses on the Japanese-Language and Japanese conditions.

B. Japanese-Language course for public officials

(October 9, 2003 to June 25, 2004)

The Institute invited public officials from foreign govern-

ments and public institutions who need to learn the Japanese-Language to execute their duties. Intensive 9-month courses were provided in Japan on the Japanese-Language and Japanese conditions.

C. Japanese-Language course for librarians

(October 9, 2003 to March 26, 2004)

The Institute invited librarians at foreign higher education institutes, research institutes, cultural exchange institutes, public libraries, etc. who need to learn the Japanese-Language to execute their duties. Intensive 6-month courses were provided in Japan for the Japanese-Language necessary for librarians.

D. Japanese-Language courses for researchers and graduate students

(8-month course: October 9, 2003 to May 28, 2004

4-month course: September 3 to December 17, 2003

2-month course: June 25 to August 20, 2003)

The Institute invited researchers and graduate students in the social science and humanity fields engaged in Japanese studies, and provided intensive Japanese-Language courses to improve proficiency in Japanese-Language necessary for their research activities.

(2) Courses for encouraging Japanese-Language

A. Course for students with excellent achievement in learning the Japanese-Language

(September 3 to 17, 2003)

The Institute invited outstanding Japanese-Language students at foreign Japanese-Language institutes, etc. for two weeks in Japan and provided a course with the objective of deepening their understanding of Japanese-Language, culture and society through lectures and study tours.

B. Course for university students who study Japanese-Language

(Spring: May 14 to June 25, 2003

autumn: November 5 to December 17, 2003

winter: January 14 to February 25, 2004

the group from Lecce University, Italy: March 1 to 26, 2004)

The Institute invited groups of university students who are studying Japanese-Language at universities in regions where the number of students of Japanese-Language shows a significant increase, and provided a course with the objective of studying Japanese-Language and understanding Japanese culture and society.

C. Course to encourage high school students to continue studying Japanese-Language

(July 1 to 15, 2003)

The Institute invited outstanding Japanese-Language students at foreign high schools to come to Japan for 2 weeks, and provided a course with the objective of deepening their understanding of Japanese culture, society and language, participating in exchange with Japanese youths of the same generation and enhancing their incentive to study Japanese-Language.

D. Invitation for Korean youths commemorating Lee Soo Hyun

(February 16 to 26, 2004)

The Institute invited high school students who are studying Japanese-Language in Korea in commemoration of the courageous activities of Lee Soo Hyun, and provided a course with the objective of deepening their understanding of Japanese culture, society and language, participating in exchange with Japanese youths of the same generation and enhancing their incentive to study Japanese-Language.

(3) Cooperation and support for other institutes

A. Japanese-Language course for JET in Osaka Prefecture

(August 18 to 22, 2003)

The Institute provided a course to assist JET youths in becoming teachers' assistants in Osaka Prefecture in collaboration with the Osaka Prefecture.

B. Japanese-Language course for JET youths

(July 22 to August 1, 2003)

The Institute provided an intensive Japanese-Language course to JET youths who are staying in Japan for 1 year in the JET program.

C. Course for students from Afghanistan at Senri Kinran University

(March 28 to April 3, 2004)

The Institute provided an intensive Japanese-Language course to students from Afghanistan invited by the Senri Kinran University immediately after their arrival in Japan.

2. Management of the Library

The library's collection as of March 31, 2004 comprised 33,932 books (22,895 Japanese books and 11,037 foreign books), 1,246 items of audio-visual materials, 1,387 reels of microfilm and 281



Japanese-Language course for diplomats and public officials



periodicals (139 Japanese titles and 142 foreign titles), and reference and lending services are provided to trainees. The number of books lent in FY2003 was 7,478.

3. Japanese-Language Proficiency Test

In FY1984, the Japan Foundation started conducting test to measure proficiency in Japanese-Language and provide certification of level to Japanese-Language students in collaboration with overseas examination boards (Association of International Education, Japan conducts the tests in Japan). The number of examinees in FY2003 increased from the previous year by 11.3% and exceeded 215,000.

The 20th tests were conducted in 88 cities in 38 countries and regions on December 7, 2003.

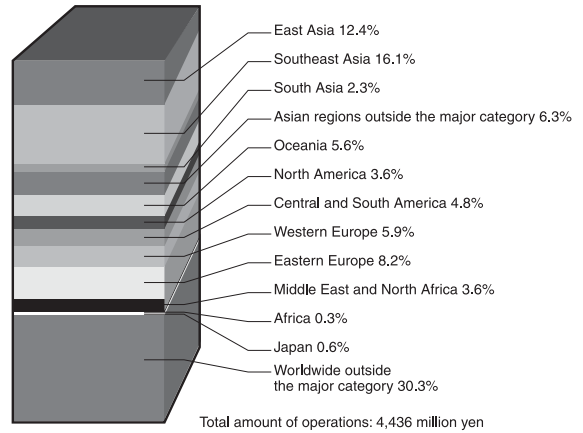
Number of examinees for Japanese-Language Proficiency Test in Japan and foreign countries in FY2003

		Applicants	Examinees
Japan	Level 1	36,353	32,143
	Level 2	14,357	12,746
	Level 3	7,357	6,658
	Level 4	2,882	2,477
	Sub-total	60,949	54,024
Overseas	Level 1	62,820	52,599
	Level 2	77,663	64,578
	Level 3	75,873	61,550
	Level 4	43,682	36,866
	Sub-total	260,038	215,593
Total		320,987	269,617

Number of examinees of the FY2003 Japanese-Language Proficiency Test per region

	Number of examinees	Number of cities in which tests were conducted
Asia	201,609	47
Oceania	1,300	8
Americas	7,860	17
Europe	4,366	14
Middle East	458	2
Africa	0	0
Japan	54,024	19
Total	269,617	107

Percentage by region



Training for university students



Training for high school students

Japanese Studies Overseas

Promotion of Japanese studies in foreign countries is extremely important for promoting the public's understanding of Japan. This is because the resulting knowledge extends beyond the universities and research institutes to become the intellectual foundation for broadening and deepening the general public's knowledge about Japan through education and publication of books.

The contents of Japanese studies in foreign countries vary according to the range of interest in Japan, but the Japan Foundation believes that the optimal approach is to conduct a variety of research and education on Japan in a broad range of fields, and therefore promotes programs with due consideration given to the balance between human sciences and social sciences as well as the education systems of each region and country.

1. Support for Activities and Educating Human Resources for Japanese Studies Institutes Overseas

(1) Dispatch of visiting professors for Japanese studies

The Foundation dispatches scholars and researchers in various specialized fields to support development of existing courses and startup of new courses in Japanese studies at universities overseas.

In FY2003, the Foundation dispatched a visiting professor from Japan to the National University of La Plata in Argentina (lecture content: "Okinawa Immigrants and Understanding Diverse Japanese Culture"), etc. and granted programs for inviting a visiting professor to the Institute of Asian and African Studies, Moscow State University, Russia (lecture content: "Medieval Japanese History"), etc.

(2) Grant programs for researches, conferences, etc. for Japanese studies

The Japan Foundation aims to reinforce joint researches, conferences, seminars, workshops and intensive courses on Japanese studies conducted by foreign higher education and research institutes and gives grants for part of the project expenses.

In FY2003, the Foundation awards grants for joint research projects including "Confucianism in the Meiji Era at Zhejiang University in China" and "Globalization in Japan and Asia: Measures by Japan on Political and Economic Issues" by the University of Sheffield in the UK.

(3) Grant programs for replenishment of staff in Japanese studies

The Foundation awards grants for the salaries and social security payments for new employees when foreign universities, etc. increase the number of full-time instructors who will be in charge of new lectures related to Japan.

In FY2003, the Foundation gives grants for new installation of assistant professors in Japanese culture and society at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, etc.

(4) Grant programs for base institutes for Japanese studies

The Foundation appoints base institutes to play a core role overseas in

developing institutes for Japanese studies, and grants for the comprehensive expenses of the Japanese studies department for a medium to long term.

The Foundation continued a grant for Japanese studies such as the Graduate School of International Studies, Seoul National University in Korea; the Japanese studies program at the University of Indonesia Graduate School, and the Institute of Japanese Studies, Nankai University.

(5) Support for reinforcement of organizations for Japanese studies

The Foundation grants programs for the management expenses of network organizations and activity expenses to support horizontal cooperation and coordination beyond borders or specialized fields by researchers or institutes of Japanese studies in Europe.

The Foundation provided support to the European Association of Japanese Studies (EAJS), etc. in FY2003.

(6) Scholarship to encourage Japanese studies

The Foundation grants subsidies in support of particularly excellent students majoring in Japanese studies at universities in Asia.

The Foundation granted scholarships to students at Surabaya University in FY2003.

2. Survey of Japanese Studies Overseas

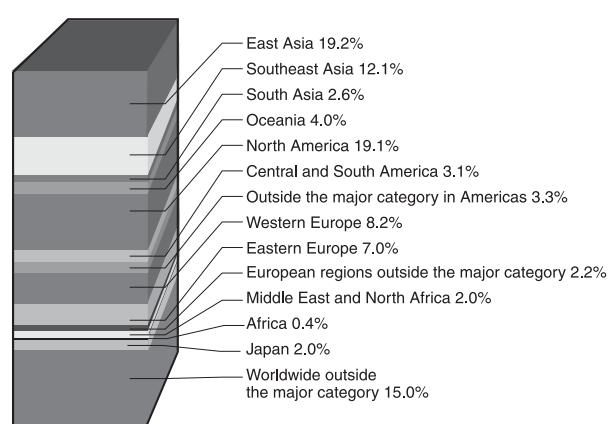
The Foundation has conducted periodical surveys on Japanese studies in foreign countries since its establishment and has created a directory of the researchers and institutes of Japanese studies.

The Foundation prepared and conducted surveys on Japanese studies in Central and South America, North America and the Oceania regions.

3. Management of Special Libraries for Japanese Studies

The library of the Japan Foundation concentrates on collecting documents for Japanese studies in the humanity and social science fields in European languages published overseas, and offers them to foreign researchers of Japanese studies who visit Japan.

Percentage by region



Total amount of operations: 468 million yen



General Meeting of the 10th European Association of Japanese Studies in Warsaw in August 2003

Visual Arts Exchange

The Japan Foundation holds exhibitions of fine arts created with traditional Japanese estheticism or from the simplicity of daily life, and fine arts created through exchange projects with foreigners as part of the program to introduce Japanese culture to foreign countries and deepen mutual understanding. The Foundation also holds exhibitions in Japan to introduce foreign fine arts familiar to only a limited number of Japanese people with the objective of broadening the reception of foreign cultures.

1. Participation in International Exhibitions (2 cases)

The Foundation participates in international exhibitions by exhibiting artwork and dispatching artists with the objective of introducing current developments in fine arts in Japan and the excellence of its modern artists.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **50th Venice Biennale (Japan Pavilion, Castello Park in Venice, Italy)**

The Foundation requested Yuko Hasegawa (chief of the Liberal Arts Section, Office for Construction of the Kanazawa 21st Century Art Museum) to be the commissioner, who was joined by artists Hiroshi Sone and Motohiko Kotani, and exhibited artworks with the theme “heterotopias”.

2. Overseas Exhibitions

- (1) **Overseas exhibitions (Project exhibitions: total of 6; touring exhibitions: total of 18 sets)**

The Foundation conducts project exhibitions that introduce Japanese fine arts and culture to foreign countries in collaboration with art museums, museums, etc. inside and outside Japan, and touring exhibitions that travel through foreign countries to exhibit artwork related to Japanese fine arts and culture from the collection of the Foundation.

<Examples of FY2003>

(Project exhibitions)

- **“Four Seasons in Fine Arts in Japan” exhibition (State Art Museum of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia)**

The Foundation held an exhibition of Japanese paintings and craftwork with the theme of each season from the 17th century to the modern age.

- **“Humans and Robots: From Dreams to Reality” exhibition (The Japan Cultural Institute in Paris, France)**

This was a compound project probing the reasons behind the strong interest in the Japanese humanoid-type robots from the cultural aspect. See the paragraphs on the Japan Cultural Institute in Paris (The Japan Foundation) in p.36 for the details.



50th Venice Biennale

(Touring exhibitions)

- **“Ceramics in Contemporary Japan” exhibition**
- **“Japanese Prints 1950 to 1990” exhibition**
- **“Sharaku Saiken” exhibition**

- (2) **Grant programs for exhibitions overseas (approx. 30 cases)**

The Japan Foundation grants part of the expenses for exhibitions sponsored by Japanese and foreign museums, etc. introducing Japanese arts and culture overseas.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **The Art of Oribe and Momoyama Culture (Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA)**
- **Mediarena: Japanese Art in the 21st Century (Govett Brewster Gallery), New Plymouth, New Zealand**

3. Exhibitions in Japan (1 Project Exhibition and Approximation 15 Grant Programs)

- (1) **Project exhibitions in Japan**

The Japan Foundation sponsors exhibitions to introduce outstanding foreign art that previously had few opportunities for exhibition, in cooperation with museums, etc. in Japan.

<Examples of FY2003>

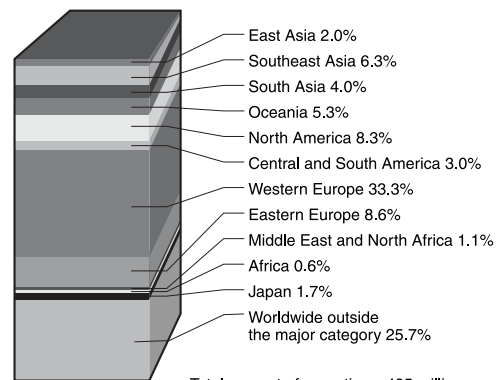
- **“Living Together is Easy” Exhibition (Mito Art Museum)**
- (2) **Grant programs for exhibitions in Japan**

The Japan Foundation grants part of the expenses for exhibitions held by museums, etc. in Japan introducing outstanding arts and culture of foreign countries that previously had few opportunities for exhibition.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **African Art Exhibition (Hiroshima Prefecture Art Museum)**
- **France Comic Art Exhibition (Kawasaki Citizens’ Museum)**

Percentage by region



Humans and Robots: From Dreams to Reality
 © <Fantasies cybernéochitiques>
 Maison de la culture du Japon à Ioch Paris,
 photo : Cléochment - Olivier Meylan

Performing Arts Exchange

The Japan Foundation conducts projects to introduce Japanese performing arts to foreign countries and to introduce foreign performing arts to Japan. Specifically, the Foundation sponsors performances in a wide range of fields including drama, dance, music and traditional arts inside and outside Japan, and grants programs for performance projects that will contribute to international exchange.

1. Overseas Performances

(1) Sponsoring overseas performances

The Foundation plans projects in areas (mostly the subject countries for ODA) where few Japanese performing arts are conducted, and dispatches performing arts companies.

<Examples of FY2003>

● J-ASEAN Pops concerts

The Foundation held concerts in Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Bangkok performed by representative artists in the pop field in Japan and the ASEAN countries, and jointly produced image songs with the objective of popular music exchange between Japan and ASEAN countries as the core project in the Japan-ASEAN exchange year.

● Maywa Denki performance

● Jo Kanamori Project Noism04 dance performance

The Foundation presented these performances as a participating event at the Humans and Robots Exhibition held at the Japan Cultural Institute in Paris (The Japan Foundation).

(2) Grant programs for overseas performances

The Foundation has a grant for Japanese performing arts companies planning overseas performances.

<Examples of FY2003>

● Performance by Shochiku Grand Kabuki, Chikamatsu-za in Russia

The Chikamatsu-za company led by Ganjiro Nakamura gave performances in Moscow and Saint Petersburg as the main event for the 2003 Festival of Japanese Culture in Russia.

2. Performances in Japan

(1) Sponsoring performances in Japan

The Foundation introduces foreign performing arts that are familiar to few Japanese people.

<Examples of FY2003>

● J-ASEAN Pops concert

(2) Grant programs for performances in Japan

The Foundation grants subsidies to Japanese organizations that plan to invite performing arts companies from the subject countries of ODA, the former Soviet Union, Eastern European countries and Korea.

<Examples of FY2003>

● Performance by a folkdance troupe from Bosnia-Herzegovina, in Japan

● "Rituals, Nature and Music" at the 19th "Summer In Tokyo" 2003 Music Festival



J-ASEAN Pops concert in Yokohama

3. Promotion of Arts Exchange

(1) Joint production of international performing arts

The Foundation produces and shows new performing arts as joint projects with art festival committees, theaters, etc. in Japan and abroad.

<Examples of FY2003>

● Japan-China-France joint production of contemporary dance by Philippe Decoufle

World-famous choreographer and director Philippe Decoufle announced his new work *Iris* as a joint project with the Arts and Culture Foundation of Kanagawa Prefecture (selected dancers from Japan, China and France participated).

(2) Japan-US joint project for introducing performing arts [performing arts Japan (PAJ)]

The Foundation grants programs to NPO who plan performances by Japanese artists or participate in joint productions with performing arts groups in rural regions of the United States (Midwest, South, etc.) where there are few opportunities to experience Japanese performing arts.

<Examples of FY2003>

● Mansaku Nomura and his Mansaku-no-kai Kyogen performance in the US

● Dumb Type performance in the US

(3) Information exchange projects

The Foundation promotes information exchange among the performing troupes, presenters, festival organizers, theaters, local public bodies, etc.

<Examples of FY2003>

● Participation in the performing arts marketplace overseas

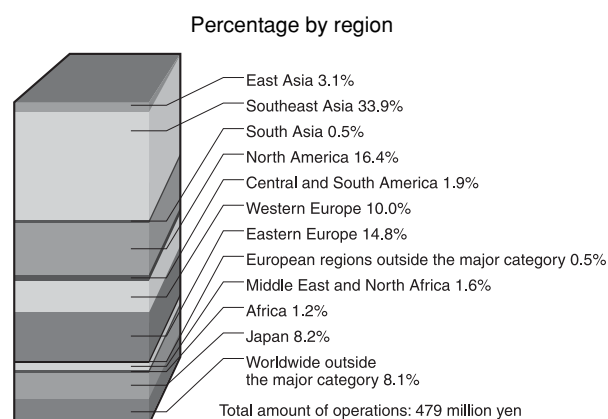
The Foundation dispatched specialists to introduce the latest developments in Japanese performing arts to the APA in the US and the APAM in Australia.

● 8th Tokyo performing arts marketplace

The Foundation conducted this program to promote exchange of arts by having performing artists meet together and participate in intensive exchange of information.

● Publication of the English language booklet *Performing Arts in Japan 2003*

The Foundation published an English language booklet that presents an overview of current developments in performing arts in Japan as a means to offer information to performing artists overseas.



Iris by Mr. Philippe Decoufle

Publication Exchange

Since its establishment, the Japan Foundation has proactively worked on the “transmission” of Japanese culture mostly through printed media related operations that are extremely effective in promoting understanding of Japan.

Besides, the Japan Foundation has published *An Introductory Bibliography for Japanese Studies* in English that provides an outline of the research trend in the social and human science fields in Japan, and periodically publishes the Japan Foundation Bulletin International Exchange and *Japanese Book News*.

1. Aids to Publications and Translations of Books Related to Japan

(1) Cooperation in publishing

The Japan Foundation supports outstanding publishing houses so that a large number of excellent books written in foreign languages are published to promote understanding of Japan.

<Examples of FY2003>

- *Comparative Study on Modern Enterprises in China and Japan: Focusing on Chang Chien and Eiichi Shibusawa* (written by Chou Jien, Social Science Publishing House of China in China)

This is a Chinese-language version of a scholarly book covering a comparative study on “enterprisers” in modern Japan and China focusing on Chou Jien and Eiichi Shibusawa.

- *Meiji-Ceramics* (written by Sigran Jahn Gisela, Arnoldsche Art Publishers in Germany)

This is a German-language version of a book that explains the Japanese ceramics exported in the Meiji period (1868-1912).

- *25 Japanese Folklore Masterpieces* (edited by Koji Inada, translated by Olexandr Ivanovich Bondar, Astroprint Publishing House, Ukraine)

This is a Ukrainian-language translated version of 25 folklore tales from 100 selected Japanese folklore tales.

- *Jakucho Setouchi's Tale of Genji* (written by Jakucho Setouchi, translated by Ahmed M. Fathy Mostafa, Merit Publishers, Egypt)

This is a digest version of the *Tale of Genji* rewritten in modern Japanese and translated into Arabic.

(2) Cooperation in translation

The Japan Foundation supports outstanding translation projects to promote understanding of Japan worldwide through translation of excellent Japanese books into foreign languages.

<Examples of FY2003>

- *Human Rights, the State and Civilization* (written by Yasuaki Oonuma, translated by Darryl Edward Flaherty, Columbia University Press, USA)
- *Anti-movies of Yasujiro Ozu* (written by Yoshishige Yoshida, translated by Jean Viala, Institut Lumiere, France)
- *Kokoro* (written by Soseki Natsume, translated by Ilze Paegle, Atena Publishers, Ltd., Latvia)

2. Publication of Books and Periodicals

(1) *Introductory Bibliography for Japanese Studies*

This bibliography introduces the results of research and basic literature in the Japanese academic community. Since 1974, the Japan Foundation has published bibliographies for social science alternately with human science every year for distribution to Japanese studies institutes and libraries.

The Foundation published the Human Science Version Vol. XIII, Part 2 (1999 to 2000 archeology, history, theology, philosophy, Japanese linguistics, literature and science of arts in the FY2003.

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

This is a Japanese-Language bulletin by the Japan Foundation for scholars, artists and other specialists as well as for the general public interested in international exchange. It carries theses, essays, interviews and articles introducing the activities of the Japan Foundation.

The Japan Foundation published Nos. 100 to 103 in FY2003.

(3) *Periodical publication of Japanese Book News*

The Japan Foundation aims to improve the situation where foreign countries do not have sufficient information on new books in Japan, and to encourage projects for translation and publication of Japanese books overseas through periodically providing information on the latest trend in publication and on new books in the English language for publishers, editors, translators and researchers of Japanese studies.

The Japan Foundation published Nos. 41 and 42 in FY2003.

3. Special Projects for Translation and Publishing of Japanese Literature

This is a project with the objective of offering opportunities for researchers in Japanese studies as well as for the general public to



Kokusai Koryu

learn about Japan through translating and publishing Japanese literature that expresses the heart of the Japanese.

In FY2003, the Japan Foundation consecutively published English translations of Vols. 6 and 7 of the lengthy novel *Saka no Ue no Kumo* and *Dattan Shippuroku*, both written by Ryotaro Shiba.

4. Project for Translation and Publishing of Japanese Literature in Russian

This objective of this project is to promote understanding of Japan in Russian language regions by translating and publishing contemporary Japanese literature in the Russian language.

The Japan Foundation published *Fushigi na Kazega*, contemporary Japanese poetry and *Theory of Catastrophe*, a contemporary Japanese novel, as part of the series “Discovery of Contemporary Japanese Literature”, and completed the translation of *Gordius’ Knot*, a contemporary Japanese science fiction novel.

5. Donation of Books, etc.

This is a program for donating Japan-related books to Japanese studies and Japanese-Language institutes.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Kyong Dong University library (Korea)**

The Foundation donated 55 volumes of 53 titles including *Japan: Spirit and Form* as a basic library set.

- **University of New England (Australia)**

The Foundation donated 52 volumes of 52 titles including *The Impact of Traditional Thought on Present-day Japan*.

- **Philosophy Department, University of Karlova (Czech Republic)**

The Foundation donated 84 volumes of 15 titles of Japanese books including the *Dictionary of Politics*.

- **Special donation of books from the H.I.H. Prince Takamado Memorial Collection**

The Japan Foundation gave a special donation of books from the Prince Takamado Memorial Collection to Queen’s University in Canada, where the Prince studied, to pay tribute to the significant achievement in international exchange of the late Prince Norihito Takamado who had worked as a consultant to the Foundation and passed away on November 21, 2002, and to permanently honor his name in the history of cultural exchange.

6. Participation in Book Fairs

The Japan Foundation participated in international and Japanese literature exhibitions held overseas jointly with the Corporation for International Exchange of Publication Culture to introduce Japanese literature and promote understanding of Japan. The Foundation participated in 10 book fairs in FY2003.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“29th International Book Fair in Seoul” (June 4 – 9, 2003)**

The International Book Fair in Seoul is one of the most popular international events in Korea, recording over 200,000 visitors each year. The Foundation set up an exhibition corner for books on Japan published in Korea, and it was favorably received.

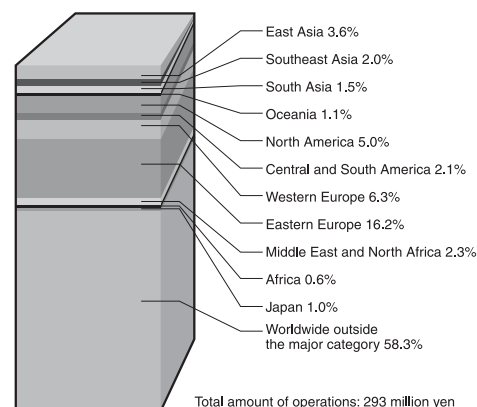
- **“5th Moscow ‘Non Fiction’ International Intellectual Book Fair” (November 26 – December 1, 2003)**

Japan was selected as a theme nation and the Japanese corner, which was set up at a favorable location near the entrance to the hall, was particularly remarkable in the quality of exhibited books and tasteful exhibition style. The Foundation held a symposium with the authors of the works *Fushigi na Kazega*, contemporary Japanese poetry and *Theory of catastrophe*, a contemporary Japanese novel, published by the Japan Foundation program as one of the “Japan Day” events in the Fair.

- **“16th New Delhi International Literature Fair” (February 14 – 22, 2004)**

Origami, Japanese-Language textbooks and other varieties of books exhibited at the Japanese booth attracted a great deal of attention, and the exhibition was accepted most favorably.

Percentage by region



Audio-Visual Exchange

In audio-visual projects, the Japan Foundation introduces Japanese culture mostly through TV programs and movies. These image media have popular and artistic aspects and are effective measures for showing images of Japan to a large number of people overseas in an easy to understand manner.

1. TV Program Exchange Promotion Projects

The Foundation introduces Japanese society and culture to the general public overseas by providing Japanese TV programs (dramas, documentaries, educational programs, etc.) as well as dramas and cultural films to TV broadcasting stations overseas.

- **Iraq: *Oshin* (96 episodes)**
- **El Salvador: 2 programs including 13 episodes of *Project X: Innovators***
- **Ghana: *The Sensitive Samurai* (12 episodes)**

2. Revision for Foreign Language Versions of TV Programs

The Foundation selects TV programs produced by NHK and commercial broadcasting stations that are suitable for introducing the Japanese social culture to foreign countries, and produces international versions of those programs jointly with the Japan Media Communication Center (JAMCO).

- **Drama: *Sea Monkeys: The Maritime Security Officer's Story* Parts 1 and 2 (English version)**
- **Documentary: *An Engineer All His Life: Koichi Tanaka, Winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry* (English)**

3. International Conferences

The Foundation holds international symposiums, jointly with JAMCO, to discuss the ideal of future broadcasting business.

- **“13th JAMCO Online International Symposium: Japanese TV Dramas That Go Beyond Japan: Their Transnational Significance and Influence”**

The Foundation held a symposium in which four persons from the TV broadcasting industry gave lectures and three persons commented on the lectures using the website.

4. Augmenting the Film Library

The Foundation collects excellent drama and cultural films with subtitles or dubbing in foreign languages in the film library at the headquarters, and purchased and shipped them to diplomatic establishments and film libraries of the Foundation offices in foreign countries.

The Foundation library purchased recent outstanding 35mm prints with English subtitles and 16mm prints of recent outstanding films released the previous year with subtitles in many languages and 35mm prints of the same titles with Russian subtitles were purchased and shipped to overseas film libraries.

5. Film Production Support Program (Film and TV Program Production Support)

The Foundation grants programs for part of the expense for productions of films, TV programs and other audio-visual materials on Japan by Japanese and foreign organizations to promote understanding of Japan in foreign countries.

- ***Japanese Women, the Smooth Revolution* (Les TV Makers, France)**
- ***Hibakusha: At the End of the World* (Group Gendai Films Co., Ltd.)**

6. Showing Japanese Films Overseas

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year 2003: Japanese film festivals” (September to December)**

Films co-produced by Japan and members of ASEAN were screened in Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

- **“Japanese Animation Film Festival” in Central America (August to December)**

Four Japanese animation films were screened with Spanish subtitles in Nicaragua, Mexico, Guatemala and Cuba.

- **“ATG Retrospective” (October to February)**

Films released by the Art Theatre Guild were screened at the Vienna International Film Festival and later in several venues in Germany including the Japan Cultural Institute in Cologne.



Japan-ASEAN Exchange Year Film Festival, Manila, Philippines

7. Grant Programs for Film Festivals in Japan

<Examples of FY2003>

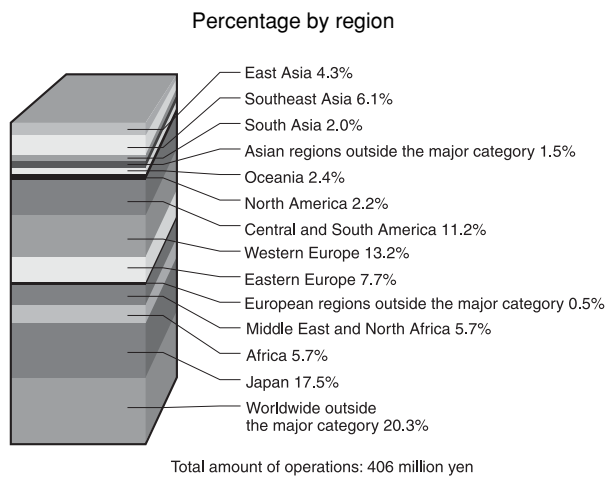
- Focus on Asia – Fukuoka International Film Festival
- Festival del Cinema Italiano 2003 in Tokyo

8. Japan Foundation Film Festival

<Examples of FY2003>

- “Ozu International Symposium 2003 celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Yasujiro Ozu”

A symposium was held to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Yasujiro Ozu. Film critics and directors from Japan and overseas attended this symposium and films directed by Ozu were screened to pay homage to him.



The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP)

The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (CGP) was established in April 1991 with the objective of fostering more intimate Japan-US relations and contributing to the world with collaboration between Japan and the US with offices in Tokyo and New York. CGP conducts projects in the following two major fields to achieve the objectives:

- (1) Intellectual exchange to promote the global partnership.
- (2) Promotion of mutual understanding on the local and grassroots level.

CGP conducted various commemorative events in FY2003 as it was the 150th anniversary of Japan-US exchange.

1. Intellectual Exchange to Promote Global Partnership

(1) Intellectual exchange program

The objective of the intellectual exchange programs by CGP is to contribute to resolution of global issues, issues common among developed countries and issues to foster more intimate relations between Japan and the United States through intellectual cooperation between Japan and the United States, and CGP supports research projects with relevancy in policies.

<Examples of FY2003>

- “Development of Japan-US relations in the post-war era and the role of philanthropy”

This project concerned the study of the roles of civilian philanthropy in the United States in the Japan-US intellectual exchange field, reconstruction of Japan and accession to the international community and reinforcement of Japan-US relations during the period at the end of WWII until the mid-1970s. The results of studies by document investigations and interviews with relevant persons were discussed at the workshop attended by philanthropy-related persons in Japan and the United States and the final report will be prepared both in Japanese and English.

- “Solution for the Japanese economy: American policies and the implication of the history of Japan-US relations” (Research Institute on Japanese Economy, Columbia University)

This was a project where Japanese and American specialists discussed policies to solve the long-lasting slump of the Japanese economy.

- “Beyond TCOG: Prospects from the Japan, Korea and USA Coordination Group as a method for alliance management” (Research Institute for Diplomacy Analysis, affiliation of the Fletcher School, Tuft University)

This was a research project on the TCOG (Japan, Korea and USA coordination group concerning the North Korean issue) with the objective of reinforcing the relations among Japan, Korea and the United States and studying how to stabilize the region. The TCOG is a group that periodically discusses the North Korean issue at high-level government officials of Japan, Korea and the United States.

- (2) **Abe Fellowship**

Co-sponsor: Social Science Research Council, SSRC

Cooperation: American Council of Learned Societies, ACLS

A total of 13 persons from Japan and the United States were admitted in FY2003.

At the CGP-SSRC Seminar Series in FY2003, the workshop “Consumer Culture and Its Discontents” was held in Tokyo and the “Fellows’ Retreat” with the objective of promoting formation of a network among the Fellows was held in Florida in mid-January and late January 2004, respectively.

- (3) **Commemorative events for the 150th anniversary of Japan-US exchange**

- “Redefining Japan & the U.S.-Japan Alliance”

This was an intellectual exchange project to discuss the future of the Japan-US alliance and world agreement by policy makers, enterprisers, journalists, scholars and researchers from Japan, the United States, China, Korea, Indonesia and Singapore. CGP co-sponsored this event with the New York Japan Society, International Cultural Center and the Yomiuri Shimbun and held a closed round-table symposium and an open symposium in Tokyo in November 2003. CGP also conducted an open seminar with cooperation from CSIS, Stanford University and other American institutions in New York, Washington D.C. and Palo Alto.

- **Open symposium “History and Prospect of Japan-US Relations”**

CGP started preparation of an open symposium, one of the official commemorative events for the 150th anniversary of Japan-US exchange to be held on April 3, 2004. This symposium shall consist of Part 1 where Japanese and American historians look back at the exchange over 150 years and Part 2 where various panelists including a Nobel Prize winner talk about the future of Japan-US relations.

2. Promotion of Mutual Understanding on the Local, Grassroots Level

(1) Citizens’ exchange program

CGP supports exchange projects on the grassroots level expecting deepening of mutual understanding by continuing dialogues between citizens of Japan and the United States and



Japan-US relations in the post-war era and the role of philanthropy (a scene from the conference in the US)



Redefining Japan & the U.S.-Japan Alliance

contributing to the world through joint efforts on common issues.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Japan-US joint event: Reinforcement of local communities through volunteers” (Points of Light Foundation, USA)**

The staff from nine volunteer centers in Japan and the United States exchanged information on volunteer programs and volunteer training through visits to each other’s countries and observing relevant organizations.

- **“Japan-US EcoRes (Eco Community Restaurant) collaboration project: Community empowerment – focus on food issues” (Special Non-Profit Activity Corporation, NPO Training and Information Center in Japan)**

This was a project to exchange know-how on programs focusing on food with the objective of achieving continuous, recycling local communities.

- **“Service Learning Project” (Special Non-Profit Activity Corporation Hamamatsu NPO Network Center, Japan)**

CGP conducted a pilot classroom project with an environmental theme during comprehensive study hours at local primary schools with the objective of propagating service learning in Japan, an educational method of the United States.

(2) Program to promote understanding of each other’s countries through education

CGP supports projects for outreach activities, development and prevalence of curricula to promote understanding of the United States in Japan and understanding of Japan in the United States to foster unbiased, comprehensive understanding of each other’s countries.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Development of Teaching Materials for USA Understanding (1st phase) (Society for US Understanding)**

This was a project to develop teaching materials in the form of booklets by selecting around 15 topics with the theme “USA today” to be used at comprehensive study hours in junior and senior high schools.

- **“Development of teaching materials and practice for multicultural society” (Research group on education for understanding a multicultural society, USA and Japan)**

This was a project to develop teaching materials for understanding the United States, focusing on the “multicultural society, USA” for primary to senior high school students.

- **“Teaching East and West: Establishing Historical Context Through a Comparison of Tokugawa Japan and Elizabethan England” (Center for Renaissance and Baroque Studies, University of Maryland, College Park, USA)**

This project comprised a three-day training session for teachers of English, social studies and arts in the primary and secondary schools to study and compare Tokugawa Japan and Elizabethan England.

(3) JOI (Japan Outreach Initiative) program

This program was established to dispatch coordinators to conduct activities as volunteers at organizations used as bases for local exchange with the objective of promoting interest in Japan, understanding of Japan and Japan-US exchange in mostly the southern part of the United States where opportunities for exchange with Japan are relatively few. In FY2003, CGP dispatched two second-term Fellows in cooperation with the co-sponsoring Laurasian Institution.

(4) “CGP NPO Fellowship” program

This is a project to provide opportunities for the mainstay staff engaged in activities at the NPO in Japan to receive training in medium- to long-term management at NPOs in the United States with the objective of training next-generation human resources who will form the bridge between Japan and the United States, and to reinforce the foundation of the non-profit sector. CGP dispatched four fourth-term Fellows in FY2003.

(5) Commemorative events for the 150th anniversary of Japan-US exchange

CGP conducted the following projects as commemorative events for the 150th anniversary of Japan-US exchange:

- **Open symposium “Japanese Cool: New cultural power of Japan”**

The theme of this symposium was the cultural power of Japan currently attracting worldwide attention focused on the animation film field. CGP proposed the new national power “gross national cool” with cultural power as the axis.

- **Educational project to commemorate the 150th anniversary of Japan-US exchange “Snapshots from Japan: Profiles of seven high school students”**

CGP develops 16 educational lesson plans on understanding Japan at social studies classes mostly in the secondary school level in the United States using Japanese-Language teaching material developed by the International Cultural Forum Foundation “Encounter: Profiles of seven high school students”.



Enterprisers’ volunteer seminar: Tokyo Volunteers and Citizens’ Activity Center



Japanese Cool: New cultural power of Japan

The Japan Foundation Asia Center Projects

The Japan Foundation Asia Center established in October 1995 with the objective of building more intimate relations between Japan and the ASEAN countries and to cultivate common values in Asia where diverse cultures exist. It is a developmental reorganization of the “Japan Foundation ASEAN Culture Center” that originally introduced the cultures of ASEAN countries. The major objectives are the following:

- (1) Promotion of mutual understanding through dialogues and exchange among all social strata of the Asian countries
- (2) Promotion of joint operations beyond the borders to resolve common issues in the Asian countries.

1. Promotion of Intellectual Exchange in the Asian Region

The Asia Center plans and conducts surveys, researches, conferences, workshops and other international joint projects to promote mutual understanding and to resolve common issues in the Asian region, and provides support through open grant programs to research institutes, NPOs and NGOs.

(1) Support for international joint research

A. Co-Initiated Programs

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Forum of Japanese and Chinese researchers to contemplate Asia in the 21st century**

This was a forum for Japanese and Chinese researchers to discuss the relations between the two countries and relevant international relations. The axis of this forum was Japan-China relations in the Asia-Pacific Region in the 21st century. At the final forum held in Beijing, China in November 2003, the participants summarized the presentations and arguments of past forums and discussed the theme “Prospects for the future development of Japan-China relations: considering the future of East Asia”.

B. Grant programs

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Resolution of domestic regional disputes and the role of NGOs: Indonesia as an example” (Japan-Indonesia NGO network, Japan)**
- **“Research on agricultural issues in Japan, China and Korea” (Agricultural Economics Department, People’s University, China)**

(2) Intellectual exchange seminars and conferences

A. Co-Initiated Programs

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Asia Media Forum 2003 “Cooperative relations between Japan and ASEAN: Prospects for the coming 30 years”**

This was a project where journalists from various media, policy makers and researchers who have an influential role in policy making and public opinion forming met together with the objective of formulating a network beyond borders and fields through frank discussions and opinion exchange on the conditions and future issues in the relations between Japan and ASEAN. The second forum in FY2003 was hosted by the Strategic International Issue Research Institute of Indonesia and held in Jakarta in December 2003.

B. Grant programs

<Examples of FY2003>

- **“Japan-ASEAN Colloquium” (Japan Studies Center, Strategic International Issue Research Institute, Malaysia)**
- **“International Conference on Women and Immigrants in Asia” (Developing Countries Research Center, University of Delhi, India)**

(3) Next Generation Leaders Fellowship

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Next Generation Leaders Fellowship (dispatch)**

This fellowship program was established to offer opportunities for graduate students in the human and social science fields studying the Asian Region and for officials of NPO engaged in joint projects with Asian countries to stay in the Asian Region for surveys and researches. In FY2003, the Asia Center dispatched nine Fellows to Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and China.

- **Asia Leadership Fellowship (invitation)**

The Asia Center selects several mainstay learned persons with influential power in the Asian countries invites them to Japan as Fellows and offers the opportunity to discuss and study common themes in their fields of interest. The Asia Center invited seven Fellows who are active in the fields of academics, journalism, arts, NGO activities, etc. from China, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia and India, and conducted workshops, seminars and studies in the themes of interest for each Fellow with the comprehensive theme “Identity, security and democracy” in FY2003.

(4) Support for Asian Region Research Centers

<Examples of FY2003>

● **Southeast Asia studies regional exchange**

The Asia Center managed and conducted a (1) language education program, (2) study encouragement fellowship for masters and doctoral courses and (3) regional joint study promotion program in cooperation with the SEASREP Council and Toyota Foundation

(5) Support for Japan-Southwest Asia Joint Intellectual Project

<Examples of FY2003>

● **Japan-India Authors' Caravan**

The Asia Center supported a program for dialog between distinguished men of letters in Japan and India that was planned and conducted by the Japan-India Authors' Caravan Executive Committee.

In FY2003, the last year of this three-year program, five authors visited Japan from India in November 2003 to further discuss issues of contemporary literature with Japanese authors, attended a symposium focusing on common issues in universities in Japan and India and gave an open reading recital.

(6) Northeast Asia Intellectual Leaders' Dialog

<Examples of FY2003>

● **Japan-China-Korea Forum**

Ten to twelve leaders and learned persons assembled in Seoul in November 2003 and discussed the dynamism in culture, politics and economy in Japan, China and Korea, security conditions in the Korean Peninsula and movements of major powers, prospects in regional cooperation in Northeast Asia and the roles of the three countries.

2. Structuring of Cultural Foundation in Asian Countries

The Asia Center preserves and promotes tangible and intangible cultural heritages that are in danger of extinction in Asian countries, and conducts dispatches, invitations, on-site investigations, workshops, etc. with the objective of making use of such indigenous traditional culture in contemporary society.

(1) Support for preservation of cultural treasures

A. Co-Initiated Programs

<Example of FY2003>

● **International symposium "Cultural heritages, identity and IT: Exploitation of Angkor Wat and 3D technology"**

The Asia Center supported an international symposium with the theme of how 3D technology would work on the study,

preservation, restoration and exploitation of heritages, hosted by the Asian Human Resource Education and Research Center, Sophia University at Siem Reap in March 2004. Thirty researchers and specialists from nine countries including Japan, Asian countries, European countries and the United States assembled to give presentations and discuss the current conditions and prospects of information technology, cultural heritages, identify, local culture, 3D technology, cultural heritage management issues, exploitation of information technology, global networks, etc.

B. Grant programs

<Examples of FY2003>

● **"Popularization of Historical Materials of the Aka Tribe" (Project for Culture and Development of Mountainous Tribes in Asia, Highland Research Institute)**

● **"International Research Conference on Preservation and Popularization of Classical Documents of Laos" (Laos National Central Library, Laos)**

(2) Traditional Cultural Promotion Activists Workshop

A. Co-Initiated Programs

<Example of FY2003>

● **"Theatre Training and Research in Asia" program**

The third year was the last year of the support program for the "Theatre Training and Research Programme" conducted by the Academy of Performing Arts (Singapore) since January 2001. The Asia Center supported projects comprising lectures and workshops on Indonesian performing arts and Japanese Noh.

B. Grant programs

<Examples of FY2003>

● **"Workshop for preparation of the environment and structuring of a preservation network for historical cities in Central and Northern Asia" (Keio University, Japan)**

● **"Asian Cultural Heritage Field School" (Malaysian Institute of Technology, Malaysia)**

(3) Invitation and dispatch for secondary school students by Asian Youth Cultural Scholarship

In FY2003, twenty students from the five countries Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand studied in high schools in Japan as 8th-term students, and nine Japanese high school students studied in high schools in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand as 7th-term students and two students studied in a high school in Korea as 3rd-term students.



International Research Conference on Preservation and Popularization of Classical Documents of Laos



Asian Cultural Heritage Field School

(4) Preparatory training for graduate school students with the Asian Youth Cultural Scholarship

This program provides preparatory training mainly through Japanese-Language for graduates and students of graduate schools in Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Bangladesh, a total of eleven countries, who are to study in Japan. Eighteen students and graduates completed the preparatory training as 8th-term students and entered graduate schools in Japan in FY2003.

3. Okinawa International Forum

The Asia Center hosts periodical forums in Okinawa as an opportunity for international intellectual dialogs on common issues in the Asia-Pacific Region. This is a joint program with the Okinawa Prefecture that in FY1998 on the basis of the results of the international forum “To consider intellectual and cultural international contribution by Okinawa” in November 1997.

The Asia Center hosted a forum in FY2003 with the theme “Utaki (sacred sites) of Okinawa and sacred areas in Asia: Considering community formation exploiting cultural heritages” in March 2004. The Asia Center invited specialists and NGO activists engaged in preservation and succession of intangible cultural heritages in Asian countries to consider the ideal community formation style exploiting tangible and intangible cultural heritages with the themes “Utaki”, a cultural heritage indigenous to Okinawa, festivals, dances and other traditional arts.

4. Promotion of Understanding of Asia in Japan

(1) Performing arts programs

The Asia Center strives to deepen understanding of Asia in Japan through the introduction of mostly contemporary performing arts that express Asia, and to contribute to the development of performing arts in Asia and the formation of a network through joint creations.

<Example of FY2003>

- **“Provoking performing arts, South Asia: Three days to investigate contemporary performing arts in India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh”**

The Asia Center selected directors from the above five South Asian countries to collaborate on the creation of one work where everyone is equal and plays a central role in representing present-day Asia. The Asia Center conducted performances of small

works by the directors as well as lectures given by their speakers at the Japan Foundation Forum from February 27 to 29, which was an important opportunity for obtaining a bird’s-eye view of contemporary performing arts in South Asia that had rarely been presented in Japan.

	Director	Performed work	Lecturer
India	Abihilash Pillai	<i>Island of Blood</i>	Anuradha Kapur
Sri Lanka	Ruwanthie de Chickera	<i>Last Bus Eke Kathawa</i>	Neloufer del Mel
Nepal	Anup Baral	<i>Aanmaya</i>	Sunil Pokharel
Pakistan	Ibrahim Quraishi	<i>Nature /Paradise</i>	Fawzia Afzal-Khan
Bangladesh	Azad Abul Kalam	<i>Jhora Phool (The Bud Withers)</i>	Syed Jamil Ahmed

(2) Exhibitions

The Asia Center hosts art exhibitions on various themes to introduce the contemporary art of Asia to Japan, and plans and conducts symposiums on relevant themes.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Asian Contemporary Art One-Artist Exhibition Series III “Lee Bul <World Stage>” (June 7 – July 13, 2003)**

This was the third in a series of one-artist exhibitions that introduce outstanding individual contemporary artists of Asia. The exhibition this year featured Lee Bul, a Korean artist who is active in the international art scene, and who presented a new work for this exhibition <World Stage>, other drawings and a monster series at the Japan Foundation Forum.

- **8th Asian Cartoon Exhibition “Reasons to Live For”**

The Asia Center hosted an exhibition of 88 new works by 13 leading cartoonists in eleven Asian countries (China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam) with the common theme “reasons to live for” at the Japan Foundation Forum in Tokyo. Each cartoonist expressed the “reasons to live for” discovered in the daily lives of the people living in Asia. The foundation lent out the works, and international exchange associations and local governments hosted this exhibition in Mito, Tokushima, Kodaira, Saitama-shi, etc.



Okinawa International Forum

- **“Out the Window” Exhibition (January 10 – February 15, 2004)**

This was the second exhibition jointly planned by young curators in Asia. This time, three curators from China, Korea and Japan selected 45 artists mostly working with photographs and image works, and exhibited them through installation and single-channel screening at the Japan Foundation Forum.

- (3) **Film programs**

The Asia Center has acquired the rights to screen a number of works shown at the Thai Film Festival and the Southeast Asia Film Festival and plans to tour up until 2006.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Thai Film Festival**

The Asia Center hosted the “Thai Film Festival” at the Japan Foundation Forum to introduce recent dynamic Thai films to Japan with support from the Thai Embassy in Japan and others as part of the 2003 project commemorating Japan-ASEAN Year.

- **Southeast Asia Film Festival**

The Asia Center hosted the “Southeast Asian Film Festival” at the Japan Foundation Forum jointly with the General Library of Fukuoka City and others as part of the 2003 project commemorating Japan-ASEAN Year.

- **Asian Film Lecture 11: Afghanistan in Films**

The Asia Center hosted the lecture “Afghanistan in Films” that featured Afghanistan on its way to recovery as the 11th Asian film lecture that combines screening of films and lectures at the Japan Foundation Forum.

- (4) **“Lecture for Understanding Asia”**

The Asia Center conducted the “lectures for understanding Asia”, serialized lectures introducing the culture, society, history, etc. of Asian countries. The Asia Center conducted a total of ten courses in the spring, autumn and winter of FY2003.

- **1st period (May – July)**

“Interesting Asian cultural heritage: Touring the “wisdom” of Asia”

“Let’s learn about ASEAN”

“Media culture interlacing ‘Asia’”

- **2nd period (September – December)**

“Let’s learn about Tibet”

“‘Citizens’ society’: What we can see in that composition”

“Looking into the tea culture in Asia”

- **3rd period (January – March)**

“Let’s learn about Laos”

“Modern and contemporary literature in India: Feeling the

heart and life of the people”

“Let’s learn about Bhutan”

“Agricultural problems in East Asia: Shortage, difference in income and restructuring”

- (5) **Lecture series by Asian authors commemorating Takeshi Kaiko (lecture 13)**

The Asia Center hosts lectures inviting authors from Asian countries through contributions donated by the family of the late author Takeshi Kaiko and offers the opportunity to participate in exchange with Japanese authors. This was the 13th lecture in the series. The Asia Center invited Pal Vannariraks a Cambodian author, for a two-week stay, and hosted her lectures with the title “Cambodia of a female author who lived through the tempestuous contemporary history” in Yamanashi, Kumamoto and Tokyo.

- (6) **Information exchange programs**

- A. **Management of the Asia Center Library**

The Asia Center manages the “Japan Foundation Asia Center Library”, a specialized library with the policy of collecting books on Asian culture and art, mostly of the Southeast Asian region. The collection includes around 7,500 books, 30 titles of newspapers, 180 titles of magazines, 90 titles of leaflets and around 1,400 CDs and videotapes, all available to the general public for reference.

- B. **Publication of Asia Center Newsletter**

The Asia Center publishes the newsletter *Asia Center News* with the objective of promoting understanding of Asia in Japan and publicizing the projects of the Asia Center. In FY2003, the Asia Center published 5,000 copies of No. 24 to 26.

The feature article of each issue is as follows:

No. 24: “Japan and 10 ASEAN countries connected with pops”

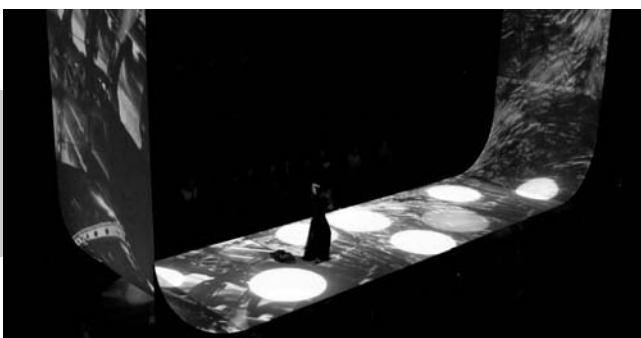
No. 25: “Christianity in Southeast Asia”

No. 26: “Future of Asian projects: feasibilities”

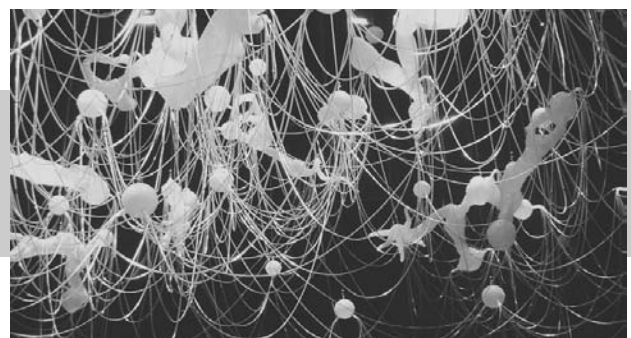
The newsletters deepen the interest in Asian art culture, current issues, etc. and have obtained a wide range of readers interested in this learning opportunity.

5. Grant Programs for Grassroots Exchange in Asia

The objectives of this program include expansion of the subject areas of “support for grassroots exchange programs for the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange” that started in the Year of



Nature/Paradise (Pakistan)

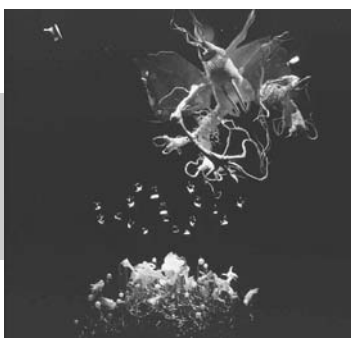
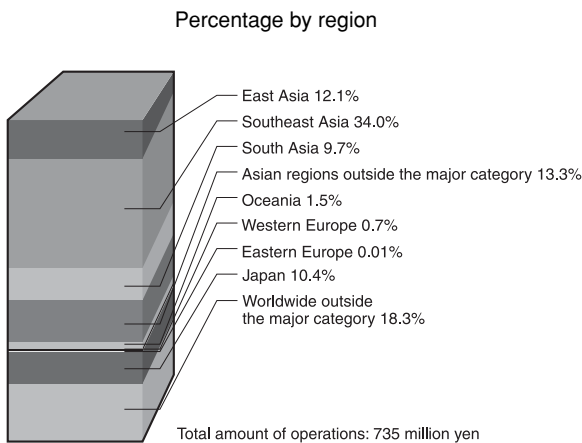


Lee Bul <World Stage>, Photograph by Keizo Kioku

Japan-ROK National Exchange 2002, the deepening of mutual understanding of the people of Japan and other Asian countries and the promotion of friendly relations. The Asia Center granted programs for part of the expenses of 82 exchange projects on the citizen and local levels between Japan and other Asian countries.

<Examples of FY2003>

- 7th Plenary Session of the Japan-India Students Conference (7th-term Japan-India Student Conference)
- “Returning the Favor with a Flying Wheelchair” (Flying Wheelchair Supporting Committee)
- “Clothes and Handcrafts in Asia” exhibition: Sharing with Asian people (Asia Female Independence Project)
- “Japan-China-Korea Environment NGO Joint Workshop”: Looking into environmental NGOs in China (East Asia Environmental Information Transmission Office)
- Japan-Korea exchange project to enlarge the circle of support for independence for the handicapped (Independence Support Center, Osaka)



Lee Bul <World Stage> (below) and <Sirene> (above), Photograph by Keizo Kioku

The Special Programs for Japan-Middle East Exchange

Since the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, recognition of the international significance of the various problems in the Middle East has heightened throughout the world. Under these circumstances, the Japan Foundation implemented the Special Programs for Japan-Middle East Exchange in FY2003, positioning intellectual dialogs, cultural cooperation and promotion of understanding of the Middle East in Japan as the core in addition to the existing projects centered around promotion of Japanese-Language and Japanese studies and introduction of Japanese culture, with recognition of the importance of promoting a high level of mutual understanding between Japan and the Middle Eastern countries and structuring and maintaining stable relations between Japan and the Middle Eastern countries. The Japan Foundation established the Office for Middle East programs to execute those new projects in January 2003.

1. Intellectual Exchange Seminars and Conferences (Middle East)

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Mission for cultural exchange and dialog with the Middle East**

The Japan Foundation organized a mission consisting of learned persons in Japan to strengthen and develop cultural exchange between Japan and the Middle East, and the mission visited Saudi Arabia, Iran, Syria and Egypt during the period from September 19 to October 1, 2003. They conducted a symposium with the theme "Tradition and modernization", and exchanged opinions with learned persons, men of culture, religious leaders, etc. in a broad range of fields at the destinations.

- **Symposium "Japan and the Middle East: An Era of Co-existence"**

The Japan Foundation hosted a two-day symposium (February 16-17, 2004) in Tokyo by learned persons from Japan, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran and Thailand to discuss the ideal exchange style between Japan and the Middle Eastern Islam world. The themes for the first day were "What the role of the media is: toward mutual understanding between Japan and the Middle East" and "The ideal exchange style between Japan and the Middle East", and the themes for the second day were "Culture and society: sharing and difference", "Toward mutual understanding: from the

viewpoint of the media", "Expanding role of females" and "Proposals by learned persons and specialists: ideal exchange style between Japan and the Middle East", and the participants conducted active discussions on those themes.

- **Invitation to a female group from the Middle East**

The Japan Foundation invited eight female editors and reporters from women's magazines in Iran, Turkey, Egypt, United Arab Emirates and Oman for opinion exchange with specialists and two panel discussions in Osaka and Tokyo.

2. Fellowship Program for Leaders of the Next Generation (Middle East)

<Examples of FY2003>

The Japan Foundation invited Ibrahim Ozturk (Assistant Professor at Marmara University, Turkey), Allah Essam Erushazuri (Faculty of Politics and Economy, University of Cairo, Egypt) and Ofra Goldstein-Gidoni (Associate Professor of Social Anthropology at Tel Aviv University, Israel) for three months, who contributed to promotion of intellectual exchange and dialogs between Japan and the Middle Eastern countries in their specialized fields.

3. Promotion of Japanese Islamic Studies Abroad

The Japan Foundation dispatches Japanese scholars of Islam and provides opportunities to present the results of the studies to reinforce the transmission of Islam theology studies in Japan and contribute to understanding of Islam throughout the world.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **"Middle Eastern studies in Japan in the 21st century world"**

The Japan Foundation had a grant to dispatch six researchers from the Japan Middle Eastern Studies Association to give presentations on the current conditions of Middle Eastern studies in Japan at three panels at the North American Congress of Middle Eastern Studies 2003 (November 6 to 9 at Anchorage, USA). They participated in the planning activities, conducted reports and discussions, and prepared and distributed the investigation results and achievements to demonstrate the presence and high level of Middle Eastern studies in Japan.

4. Supporting the Preservation of Cultural Properties (Middle East)

<Example of FY2003>

- “Afghanistan, artists toward the future: Paintings, craftwork and photo reports” (November 20 to December 3, 2003 at the Japan Foundation Forum in Tokyo)

The Japan Foundation hosted an exhibition of paintings and craftwork created by the working street children in Kabul. The Foundation also exhibited photographs of towns, agricultural villages, schools, etc. in Afghanistan by photographer Takeshi Uchibori and hosted a photo discussion with him.

5. Introduction of Middle Eastern Arts and Culture to Japan

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Courses on understanding the Middle East, by the Japan Foundation**

The Japan Foundation conducted two open, continuous courses entitled “Let’s learn about Iraq” and “Is Islam the problem? Let’s consider the relationship with modernization” at the Japan Foundation Conference Hall from January to March 2004.

- **Iranian Culture Week**

The Japan Foundation cooperated in conducting Iranian Culture Week (hosted by the Japan-Iran Association and the Iranian Embassy in Japan) held at the Japan Foundation Forum in Tokyo in May 2003. The event contained a variety of programs, such as performances of traditional music, film screenings, lectures (Iranian studies, Iranian miniature paintings, Iranian archeology, Persian language and calligraphy), exhibitions of artwork, etc.

- **Dispatch of observers’ team for performing arts in Israel**

The Japan Foundation dispatched eight Japanese performing arts related persons (leader: Taeko Nagai, Director of Setagaya Public Theater) to the contemporary performing arts introduction festival “Curtains Up” in Israel with the objective of promoting introduction of Israeli performing arts to Japan, and provided opportunities for observation of performing arts and opinion exchange with the directors and other related persons in Israel in December 2003.

- **Tokyo International Arts Festival: Invitation performance by three Middle Eastern companies**

The Japan Foundation invited three contemporary performing arts companies from Kuwait, Lebanon and Palestine to perform in the

Tokyo International Arts Festival program held from February 12 to March 28, 2004.

	Performances	Theater Company
Kuwait	<i>Al Hamlet Summit</i>	Sulayman Al-Bassam Theater Company
Lebanon	<i>FaceA/FaceB Biokhraphia</i>	Rabih Mroue and Lina Saneh
Palestine	<i>Alive From Palestine : Stories Under Occupation</i>	Al-Kasaba Theatre

The Special Programs for Japan-Europe Cultural Exchange

The Special Programs for Japan-Europe Cultural Exchange were established in FY1993.

They aim at:

- 1) promoting dialogue and exchange between Japan and Europe; building a closer relationship between Japan and Europe; and encouraging cooperation between Japan and Europe based upon a global perspective; and
- 2) supporting the further democratization and liberalization of the countries of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The programs are as listed below.

Program name	Content
Japanese-Language Specialists Dispatch Program in Europe	Dispatch of Japanese language education specialists or young Japanese language teachers upon request from institutes in the subject countries to cooperate with Japanese language education in European countries
Support for Japanese Studies Institutes	Promotion of Japanese studies at Japanese studies institutes that play a core role in the subject countries by granting comprehensive subsidies for the expenses for joint researches, seminars publications, education of researchers, etc.
Support Program for Association of Japanese Studies	Support for horizontal organizing of institutions to promote coordination and mutual cooperation among Japanese studies researchers and research institutes beyond borders and academic fields
Intellectual Exchange Program	Dispatch and invitation of scholars, researchers and other learned persons who play a leading role
Japan-Europe Support Program for Conferences and Symposium	Subsidizing of part of the expenses for seminars and symposiums held by non-profit organizations in Japan and Europe
Dispatch for Local, Grassroots Exchange Teams	Dispatch and invitation of leaders and groups of local communities active in various fields to promote local/grassroots exchange between Japan and Europe
Special Fellowship	Dispatch of young Japanese specialists who study common interests between Japan and Europe to the former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, and invitation of young specialists in the above regions who study issues of democratization and liberation
Library Support Program for Europe	Donation of books on Japan-related matters to research institutes, educational institutes, public libraries, etc. in Europe

Awarding International Exchange Activities <The Japan Foundation Awards and The Japan Foundation Special Prize>

Each year, the Japan Foundation confers the Japan Foundation Awards and the Japan Foundation Special Prizes on individuals and organizations who have made outstanding contributions to cultural exchange and mutual understanding between Japan and other countries. The Awards are conferred in recognition of conspicuous past contributions upon those whom it is thought will continue to be influential; the Special Prizes are awarded to individuals or organizations of impressive achievement, in the particular hope that they will be increasingly active in the future.

This year recipients were chosen from among 165 nominees worldwide. The selection committee was composed of the following members: Shinichiro Asao, Yoneo Ishii, Kazuki Kasuya, Yoshihiko Miyauchi, Hiroko Nakamura, Takashi Oshio, Tetsuo Yamaori, and Masakazu Yamazaki.

The Japan Foundation Awards (Additional Prize of 5 Million Yen)

● Dr. Yoshiaki Ishizawa

Professor, the Faculty of Foreign Studies, Sophia University
For more than forty years, Dr. Ishizawa has been involved in investigation of cultural properties, and he has rendered service toward the preservation of the cultural heritage of Southeast Asia. He deserves special mention for his involvement in the excavations, preservation, and restoration of the Angkor Wat remains in the virgin forests of Cambodia and his cooperation with local researchers, even throughout the civil war there, leading to the designation of Angkor Wat as a World Heritage site. Thus he has made great contributions toward the rediscovery of Southeast Asian history and to international cultural and academic exchange.



Brief Personal History

- 1961 B.A., the Faculty of Foreign Studies, Sophia University (French language and Studies)
- 1974-79 Conducted research on ancient Khmer inscriptions at the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes à la Sorbonne (France) (1974-75, 78-79)
- 1977 Ph.D. in literature, Chuo University. Became an Associate professor at Kagoshima University

- 1982 Professor of the Institute of Asian Cultures of the Faculty of Foreign Studies, Sophia University
- 1982- Chief of the Sophia University Angkor International Mission
- 1984-93 Director of the Institute of Asian Cultures and Chairman of the Department of Asian Cultures, Sophia University
- 1992-93 Chairman of the Japan Society for Southeast Asian History
- 1992- Member of the UNESCO International Consultation Committee for World Heritage
- 1992- Member of the committee for Architectural and Cultural Properties in the Asia-Pacific, the Agency of Cultural Affairs (Japan)
- 1995-98 Dean of the Faculty of Foreign Studies, Sophia University

Awards Received

- 1987 International Foundation of the Daido Insurance Area Studies Encouragement Prize
- 1991 Foreign Minister's Commendation (Japan)
- 1992 Cum Sophia Award (Sophia University)
- 1998 Decoration of Grand Officer de l'Ordre Royal du Cambodge de Sahametrei from His Majesty King Sihanouk Varman

Major Publications

- Renaissance Culturelle du Cambodge, vols. 1-19*, (Tokyo: Institute of Asian Cultures, Sophia University, 1989-2002)
- Angkor Wat: Main Temple and the Riddle of Civilization* (Tokyo: Kodan-Sha, 1996, in Japanese)
- Commerce et Navigation en Asie du Sud-Est (XIVe-XIXe siècle)* (co-authored; Paris: l'Harmattan, 1999)
- Way to the Angkor Wat: Construction of Cultural Heritage by Khmer people* (co-authored; Tokyo: JTB Can Books, 2000, in Japanese)
- Angkor Wat Series, Vol. 1-4* (Tokyo: Rengo Publishers, 2000-2001, in Japanese)
- Protohistory of Southeast Asia (Southeast Asian History Series vol.1)* (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 2001, in Japanese)
- Formation and Development of States in Southeast Asia (Southeast Asian History Series vol.2)* (Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 2001, in Japanese)
- Message from Angkor Wat Monuments* (Tokyo: Yamakawa shuppan-sha, 2002, in Japanese)
- Heart of the Oriental World and the European World* (Tokyo: Eurasia Travel Agent, 2002, in Japanese)

● **Dr. Josef Kreiner**

Director, the Institute of Japanese Studies, The University of Bonn
Dr. Kreiner is one of the major figures in the field of Japanese studies both in Europe and throughout the entire world. He has done outstanding research on the society and culture of all parts of Japan, including Okinawa and Hokkaido, and he continues his studies from a broad viewpoint. In 1987, he received the Japan Foundation Special Prize, and subsequently, he has continued remarkable activities, including his service as Director of the Institute for Japanese Studies (Tokyo) for eight years. It is in recognition of these outstanding activities that he has been selected as the recipient for the Japan Foundation Award this year.



Brief Personal History

1964	Ph.D. in Ethnology, the University of Vienna
1968	Professor of the Literature Department, the University of Vienna (Habilitation)
1971-77	Professor and Chair in Japanese studies, the University of Vienna
1974-79	Chairman of the European Association of Japanese Studies (EAJS)
1975-76	Visited Japan as a Fellow, the Japan Foundation
1977-	Professor and Director of the Institute of Japanese Studies, the University of Bonn
1981-88	Director of the Institute of Oriental Languages of the University of Bonn
1988-96	Founding Director of the German Institute for Japanese Studies, Tokyo
1998-	Representative of the Center for Asian Studies, the University of Bonn

Awards Received

1987	The Japan Foundation Special Prize
1995	Higa Shuncho Prize of the Society for the Research on Okinawan Culture
1995	Yamakata Banto Prize
1996	Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany
1997	Austrian Cross of Honor for Science and Art First Class

Major Publications

The Concept of God in the Religion of the Ryukyu Islands (with Kazuhiko Sumiya; Tokyo: Mirai-Sha, 1977; in Japanese)
Japanese Ethnology Today: From the 1980s to the 1990s (Tokyo: Shinyo-Sha, 1996, in Japanese)
The Dawn of Tokugawa Japan-Seen by Father and Son Siebold, (editor; Tokyo: NHK Publishers, 1998)
Othernesses of Japan: Historical and Cultural Influences on Japanese Studies in Ten Countries (with Harumi Befu; Munich: Indicum, 1992)
Japanese Culture and Society: Models of Interpretation (with Hans-Dieter Ölschleger; Munich: Indicum, 1996)
Ryukyu in world history (Bonn: Bier'sche Verlagsanstalt, 2001)

The Japan Foundation Special Prizes (Additional Prize of 2 Million Yen)

● **Turkish Japanese Foundation**

This foundation serves as a base for the promotion of a friendly and cooperative relationship between Turkey and Japan, in which capacity, it has made an outstanding contribution to the introduction of Japanese culture, though the carrying out of broadly diverse cultural programs, including film screenings, art exhibitions, and lectures. It has also exerted prodigious efforts toward the promotion of Japanese-Language, and great expectations are held for its increasing activities in the future as a symbol of friendship between Turkey and Japan.



Birth History

1993	Founded under the initiative of the then President Suleyman Demirel. Tayyar Sadiklar, then Customs and Government Monopoly Minister, was appointed as Chairman of the board of directors of the foundation.
1996	Construction of the Turkish-Japanese Foundation Culture Center Began.
1998	Completed the construction of the Turkish-Japanese Foundation Culture Center (The Turkish government provided the building site and paid most of the construction expenses, and the rest was covered with the support of the Japanese government and private sector.)
2000	Opening of Japanese-Language courses
2001	Completion of construction of a Japanese garden

Major Activities

The purpose of the Foundation is to promote exchange and friendship between Turkey and Japan. There are 5 existing Japan-Turkey friendship groups that have their offices in the Cultural Center: Turkish-Japanese Women’s Friendship and Culture Association, Turkish-Japanese Friendship Association, JICA Alumni Association, and Turkish-Japanese Exchange Students’ Solidarity Association for Japanese Culture and Studies.

On a site of 10,000 m², the Culture Center that is founded and managed by the Turkish Japanese Foundation, has following facilities; a large hall (450 seats), a seminar hall (80 seats), an exhibition hall, and a tea room. Since it’s opening, it has conducted such varied activities as Wadaiko performances, Japanese dance performances, Turkish-Japanese students’ conferences, lectures on the macro-economy of Japan, Japanese film screenings, photo exhibitions of Japanese architecture, and Japanese-language speech contests. They operate also Japanese-language courses. It has also a library with a large number of books and documents related to Japan that is open to both the general public and people of other Japanese-Language organizations in Turkey.

● **Mikio Kato**

Trustee and Executive Director, The International House of Japan
Kato has been involved in the practical work of cultural exchange among the various foreign nations, centered on America and the countries of Southeast Asia, for many years. The International House of Japan plays an important role as a major Japanese international exchange organ, as well as serving as a base in Japan for American cultural-exchange organizations and universities. As the executive in charge of cultural-exchange programs at I-House, he has made outstanding accomplishments toward intellectual exchange and mutual understanding on a global scale.



Major Personal History

1959 B.A., Department of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University
1959- Joined International House of Japan
1961-64 Graduate studies as a Fulbright exchange student at Brandeis University, USA
1962 On-the-job training at the Japan Society of America (New York)
1964 Returned to his former post at International House of Japan
1979 Trustee and Executive Director of International House of Japan

He has also contributed to international exchange in the capacity of special advisor and executive director of the Aspen Institute Japan; as counselor and director of the English Language Education Council.

Awards Received

1972 Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters, Wittenberg University
1993 Foreign Minister’s Award of Distinguished Service for International Understanding (Japan)
1994 Fellow, Brandeis University

Major Translations

Fanshen by William Hinton (co-translator; Tokyo: Heibonsha Limited, Publishers, 1972)
In Common Cause by John Gardner (co-translator; Tokyo: Simul International, 1977)
The World Destroyed – Atomic Bomb and Grand Alliance by Martin Sherwin (TBS Britannica, 1978)
Japan and Its World – Two Centuries of Change by Marius B. Jansen (Tokyo; Iwanami Shoten, 1982)
Will The 21st Century Be The Age of Individualism? by Ronald P. Dore (Tokyo; Simul International, 1991)
On Leadership by John Gardner (Tokyo; Diamond, 1993)
The Japanese Question by Kenneth B. Pyle (Tokyo; Simul International, 1995)
Japan and its East Asian Neighbors by Marius Jansen (Tokyo; Iwanami Shoten, 1999)

● **Far Eastern National University Institute of Oriental Studies**

This institute boasts a long history as a traditional base for Japanese studies on the Pacific coast of Russia. Thus, it has exerted great influence on the diffusion and dissemination of Japanese-language studies and Japanese culture. It is also actively involved in academic and artistic exchange activities with neighboring countries, including Japan, with an aim toward the development of university education in close cooperation with the Asia-Oceania region.

Major Activities

This institute started as the first Japanese-Language institution in Far East Russia, and has played an important role as a key base of Japanese-Language and Japanese studies over 100 years. It gives priority to educate small number of elites for practical capacity building. Large number of graduates who majored in the Japanese-language work actively in various fields such as Japanese-language instructors and interpreters, as well as Japan specialists in local governments, municipal governments and Russian Foreign Ministry. The Japanese students of the Hakodate branch of the Far Eastern National University are given opportunities to study on its main campus. In such ways it has contributed to the promotion of mutual understand between Russia and Japan.

The University's Japanese-language department maintains friendly link relationships with 9 Japanese universities, including Waseda University, through which it carries out such activities as mutual training, joint research, and internet and video conferences for both students and teachers.

For the establishment of the Vladivostok Japan Center, the University provided a building site on its campus free of charge, and it continues its active cooperation in the promotion of understanding of Japanese culture in Far East Russia.



Brief History

- 1899 Established the forerunner of the Institute of Oriental Studies
- 1920 Established the Far Eastern National University
- 1936-56 Closed temporarily
- 1956 Reopening of the Far Eastern National University
- 1962 Reopened as the Oriental Studies Department of the Far Eastern National University
- 1993 Recognized as a Core Organization for Japanese studies by the Japan Foundation
- 1994 Reorganized as the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Far Eastern National University
- 1996 Supported the establishment of the Vladivostok Japan Center

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

The Japan Foundation has presented The Japan Foundation Prizes for the Promotion of Community-based Cultural Exchange since FY1985 to commend organizations and individuals who have contributed to the promotion of mutual international understanding and friendship through international exchange programs in the region and who are expected to continue their contribution. The following three organizations won the award in FY2003 from among over 120 candidates after deliberation by Noriyo Arita, Sadao Iketani, Katsutoshi Enokida, Eiko Katsumata, Masayuki Sasaki, Takako Tamura and Akihiro Minato in the 19th award presentation.

The Japan Foundation Prizes for the Promotion of Community-based Cultural Exchange (Additional Prize of 1.5 Million Yen)

- **Artist-in-Residence “Mino Paper Art Village” Executive Committee (Gifu Prefecture)**

The characteristics of the Artist-in-Residence Program are the use of “Mino Washi”, which possesses 1,300 years of history as a traditional craft, and promotion of international exchange in which the members of the Executive Committee and the volunteer service groups of citizens act as interpreters, conduct publicity activities, plan and manage workshops for children and support the creative activities of the artists. Artists from abroad are encouraged to use the technique in their creations after they return home, and members of the Mino community are energized by the experience of communicating with artists who are freely creative without being constrained by local tradition.

- **Takefu International Music Festival Board**

The Takefu International Music Festival Board is an organization consisting entirely of local volunteers and has created the current music festival style through high quality program structure including contemporary music pieces. During the festival, performances are held not only at the Main Hall of the Takefu Bunka Center, the primary event venue, but also at schools, temples, shrines, restaurants and a host of other locations that serve to envelope the town in music. The passion of the Takefu International Music Festival Board’s local volunteers to have others share the pleasure of enjoying superlative performances and communicating with musicians and composers from abroad is what maintains the world-class level of this music festival.

- **The International Symposium on the Okhotsk Sea and Sea Ice Executive Committee (Hokkaido)**

At the International Sea Ice Symposium held in Mombetsu, researchers from around the world gather and make presentations on the results of scientific research related to sea ice and the Okhotsk Sea. Over 300 local volunteers and the Executive Committee of the International Symposium on the Okhotsk Sea and Sea Ice have been united in supporting international scientific exchange over the past 18 years. It is also a staging area for grassroots international exchange, and opportunities are created for researchers from abroad to visit local schools and take part in events designed to foster cultural exchange. The residents unite forces in this international scientific exchange with its close ties to local features, and they have been provided with the opportunity to reevaluate local culture while enjoying the stimulation of international exchange.



Takefu International Music Festival



Artist-in-Residence “Mino Paper Art Village”



International Symposium on the Okhotsk Sea and Sea Ice

International Exchange Conferences

International exchange conferences with participants from several countries are extremely effective projects whereby the participants formulate internationally common recognition through direct opinion exchange and international friendship, and comprehensive understanding can be promoted. The Japan Foundation has several grant programs for international conferences, seminars and symposiums conducted in Japan and abroad.

1. Grant Programs for Local Grassroots International Exchange Conferences

This program supports conferences aimed at promoting international mutual understanding and friendship at the local, grassroots level.

<Examples of FY2003>

- “Charter School Forum Vol. 3, Minnesota New Country School (MNCS) and Project Studies” (Specified non-profit organizations, 21st Century Education Research Institute)

The objective of this forum was to study the concept of the “charter school”, which is attracting attention in the United States, and to provide opportunities for practice and experience with students of “project studies” to review the educational environment in Japan and the United States.

- “Dialogs with Youths Around the World: Ring” (Execution Committee for Dialogs with Youths Around the World: Ring)

This project deepened the understanding among youths on various world issues and familiar international issues within Japan through panel discussions and working groups.

- “One World Festival” (One World Festival Execution Committee)
- This festival was conducted with cooperation from NGOs, international institutions, local governments and enterprises involved in international exchange and cooperation activities mostly in the Kansai Region to provide opportunities for citizens to recognize the significance of international exchange and cooperation and have them participate in the activities.

2. Grant Programs for International Conferences between Japan and Europe

<Examples of FY2003>

- “Conference for Cities in Japan and France” (Japan-France Industrial Technology Association)

At this conference, opinion leaders from Japan and France discussed how to sustain historical heritages in cities and how to create a new culture on those foundations.

- “Japan-Rumania World Heritage Conference: Reviving Monastery Culture in Moldova” (Executive Committee for International Conference on Preservation and Restoration of Monastery Culture in Rumania)

This was a symposium between Japan and Rumania with the theme of preservation of medieval architectural ruins in Rumania.

- “Comparison of Economy and Policies in Japan and Italy” (Bocconi Commercial University)

Researchers from Japan and Italy discussed issues common to both countries in the economic policies in Japan and Italy in the 1990s, such as reduction of the deficit, restructuring and the inflexible labor market.



“One World Festival”

Surveys and Researches

The Japan Foundation conducts various surveys and researches that would contribute to understanding the trends of various international exchange activities by governments, special institutions, civilian organizations, etc. and to reviews on international exchange policies and plans and project planning at various industries and social strata. The Japan Foundation also conducts basic surveys on the cultural conditions and latest trends in foreign countries that are necessary in conducting international exchange programs.

1. Survey on Conditions of International Cultural Exchange

(1) Survey on public diplomacy in the UK

The Japan Foundation conducted a survey on the trends in major international exchange institutions in Europe and the USA in FY2001. The efforts to strengthen public diplomacy mostly in the Islamic world have been strengthened in the USA and UK since the Nine-Eleven terrorist attacks. The Foundation dispatched a specialist (Professor Kunihiko Wakamatsu of the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) to the UK in March 2003 to gain an understanding of public diplomacy as a new trend in international cultural exchange, and published his report entitled *Public Diplomacy in the UK*.

2. Surveys on Cultures per Country

(1) Japan 2001 follow-up survey

The Foundation conducted a survey on the achievements and influence of grassroots exchange programs at various locations in the UK that had been developed in the Japan 2001 program with the slogan “participation and exchange” to probe the direction of the Foundation’s projects in the UK.

(2) Survey on Japan-China exchange

The Foundation conducted the “Survey on Japan-China Exchange” as a reference for deciding on future projects in China.

(3) Individual surveys by overseas offices

Overseas offices of the Foundation collected information on items that would be highly needed for conducting cultural exchange projects in the assigned countries to use in daily operation and as a reference for deciding on the direction of operations. They conducted the surveys “Basic Information on the Cultural Conditions in Korea”, “Cultural Facilities in Bangkok”, “Conditions of American Students Studying Japanese-Language in Japan” and “Management System of Cultural Projects in Italy”.

3. Fellowship Survey

As the Japan Foundation started surveys on the fellowship programs in Japan and 12 major countries (USA, UK, Korea, etc.) to grasp the supply conditions in FY2003. This survey was jointly conducted by the Japan Foundation and Hitotsubashi University (Professor Masahiro Yokota of the Foreign Students Center) and publication of the report is scheduled for FY2004.



Public Diplomacy in the UK

Promotion of International Exchange Activities in Japan

With the awareness of globalization rising in Japan, the Japan Foundation established the Cultural Exchange Bureau and promotes projects to further energize international exchange activities and broaden the range in Japan through provision of support in various manners as described below. The Foundation provides feedback on the international exchange programs in Japan for human exchange, art exchange and media exchange through the formation of networks, and supports the activities of organizations through various grant programs.

1. Consultations on International Exchange Activities

The Japan Foundation offers a variety of information to individuals or organizations conducting international exchange activities and introduces the grant programs by the Japan Foundation and other foundation grant programs.

2. Publication of the *Cultural Program Newsletter*

The Japan Foundation publishes the *Cultural Program Newsletter* three times a year with the objective of promoting international exchange programs in Japan. This newsletter carries articles on interviews with those active in international exchange, know-how and overseas reports on international exchange and information on various international exchange activities by the Japan Foundation, foreign embassies, diplomatic establishments and various organizations in Japan.

3. “International Exchange Project Planning Seminar”

The Japan Foundation co-hosted the “Workshop on Bridging Local Culture and International Exchange: Stepping into the global stage” in Iida City, Nagano Prefecture; Toshiga Village, Toyama Prefecture and Takeo City, Saga Prefecture with the Suntory Foundation, where participants from all corners of Japan and the hosting area took initiative in opinion and information exchange on the significance of international exchange in their area.

The Japan Foundation co-hosted “Opening the Future of Cities” workshop and symposium with Yokohama City for discussion on urban revival plans with the focus on creativity, renovation and other dynamism exerted during the process of creation of culture

and arts.

4. Grant Programs for International Exchange Conferences

The Japan Foundation grants subsidies for part of the expense for international conferences, etc. held with the objective of promoting mutual international understanding (see p.85 “International Exchange Conferences” for details).

5. Grant of the Use of the Name for Support

The Japan Foundation grants the use of its name as a supporter to programs that would contribute to the promotion of international culture exchange (performances, exhibitions, film festivals, seminars, lectures, human exchange programs, etc.) and supports the activities.

Eighty-four events used the Foundation’s name in FY2003.



“Stepping into the global stage”

Kyoto Office

The Kyoto Office was established at the same time as the Japan Foundation. It has been making efforts to form a network with the relevant organizations in the Kansai District, conducted orientations for the long-term invitees of the Japan Foundation fellowship who stay in the Kansai District, made appointments with men of culture on short-term invitation, supported the projects of the headquarters and conducted various independent projects for the past 32 years. It also relays applications for open programs by the headquarters, answers various inquiries and provides information to the headquarters.

As international exchange programs in the Kansai District have become increasingly active in recent years and formation of the network among various international exchange activity organizations is advancing rapidly, the Kyoto Office plans to deepen coordination with various outside organizations in the Kansai District. It also offers international exchange information from its library.

<Examples of FY2003>

- **Evening of international exchange “Noh and Kyogen Performance” (November 6, 2003 at the Kyoto Kanze Kaikan Hall)**

This annual event began in 1973 and has taken root as one of the major events in autumn in Kyoto. It has been co-hosted by Kyoto Shimbun since 1988, and The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai has been a co-host since 1997. The Kyoto Office invites foreigners residing in the Kinki Region, those engaged in international exchange programs and the students at The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai to offer an opportunity to experience traditional Japanese performing arts.

Titles in FY2003

Noh: *Kokaji* by Eikin Kongo of the Kongo School

Kyogen: *Bo Shibari* by Sennojo Shigeyama, Ookura School

- **FY2003 Essay Contest “Japan as I see it” (October 5, 2003 at Kyoto University Hall)**

The Kyoto Office invited essays that profoundly examine one field of Japanese culture in English and Japanese and hosted a contest as part of the exchange activities between foreign visitors to Japan and the Japanese people. The number of participants reached as high as 60, and most of them described the life of Japanese people from a fresh perspective.

- **UK film *Dream Girls* screening and seminar (August 1, 2003 at the British Council, Kyoto and the Kyoto Office auditorium)**

The Kyoto Office screened the UK film *Dream Girls* at the branch auditorium, held a seminar at the British Council, Kyoto by Yasuko Ikeuchi on the film from various viewpoints including the gender issue, and held a round-table talk with the audience (53 participants, 32 of whom attended the round-table talk). The theme of this documentary film was the Takarazuka Girls' Operetta Company, directed by a female, and this rare opportunity was received favorably.



Noh and Kyogen performance



UK film *Dream Girls* screening and seminar

**Organizations and Finances
for Fiscal 2003**

Organization

History

- 1972: Jan.: Foreign Minister (then) Fukuda announced the concept of establishing a “The Japan Foundation” with a large fund and strong executive organization in the address on diplomacy at the beginning of the 68th Ordinary Session of the Diet.
- June: The Japan Foundation Law was promulgated and enforced.
- Oct.: The Japan Foundation was established as a Special Public Institution under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 1989: July: The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa (provides training for overseas Japanese-Language teachers, develops teaching materials and exchanges information on Japanese-Language) was established.
- 1990: Jan.: The Japan Foundation ASEAN Culture Center (conducts introduction of the culture of ASEAN countries) was established.
* Reorganized as the Japan Foundation Asia Center in October 1995.
- 1991: April: The Japan Foundation Center for Global Partnership (promotes dialogs and exchange in different social strata in Japan and in the United States with the objective of structuring a cooperative system from a global perspective) was established.
- 1997: May: The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai (conducts Japanese-Language training and study motivation programs to answer the diversified needs in studying Japanese-Language overseas) was established.
- 2002: Dec.: The Independent Administrative Institution Japan Foundation Law was promulgated and enforced.
- 2003: Oct.: The Japan Foundation was reorganized as an Independent Administrative Institution.

◆ Independent Administrative Institution

The independent administrative institution system separates certain businesses and operations from the policy execution divisions in the administrative activities of the ministries and agencies and endows independent institution status to the organizations that become responsible for them with the objective of enhancing the quality of operations, activating them, improving efficiency, allowing self-governing and enhancing transparency.

Specifically, the Minister of Foreign Affairs decides the medium-term targets to be achieved in the management of operations, the Japan Foundation decides the medium-term plan to achieve the targets and executes the operations in accordance with the plan. The achievements are assessed by an evaluation committee that consists of outside specialists at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The targets, plans and results of assessments are publicly announced.

Objectives

The objectives of the Japan Foundation are to deepen understanding of Japan in foreign countries, promote mutual international understanding, contribute to the world in culture and other fields, create good international environment and contribute to the maintenance and development of harmonious foreign relations of Japan (Article 3, The Japan Foundation Independent Administrative Institution Law).

Main Operations

1. Arts and Cultural Exchange

International exchange programs and joint production in the artistic fields of fine arts, performing arts, publishing, etc. and promotion of international cultural exchange in various fields relating to the people and their lives

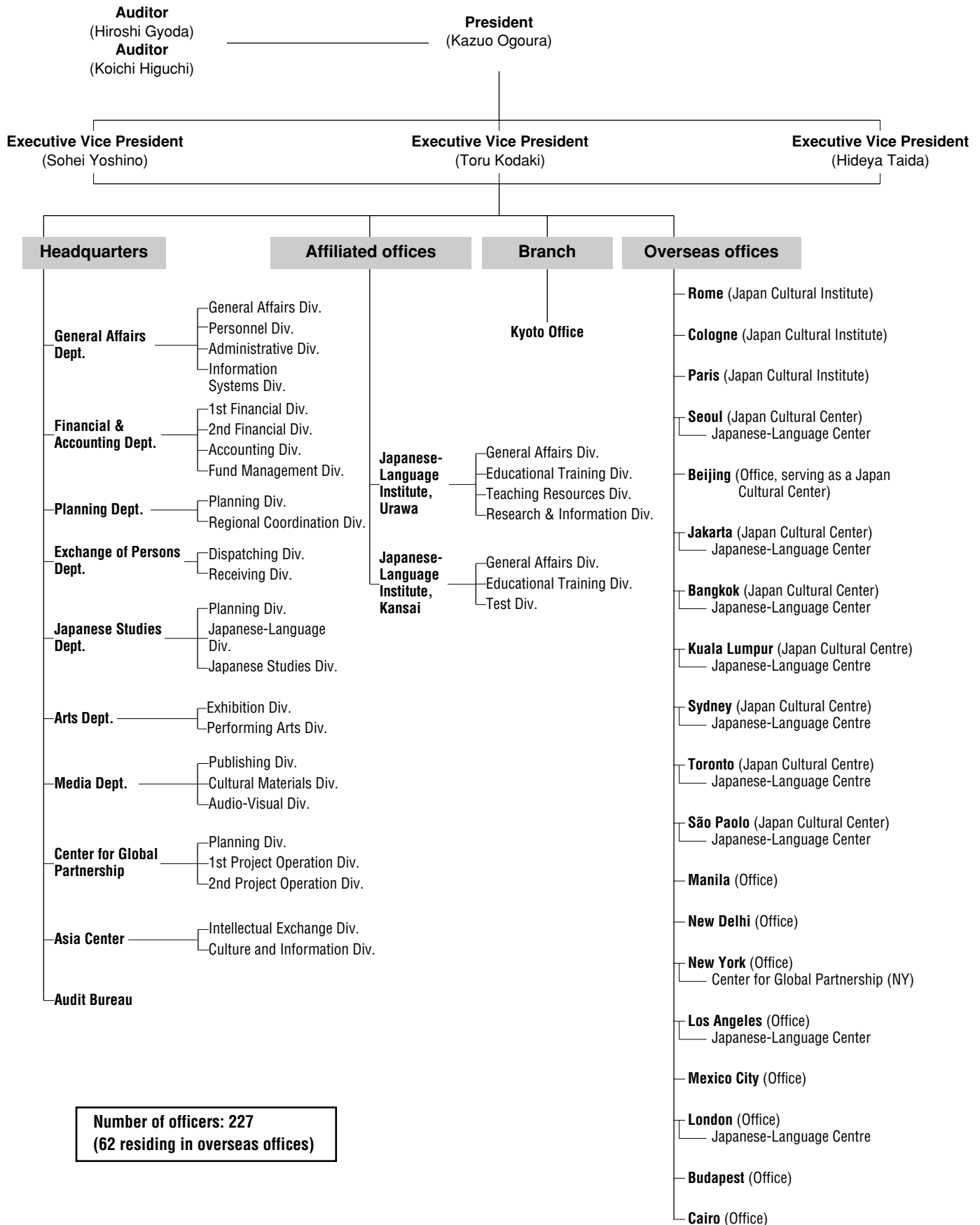
2. Japanese-Language Education Overseas

Promotion of support for optimizing the studying and teaching environment for students and teachers of the Japanese-Language overseas through dispatch of specialists to Japanese-Language institutes overseas and training Japanese-Language teachers overseas

3. Japanese Studies and Intellectual Exchange

Promotion of intellectual exchange programs through granting of fellowships to promote Japanese studies that are the basis of understanding of Japan overseas, support to higher education institutions and deepening of understanding of common issues in the world and regions to jointly resolve them

Organization of the Japan Foundation (As of the End of FY2003)



Advisory Councils, etc. (As of the End of FY2003)

Advisory Council and Committees

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. The Council consists of not more than 20 people of experience and academic standing, well versed in international culture exchange, who are appointed by the President with the approval of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The term expires on September 30, 2003.

Advisory Council Members (in alphabetical order, honorifics omitted)

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)

“65th Advisory Council Meeting”

Date: Thursday, June 26, 2003

Subjects: Reports and deliberations

- Outline of the major programs in FY2003
- Policy proposals, etc. for the Foundation
- Reorganization of the Foundation
- Proposals for drawing the medium-term plans: how the programs should be carried out
- Free discussion

American Advisory Committee for Japanese Studies

In view of the fact that American-Japanese cultural exchange accounts for much of the Foundation's activities, this committee, consisting of 15 American Japanologists, has been established to offer opinions and advice on 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, honorifics omitted)

Mary E. Berry	(Professor, University of California, Berkeley)
Mary C. Brinton	(Professor, Harvard University)
Kent Calder	(Professor, Johns Hopkins University)
James C. Dobbins	(Professor, Oberlin University)
Wayne Farris	(Professor, Tennessee Knoxville College)
Laura Hein	(Professor, Northwestern 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. Pemple	(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, honorifics omitted)

Kyoko Chino (Editorial writer, Sankei Shimbun)
Thomas S. Foley (Former US Ambassador to Japan)
William E. Franklin (President, Franklin International Ltd.)
Barry D. Gagerman (Senior Vice President, Ford Foundation)
Ruby P. Hearn (Senior Vice President Emeritus, 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.)
Akihiko Tanaka (Professor, University of Tokyo)
Ezra F. Vogel (Research Professor, Harvard University)

Advisors

Special Assistants to President (in alphabetical order, honorifics omitted)

Shunsuke Miyao Yukio Okamoto
Yoshihiko Wakumoto

Special Advisors for CGP

Hiroaki Fujii (Former President of the Japan Foundation)
Gaishi Hiraiwa (Chairman emeritus, Keidanren)
David Rockefeller (Former chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank)
George P. Schultz (Former Secretary of State)
Tadao Umesao (Advisor to National Museum of Ethnology)

Finance

Budget for FY2003

The Japan Foundation conducts international cultural exchange programs funded by a national subsidy (subsidy for running costs since becoming an independent administrative institution), revenue from the equity fund from the government and donations from the public. The budget for FY2003 was as listed below.

1st half: April 1 to September 30, 2003

(unit: million yen)

Income		Expenditures	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Government Subsidies	6,582	Exchange of Persons	743
		Japanese Studies	2,407
		Events	477
Operating income	1,115	Media	326
		Surveys and research	71
		Overseas Offices	471
Contributions	606	Operations of Projects of the Japan Foundation Forum	299
		Asia Center programs	424
		Facilities Maintenance	500
Sundry income	35	Center for Global Partnership programs	506
		Middle East exchange programs	43
		General Administration	2,146
Operating reserve return	98	Reserves	47
Total	8,436	Total	8,462

1. There is a difference in the balance because the operating asset is broken down as the fund for acquisition of assets, etc.
2. Totals may not agree due to rounding of fractional amounts under 1 million yen.

2nd half: October 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004

(unit: million yen)

Income		Expenditures	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Government Subsidies	7,663	Operating expense	6,724
		Cultural exchange programs	1,960
Operating profit	953	Japanese-Language programs	1,926
		Japanese studies, intellectual exchange programs	1,524
Contribution	318	Surveys, investigation, information-provision programs	137
		Other	1,177
Sundry income	65	Facility Maintenance	130
		Administration	2,425
Breakdown of operating fund	130	Staff expenses	1,406
		Other	1,019
Carried-over reserve and breakdown income	150		
Total	9,279	Total	9,279

Settlement of Accounts for FY2003

1st half

Balance sheet

(as of September 30, 2003)

(unit: yen)

Assets		Liabilities and equity	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Current assets	930,886,161	Current liabilities	738,819,538
Cash and deposits	607,752,925	Accrued amount payable	612,054,037
Advances	25,356,762	Advances by customers	51,852,616
Accrued income	277,356,733	Deposits payable	74,912,885
Accrued revenue	5,497,854	Fixed liabilities	5,595,833,847
Other current assets	14,921,887	Asset reward subsidies	2,965,676,639
Fixed assets	113,629,230,759	Asset reward donations	2,630,157,208
Tangible assets	13,691,217,325	Allowance under special law	
Buildings	12,281,456,911	Operating profit research	780,920,959
Structures	303,512,351	(Liabilities total)	7,115,574,344
Machinery and equipment	9,134,105	Equity	
Vehicles and transportation	70,917,824	Government investment	106,205,000,000
Tools, equipment, supplies	737,659,795	Surplus	1,239,542,576
Artworks	286,772,339	Surplus capital	913,677,189
Construction in progress	1,764,000	Surplus profit	325,865,387
Intangible fixed assets		Deposits	840,920,116
Telephone subscriptions	3,735,475	Loss in the term	△ 515,054,729
Investments and other assets	99,934,277,959	(Equity total)	107,444,542,576
Operating fund asset	95,303,334,000		
Long-term deposits	2,949,585,794		
Deposit money, guarantee money	1,681,358,165		
Total assets	114,560,116,920	Liabilities and equity total	114,560,116,920

Profit and loss statement

(April 1 to September 1, 2003)

(unit: yen)

Expenses		Profit	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Operating expense	8,167,044,193	Ordinary income	7,697,912,657
Human exchange program expense	647,124,006	Operating income	1,029,489,400
Japanese studies program expense	2,512,684,847	Interest on deposits	49,967
Events and other program expense	524,005,447	Interest on securities	1,027,702,916
Cultural introduction program expense	300,478,606	Income from redemption of securities	1,736,517
Survey and research expense	72,650,162	Income from subsidies, etc.	
Overseas operating expense	458,252,985	Income from national subsidies	6,213,197,966
International Exchange Forum operating expense	260,658,226	Income from donations	115,431,934
Japan-US friendly exchange program expense	563,448,765	Income from donations	22,082,923
Asia exchange program expense	368,376,602	Income from specific donations	93,349,011
Middle East exchange program expense	49,923,821	Refund from operating profit reserve	
Cooperation programs for cultural exchange institutes	4,520,000	Refund from operating profit reserve	85,291,314
General management expense	2,404,920,726	Asset reward refund	192,246,742
General management expense	2,060,059,017	Asset reward subsidy refund	150,053,434
Allowance for employee retirement benefits	3,603,431	Asset reward donation refund	42,193,308
Depreciation	341,258,278	Non-operating profit	62,255,301
Special losses	45,923,193	Interest received	107,785
Loss on sales of fixed assets	15,993,087	Income from using officials' residence	3,671,950
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	29,930,106	Income from copyrights, etc.	2,104,439
		Miscellaneous income	56,371,127
		Loss in this term	515,054,729
Total	8,212,967,386	Total	8,212,967,386

Note 1: The loss in this term, ¥515,054,729 shall be accounted for with the deposit as stipulated in the Japan Foundation Law, Article 29, Item 2.

Note 2: Breakdown of the loss in this term:

(1) Amount for the fixed asset acquired with the operating profit, FY2003	¥22,485,227
(2) Amount of depreciation of operating profits and other fixed assets for FY2003	Δ¥ 172,380,998
(3) Amount of depreciation of operating profit and other fixed assets for FY2003	Δ¥ 23,707,730
(4) Difference from accrued income, FY2003	Δ¥ 41,550,088
(5) Difference from carried-over programs, FY2003	Δ¥ 299,902,344
(6) Amount of accrued interest, FY2003	¥1,204

Important accounting method, etc.

1. Evaluation standard and method for securities

The cost method with the moving average is employed.

2. Depreciation of fixed assets

The standard in the Corporate Income Tax Law and the fixed amount method are employed. The cumulative depreciation is as follows.

Tangible fixed assets: ¥6,203,939,335

3. Conversion standard for foreign currency assets and liabilities

The foreign exchange market rate at acquisition is applied as the conversion standard for foreign currency assets and liabilities, and the amount converted to Japanese yen at the foreign exchange rate at the settlement of accounts for the cash and deposits of ¥19,310,953 was ¥18,741,881, incurring a loss of ¥569,072.

4. Calculation standard for reserve

Operating profit reserve

The operating profit reserve is declared as stipulated in the Japan Foundation Law, Accounting Rules Article 42, Item 4 and Article 42-2 when it is difficult to secure the expected operating profit due to changes in economic conditions, etc. The limit for the money transferred is 2.5% of the capital.

2nd half**Balance sheet**

(March 31, 2004)

(unit: yen)

Assets		Liabilities and equity	
Category	Amount	Category	Amount
Current assets	12,691,088,602	Current liabilities	1,527,708,162
Cash and deposits	8,122,116,444	Operating expense subsidy liabilities	767,671,532
Marketable securities	4,193,325,277	Accrued amount payables	664,532,077
Advances	64,563,719	Accrued expenses	1,911,360
Prepaid expense	17,136,009	Consumption tax payable	322,300
Accrued income	264,833,792	Deposits payable	44,468,361
Other current assets	29,113,361	Lease liabilities	30,312,378
Fixed assets	102,717,820,459	Allowance for employee retirement benefits	18,490,154
Tangible assets	13,678,767,889	Fixed liabilities	146,235,655
Buildings	12,270,576,606	Assets offsetting liabilities	72,269,970
Cumulative depreciation	△ 278,412,130	Asset offsetting operating expense subsidy	65,418,573
Structures	306,967,451	Construction temporary accounting offsetting operating expense subsidy	6,851,397
Cumulative depreciation	△ 13,877,913	Long-term deposited donations	32,970,391
Machinery and equipment	9,134,105	Long-term leasing liabilities	40,995,294
Cumulative depreciation	△ 875,785	(total liabilities)	1,673,943,817
Vehicles and transportation	81,033,430	Equity	110,970,859,465
Cumulative depreciation	△ 12,048,009	Government investment	110,970,859,465
Tools, equipment, supplies	788,464,053	Capital surplus	484,159,208
Cumulative depreciation	△ 124,792,390	Capital surplus	27,992,414
Artworks	429,420,074	Cumulative depreciation outside profit and loss	△ 438,639,018
Land	216,327,000	Difference in disposition of fixed asset outside profit and loss	△ 1,445,975
Construction in progress	6,851,397	Public endowment	896,251,787
Intangible fixed assets	131,293,910	Profit surplus	2,279,946,571
Leaseholds	10,598,000	Carried-over deposit	1,948,488,483
Software	120,128,910	Unappropriated profit in this term	331,458,088
Telephone subscriptions	567,000	(Total profit for the term	331,458,088)
Investments and other assets	88,907,758,660	(Equity total)	113,734,965,244
Invested securities	87,206,413,301		
Deposit money, guarantee money	1,701,345,359		
Total assets	115,408,909,061	Liabilities and equity	115,408,909,061

Profit and loss statement

(October 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004)

(unit: yen)

Operating expense		
Culture and art exchange program expense		1,914,256,374
Japanese-Language education program expense		2,006,215,621
Japanese studies and intellectual exchange program expense		1,189,311,237
Other expenses		1,727,885,055
Survey, research, information-provision program expense		223,738,030
Overseas operating expense		1,304,108,959
Cooperation with cultural cooperating institutes operating expense		200,038,066
General management expense		1,208,561,347
Finance expense		714,638
Miscellaneous		6,543,783
Total operating expense		8,053,488,055
Operating profit		
Income from subsidies for operating expense		6,790,015,406
Income from operating		951,750,644
Interest on deposits		40,251
Interest on securities		951,710,393
Income from donations		222,896,073
Income from donations		28,354,150
Income from specific donations		194,541,923
Asset offsetting refund		
Refund of subsidies for asset offsetting operating expense		5,170,678
Finance profit		
Interest received		50,506
Miscellaneous profit		60,725,988
Total operating profit		8,030,609,295
Net loss for this term		22,878,760
Carried-over deposit breakdown amount		354,336,848
Gross profit for this term		331,458,088

Cash flow statement

(October 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004)

(unit: yen)

I	Cash flow from program activities	
	Outgoings by programs	Δ 5,154,177,931
	Outgoings for personnel expense	Δ 1,213,159,923
	Outgoings for other operations	Δ 1,697,769,091
	Income from subsidies for operating expense	7,663,120,000
	Income from operations	960,063,547
	Income from donations	204,013,848
	Other miscellaneous income	123,346,198
	Subtotal	885,436,648
	Amount of interest received	49,360
	Amount of interest paid	Δ 714,638
	Cash flow from program activities	884,771,370
II	Cash flow from investments	
	Outgoings from acquisition of invested securities	Δ 9,351,647,600
	Outgoings from redemption of invested securities	7,536,200,000
	Outgoings from acquisition of tangible fixed assets, etc.	Δ 212,851,798
	Outgoings from acquisition of deposit money/guarantee money	Δ 32,499,879
	Income from refund of deposit/guarantee money	152,809
	Cash flow from investments	Δ 2,060,646,468
III	Cash flow from financial activities	
	Outgoings from refund of lease liabilities	Δ 16,544,782
	Cash flow from financial activities	Δ 16,544,782
IV	Difference in conversion concerning fund	Δ 993,714
V	Increase of fund	Δ 1,193,413,594
VI	Balance at start of the term	9,315,530,038
VII	Balance of fund at end of the term	8,122,116,444

Documents on disposition of profit

(August 10, 2004)

(unit: yen)

I	Unappropriated profit for the term	
	Total profit for the term	331,458,088
II	Amount of disposition of profit	
	Deposit	331,458,088
		331,458,088

Statement of administrative service execution cost

(October 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004)

(unit: yen)

I	Operating expense		
	Expense in the profit and loss statement		
	Operating expense	6,837,668,287	
	General management expense	1,208,561,347	
	Finance expense	714,638	
	Miscellaneous loss	6,543,783	8,053,488,055
	(Deducted) self-income, etc.		
	Operating income	△ 951,750,644	
	Income from donations	△ 222,896,073	
	Profit from finance	△ 50,506	
	Miscellaneous profit	△ 60,725,988	△ 1,235,423,211
	Total operating expense		6,818,064,844
II	Amount equivalent to depreciation, etc. outside the profit and loss		440,084,993
	Amount equivalent to depreciation outside the profit and loss	438,639,018	
	Amount equivalent to depreciation of fixed assets outside the profit and loss	1,445,975	
III	Estimate of increased allowance for employee retirement benefits outside the reserve		△ 119,903,904
IV	Opportunity cost		
	Opportunity cost from debit-credit transaction by gratis or reduced fee for assets of the State or local public organizations	193,613,177	
	Opportunity cost for investment by the government or local public organizations	794,737,535	988,350,712
V	Administrative service execution cost		8,126,596,645

Important accounting policies

1. Standard for statement of the profit from subsidies for operating expense

The cost progress standard is employed.

2. Accounting method for depreciatio

(1) Tangible fixed assets

The fixed amount method is employed.

The service lives for the major assets are as follows.

Buildings:	2 to 43 years
Structures:	2 to 15 years
Machinery and equipment:	2 to 13 years
Vehicles and transportation:	2 to 6 years
Tools, equipment and supplies:	2 to 20 years

The depreciation of specified depreciable property (Independent Administrative Corporation Accounting Standard No. 86) is expressed as the cumulative amount of depreciation outside the profit and loss after deduction from the surplus capital.

(2) Intangible fixed assets

The fixed amount method is employed. The software used within the Foundation is based on the available period in the Foundation (5 years).

3. Standard for reserve and estimate for allowance for employee retirement benefit

No reserve for payment of the retirement benefit is declared for the retirement lump sum grants because they are funded by subsidies for operating expense.

No reserve for payment of the retirement benefit is declared for payment of pensions supplied by the welfare pension fund because they are funded by the subsidies for the operating expense as contributions to the welfare pension fund and the shortage in the deposit of pension fund.

The estimate for increase of unappropriated retirement benefit in the administrative service execution cost statement states the increase of the retirement benefit reserve concerning the retirement lump sum grants calculated in accordance with the Accounting Standard No. 38.

4. Standard for bonus payable

The estimate based on the provisions on payment of bonus of the Japan Foundation is stated to prepare for payment of bonuses to directors for whom a budget is not appropriated from the subsidies for the operating expense.

5. Evaluation standard and method for marketable securities

The depreciation method is used with the objective of possession until expiry.

6. Conversion standard for foreign currency assets and liabilities to Japanese yen

Credits and debits in foreign currencies are converted to Japanese yen at the foreign exchange spot market rate and the difference is included as a profit or loss.

7. Method of calculating opportunity costs in the administrative service execution cost statement

(1) Method of calculating opportunity costs by gratis fee of the assets of the State or local public organizations

It is calculated with reference to the land usage fee provided in the ordinances by prefectures and the rental fee in the neighboring area.

(2) Interest rate used in the calculation of opportunity cost subsidized by the government

It is calculated at the rate of 1.435% with reference to the interest rate on government bonds at the end of March 2004.

8. Treatment of lease transactions

The finance lease transactions over 3 million yen are treated in compliance with the accounting methods used in standard sales/purchase transactions.

The finance lease transactions under 3 million yen are treated in compliance with the accounting method used in standard lease transactions.

9. Treatment of consumption tax, etc.

Consumption tax, etc. are treated by the method including tax.

Remarks**(Balance sheet)**

Estimate of allowance for retirement benefit to be appropriated with the subsidies for the operating expense

Retirement benefit liabilities and breakdown

	FY2003
(1) Retirement benefit liabilities	4,381,995,592
(2) Pension assets	0
(3) Undeposited retirement benefits payable (1) + (2)	4,381,995,592
(4) Untreated amount of the difference upon changes of accounting standard	0
(5) Difference in unrecognized figure calculations	0
(6) Unrecognized past service cost (reduction of liabilities)	0
(7) Net amount in the balance sheet (3) + (4) + (5) + (6)	4,381,995,592
(8) Advanced pension expense	0
(9) Allowance for retirement benefits (7) – (8)	4,381,995,592

Breakdown of retirement benefits payable

	FY2003
(1) Employment expense	82,037,070
(2) Interest expense	30,072,980
(3) Profit from expected investment	△ 9,999,790
(4) Amount for treating the expense of the difference in calculations	△ 63,739,961
(5) Others (contributions to the welfare pension fund)	△ 59,134,603

Basis of calculating retirement benefits payable, etc.

	FY2003
(1) Discount rate Pension at retirement	2.0%
(2) Method of distributing estimated retirement benefits payable:	Standard for fixed amount during the period
(3) Treatment years of past service liabilities	—
(4) Treatment years of difference in calculations	1
(5) Others (treatment years of the difference upon change of accounting standard, actual investment profit, etc.)	1

(Administrative service execution cost statement)

Estimated increase of allowance for retirement benefits for officials dispatched from the government or local public organizations

¥6,376,700

(Cash flow calculation)

1. Relationship between cash or equivalents and the amount in the balance sheet

Balance of cash/deposit in the balance sheet ¥8,122,116,444

Balance of cash or equivalents at end of the term ¥8,122,116,444

2. Important non-financial transactions

None

(Important debt liability actions)

None

(Important subsequent phenomena)

None

Financial Cooperation from the Private Sector

Ideally, the Japan Foundation should conduct its operations with a broad range of national support since the major objectives are to deepen understanding and maintain permanent friendship between the peoples.

Funding is expected not only from the government but also from the private sector including enterprises, organizations and individuals. The Japan Foundation therefore solicits various support, such as endowments, donations, and material supplies from the private sector.

There are two types of Financial Cooperation, namely endowments and donations. Endowments provide the principal for the projects of the Foundation. The donations come in two forms: general donations to be applied to the cultural exchange projects of the Foundation and specified donations for usage in particular cultural exchange programs conducted overseas by public benefit organizations. The total amount of general donations received since the establishment of the Foundation up until the end of FY2003 was 2,198.36 million yen, and for the specified donations the amount received was 60,496.8 million yen.

1. General Donations

Donations applied to cultural exchange programs conducted by the Japan Foundation (not applied to general management expense, etc.)

There are three types, namely the “general donation system” in which the time and amount of donation is at the discretion of the donors, the “support committee system” in which a fixed amount is to be donated annually and the “membership system” of the “friends’ company” which is aimed at promoting interest in and understanding of the Foundation’s projects. General donations were received from 14 donors in FY2003 and the amount was 23.31 million yen.

(1) General donations

Donations in any amount at any time

Donations are applied to the operations of the Foundation, using either the system in which all amounts are spent within the fiscal year in which the donations are received, or the system in which the donations are invested as a fund and the interest is continuously used for the operations.

In the event of the latter, the Foundation conducts special operations in accordance with the wishes of the donor and the amount of the donation, and the name of the donor (corporate or individual) may be included at the beginning of the project name. Examples are as follows.

“Uchida Scholarship” (donation from Mr. Genko Uchida)

This scholarship provides the opportunity for young musicians in the United States, Europe, etc. to come to Japan by invitation to participate in exchanges with noted music industry people in Japan and engage in joint performances or productions. (Reception Section, Human Exchange Department)

“Takasago Thermotics Industry Fund” (donation from Takasago Netsugaku Kogyo, Co., Ltd.)

This fund provides scholarships to graduate students in Southeast Asian countries for continuous education in the field of Japanese studies.

(Japanese Studies Section, Japanese Studies Department)

“Takashi Kaiko Memorial Asian Authors Lecture Series” (donation from (the late) Ms. Hatsuko Kaiko and (the late) Ms. Michiko Kaiko)

The Foundation invites literary persons from Asia every year and conducts a lecture tour at several cities in Japan to introduce Asian literature seldom presented in Japan and to provide the opportunity for exchange with literary persons in Japan with the objective of promoting exchange between Japanese and Asian literary people.

(Domestic Project Section, Asia Center Project Department)

“Ken Watanabe Fund” (donation from Mr. Yukinobu Watanabe, father of Mr. Ken Watanabe, former official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who was killed in a traffic accident in the United States during a study visit)

This fund continuously donates books for Japanese studies to Japanese studies institutes in China that conduct high-quality researches.

(Library Section, Media Operations Department)

<General donors>

Executive Committee for Venice Biennale, Shiseido Co., Ltd., JR Central Monitor Club members, Japanese Executive Committee for Japan Year and China Year 2002, Organization Committee for Events Commemorating the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Japan-India, Japan-Pakistan, Japan-Sri Lanka and Japan-Bangladesh, Executive Committee for “Humans and Robots” Exhibition and UNESCO Asia Cultural Center

(2) Membership system

A. Support Committee

This is a system in which a certain amount is received every year as an annual membership fee. The members of the “Support Committee” are divided into general members and special members, and the former is requested to pay one unit (¥100,000 for corporate and ¥20,000 for individual) and the latter is requested to pay at least five units a year.

The donations from the Support Committee are applied to cultural exchange projects, and the Foundation offers special privileges, such as distribution of publications, invitations to seminars, etc. hosted or co-hosted by the Foundation and usage of the Japan Foundation Library. The number of members as of the end of FY2003 was 190 (including anonymous members).

B. Friends’ Company

This system promotes understanding of the Foundation’s projects for individuals. The members pay an annual fee (¥4,000 for general and ¥2,000 for students) and receive such services as the “Japan Foundation News” that introduces the programs of the Foundation every month and other periodicals, invitations to seminars, etc. hosted or co-hosted by the Foundation and

admission to the Japan Foundation Library. The number of members as of the end of FY2003 was 172.

2. Specified Donations

Donations with a request for particular application to benefit a specified cultural exchange program conducted by a public benefit organization in Japan and overseas. The subject programs include personnel exchange, Japanese studies or Japanese-education overseas, performances, exhibitions, seminars, international conventions and other similar events, projects related to audio-visual materials for introducing Japanese culture to foreign countries, projects to conduct surveys and researches necessary for international cultural exchange, education with the objective of promoting international mutual understanding and support for institutions for education and cultural activities.

The amount of specified donations in FY2003 was ¥287.89 million for 23 projects.

3. Tax Privileges

The Japan Foundation is specified as a “corporation that significantly contributes to the promotion of public benefit” in the Corporate Tax Enforcement Order, Article 77 and the Income Tax Enforcement Order, Article 217, and donations to the Japan Foundation by corporations or individuals are applicable to the following tax privileges in the tax laws.

(1) For corporations

Deductible expenses may be declared in addition to the standard deductible donation amount.

The limit is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Amount of deductible expense} = \{(\text{amount of capital, etc.} \times \text{number of working months} / 12 \times 2.5 / 1000) + (\text{amount of income} + \text{donations in deductible expense account}) \times 2.5 / 100\} \times 1/2$$

(2) For individuals

The amount of donation minus ¥10,000 is the deductible expense with a limit of 1/4 of the income. Donations from an inheritance are also subject to tax privileges.

Number of donations per region

Region	Total	Asia	Oceania	Americas	Europe	Middle East	Africa
Number of donation cases	23	10	0	9	4	0	0
Amount ¥ (in 1,000)	287,890	90,150	0	188,220	9,520	0	0

Appendix

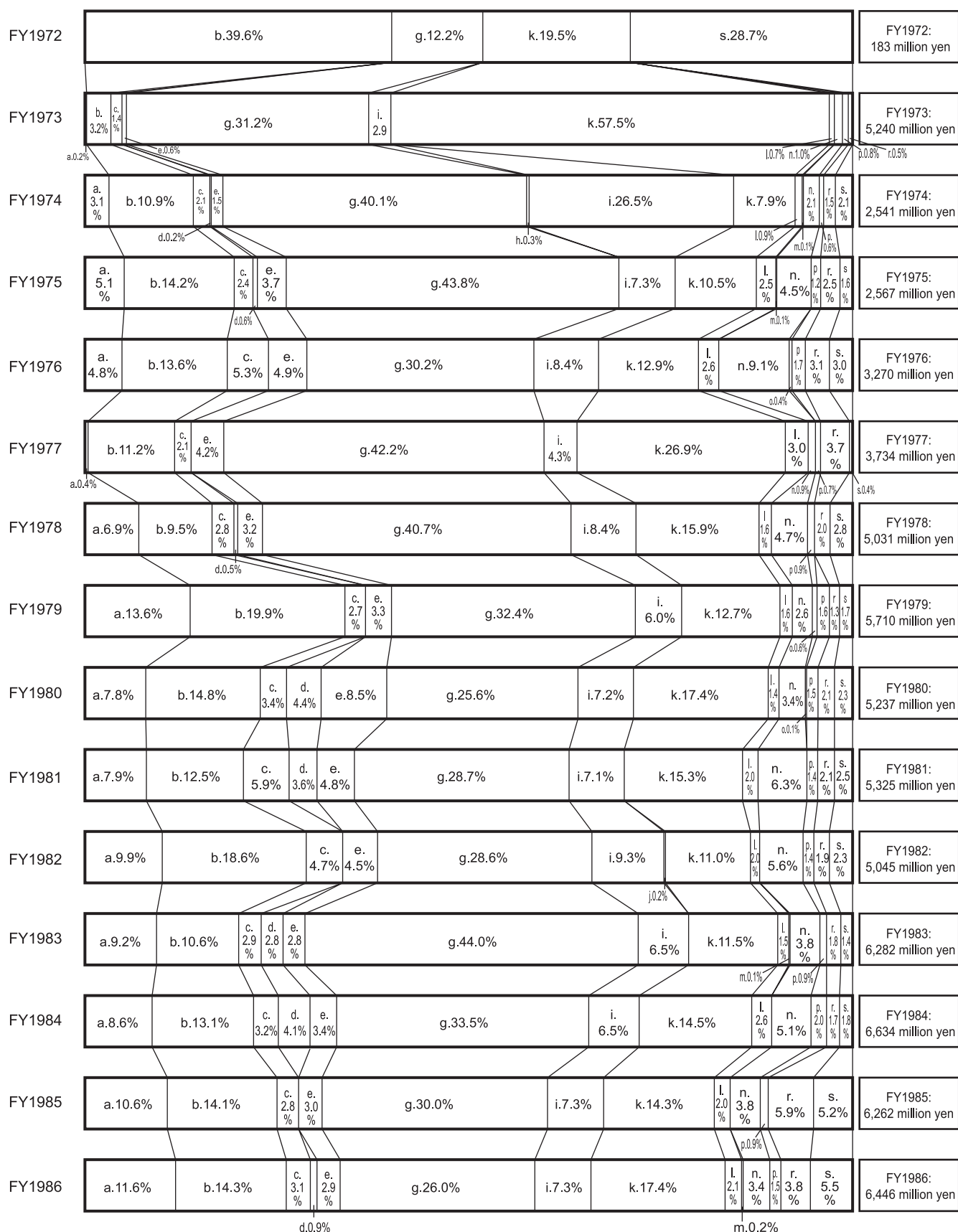
Top 20 Countries to which the Japan Foundation has Achieved Programs (5 Years)

Unit of program expense: million yen

Country	Program cost	Percentage of total program cost (%)	Country	Program cost	Percentage of total program cost (%)
FY1999					
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
FY2000					
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	3.6	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
FY2001					
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
FY2002					
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
FY2003					
1 U.S.A.	1,152	9.8	11 Italy	234	2.0
2 France	678	5.8	12 Germany	232	2.0
3 China*	568	4.8	13 Brazil	222	1.9
4 Indonesia	401	3.4	14 India	175	1.5
5 Thailand	363	3.1	15 The Philippines	156	1.3
6 Korea	357	3.0	16 Canada	123	1.0
7 Australia	320	2.7	17 Egypt	119	1.0
8 Russia	302	2.6	18 Viet Nam	81	0.7
9 Malaysia	300	2.5	19 Hungary	80	0.7
10 U.K.	265	2.3	20 Singapore	77	0.7

*China (including Hong Kong)

Changes in Percentage of Achievement per Area from FY1972 to FY2003



a : East Asia
b : Southeast Asia
c : South Asia
d : Asia regions outside the major category
e : Oceania
f : Oceania regions outside the major category
g : North America
h : North America regions outside the major category
i : Central and South America
j : Central and South America regions outside the major category
k : Western Europe
l : Eastern Europe
m : Europe regions outside the major category
n : Middle East and North Africa
o : Middle East and North Africa regions outside the major category
p : Africa
q : Africa regions outside the major category
r : Japan
s : Worldwide outside the major category

(Note) The figures in this table include remittance for specified donations and may differ from those prior to the "The Japan Foundation Annual Report 1997".

Changes in Percentage of Achievement per Area from FY1972 to FY2003

FY1987	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%	FY1987: 13,291 million yen			
FY1988	a.36.5%		b.7.8%		c.1.8%	e.1.8%	g.16.5%	i.5.6%	k.15.9%	l.1.8%	n.2.2%	p.1.9%	r.2.3%	s.5.7%	FY1988: 11,204 million yen
FY1989	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%	p.1.7%	r.4.6%	s.16.2%	FY1989: 10,374 million yen		
FY1990	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%	FY1990: 13,880 million yen		
FY1991	a.6.1%	b.10.4%	c.1.6%	e.2.9%	g.24.5%	i.2.5%	k.33.2%	l.2.0%	r.3.5%	s.10.8%	FY1991: 19,787 million yen				
FY1992	a.6.8%	b.12.2%	c.1.9%	e.3.2%	g.21.9%	i.3.2%	k.21.5%	l.4.2%	n.2.6%	r.6.8%	s.14.5%	FY1992: 17,646 million yen			
FY1993	a.6.7%	b.13.2%	c.1.8%	e.3.5%	g.21.0%	i.5.1%	k.18.4%	l.5.6%	n.2.2%	r.6.7%	s.14.7%	FY1993: 16,311 million yen			
FY1994	a.8.8%	b.13.7%	c.1.9%	e.3.3%	g.20.0%	i.5.1%	k.10.6%	l.6.6%	n.2.5%	r.4.2%	s.21.6%	FY1994: 14,995 million yen			
FY1995	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%	p.1.7%	r.3.7%	s.16.1%	FY1995: 15,919 million yen		
FY1996	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%	p.1.4%	r.19.4%	s.4.5%	FY1996: 15,470 million yen		
FY1997	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%	p.1.3%	r.19.0%	s.1.9%	FY1997: 16,501 million yen		
FY1998	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%	p.1.8%	r.17.4%	s.4.6%	FY1998: 15,091 million yen		
FY1999	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%	FY1999: 14,237 million yen			
FY2000	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%	p.1.8%	r.15.4%	s.14.0%	FY2000: 15,621 million yen		
FY2001	a.10.0%	b.11.3%	c.2.9%	d.1.8%	e.2.8%	g.11.8%	i.4.9%	k.13.5%	l.6.6%	n.3.2%	r.4.9%	s.25.5%	FY2001: 14,504 million yen		
FY2002	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.2.8%	r.6.1%	s.25.8%	FY2002: 13,157 million yen			
FY2003	a.8.3%	b.13.2%	c.2.4%	d.3.2%	e.3.7%	g.10.8%	i.4.1%	k.13.5%	l.6.8%	n.4.2%	r.4.1%	s.24.5%	FY2003: 11,773 million yen		

n.2 j.0.1% m.0.1% p.0.8%

Changes in Percentage of Achievement per Field from FY1972 to FY2003

FY1972	a.23.7%	b.41.8%	c.16.9%	d.11.9%	f.5.7%	Project expense for FY1972: 183 million yen			
FY1973	a.7.1%	b.86.0%	c.4.0%	d.2.4%	f.0.5%		FY1973: 5,240 million yen		
FY1974	a.18.7%	b.31.2%	c.11.2%	d.5.8%	e.0.1%	f.1.1%	FY1974: 2,541 million yen		
FY1975	a.23.2%	b.49.0%	c.15.4%	d.10.7%	e.0.2%	f.1.5%	FY1975: 2,567 million yen		
FY1976	a.23.7%	b.30.4%	c.15.7%	d.10.1%	e.0.3%	f.1.5%	FY1976: 3,270 million yen		
FY1977	a.23.3%	b.47.0%	c.15.0%	d.9.0%	e.0.3%	f.1.5%	m.4.0%	FY1977: 3,734 million yen	
FY1978	a.19.5%	b.40.6%	c.15.6%	d.5.9%	e.0.2%	f.1.7%	m.8.8%	FY1978: 5,031 million yen	
FY1979	a.18.2%	b.31.8%	c.14.2%	d.7.2%	e.0.1%	f.2.0%	m.10.3%	FY1979: 5,710 million yen	
FY1980	a.19.2%	b.39.5%	c.11.1%	d.8.6%	e.0.3%	f.1.9%	m.11.7%	FY1980: 5,237 million yen	
FY1981	a.21.9%	b.40.9%	c.14.2%	d.9.3%	e.0.3%	f.1.9%	l.2.5%	m.9.1%	FY1981: 5,325 million yen
FY1982	a.24.2%	b.40.4%	c.17.3%	d.10.2%	e.0.4%	f.2.1%	m.5.2%	FY1982: 5,045 million yen	
FY1983	a.19.5%	b.49.8%	c.17.0%	d.8.9%	e.0.2%	f.1.6%	m.2.9%	FY1983: 6,282 million yen	
FY1984	a.18.9%	b.48.0%	c.11.5%	d.10.1%	e.0.3%	f.1.5%	m.9.6%	FY1984: 6,634 million yen	
FY1985	a.21.2%	b.50.8%	c.12.5%	d.9.6%	e.0.3%	f.1.7%	m.3.9%	FY1985: 6,262 million yen	
FY1986	a.21.6%	b.49.0%	c.10.9%	d.11.2%	e.0.3%	f.1.8%	m.5.3%	FY1986: 6,446 million yen	

a : Personnel exchange program expense (dispatch and invitation of persons)
 b : Japanese studies program expense (Japanese-Language education and Japanese studies)
 c : Event program expense (exchange of arts, exchange of performing arts, international exchange conferences)

d : Media program expense (publication exchange, film exchange)
 e : Survey and research program expense
 f : Overseas operation expense (for overseas offices) Japanese studies program expense
 g : Japan-ASEAN Center program expense
 h : Operation of the Japan Foundation Forum expense

i : Center for Global Partnership program expense
 j : Cultural cooperation program expense
 k : Asia exchange program expense
 l : Special expense for cultural exchange, etc.
 m : Facilities Maintenance expense
 n : Middle East exchange program expense

(Note) The figures in this table include remittance for specified donations and may differ from those prior to the "Japan Foundation Annual Report 1997".

Changes in Percentage of Achievement per Field from FY1972 to FY2003

FY1987	a.10.6%	b.25.8%	c.7.4%	d.7.1%	m.47.9%			FY1987: 13,291 million yen			
FY1988	a.12.9%	b.25.9%	c.14.0%	d.6.8%	m.38.6%			FY1988: 11,204 million yen			
FY1989	a.17.3%	b.36.5%	c.19.5%	d.7.2%	g.3.4%	m.13.6%		FY1989: 10,374 million yen			
FY1990	a.21.2%	b.37.5%	c.19.9%	d.7.6%	i.2.8%	m.7.2%		FY1990: 13,880 million yen			
FY1991	a.17.3%	b.28.5%	c.20.8%	d.4.4%	i.10.2%	m.15.3%		FY1991: 19,787 million yen			
FY1992	a.13.3%	b.36.4%	c.9.7%	d.6.1%	i.18.6%	m.11.5%		FY1992: 17,646 million yen			
FY1993	a.16.7%	b.36.7%	c.10.7%	d.6.0%	i.17.8%	m.7.6%		FY1993: 16,311 million yen			
FY1994	a.16.4%	b.34.5%	c.8.8%	d.6.4%	f.2.8%	h.5.6%	i.16.2%	m.5.8%	FY1994: 14,995 million yen		
FY1995	a.15.6%	b.33.0%	c.10.5%	d.6.3%	f.3.7%	h.3.8%	i.14.3%	k.7.5%	FY1995: 15,919 million yen		
FY1996	a.14.7%	b.36.6%	c.9.0%	d.6.7%	f.3.5%	h.3.8%	i.13.4%	k.8.0%	FY1996: 15,470 million yen		
FY1997	a.14.4%	b.36.5%	c.8.5%	d.5.6%	f.5.5%	h.5.7%	i.11.4%	k.7.8%	m.4.1%	FY1997: 16,501 million yen	
FY1998	a.13.8%	b.37.1%	c.7.9%	d.5.9%	f.6.4%	h.3.9%	i.10.5%	k.7.2%	m.4.8%	FY1998: 15,091 million yen	
FY1999	a.15.7%	b.40.2%	c.8.8%	d.6.0%	f.6.8%	h.4.2%	i.9.7%	k.6.7%	FY1999: 14,237 million yen		
FY2000	a.16.2%	b.38.4%	c.11.0%	d.7.9%	f.6.2%	h.3.8%	i.8.6%	k.6.2%	FY2000: 15,621 million yen		
FY2001	a.15.0%	b.41.4%	c.9.7%	d.7.0%	f.6.9%	h.4.1%	i.8.0%	k.6.6%	FY2001: 14,504 million yen		
FY2002	a.12.1%	b.41.7%	c.12.2%	d.6.2%	f.7.6%	h.4.5%	i.7.8%	k.6.6%	FY2002: 13,157 million yen		
FY2003	a.11.7%	b.41.6%	c.9.0%	d.5.9%	e.1.3%	f.10.2%	h.3.7%	i.7.3%	k.6.2%	m.1.7%	FY2003: 11,773 million yen

History of the Past Ten Years

FY1994

- (1) Establishment of the “Japan Foundation Forum”
- (2) Establishment of the Cairo Office
- (3) Converted the Toronto Office into a Japan Foundation
- (4) Establishment of the Kuala Lumpur Language Center
- (5) Cooperation in “’94 Japanese Culture Transmitter” (“Contemporary Japanese Traditional Arts and Crafts Exhibition”, etc.) (Korea)
- (6) Participation in the “Avignon Festival” (first event featuring Japan, with the theme of “Tradition and Present Day”)
- (7) Participation in the “22nd São Paulo Biennale”
- (8) Execution of the “Avant Garde Art of Post-War Japan Exhibition” (France)
- (9) Execution of the “Three Major Traditional Performing Arts in Europe” (*Shunkan* by noh, kabuki and bunraku)
- (10) Execution of the “Micro-fragment Airborne Band Performance in Central Asia”
- (11) Execution of the “Kyoto Convention of Japanese Studies”

FY1995

- (1) Establishment of the Asia Center
- (2) Integration of the Publication Department and the Audio-Visual Department, and establishment of the Media Department
- (3) Establishment of the Manila Office
- (4) Participation in the “46th Venice Biennale” (100th anniversary)
- (5) Participation in various commemorative events (“50th Anniversary of the Independence of Indonesia”, “30th Anniversary of the Independence of Singapore” and “100th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations Between Japan and Brazil”, and large-scale programs to introduce Japanese culture [“Giappone in Italia” and “Harbor Front: Today’s Japan” (Canada)])
- (6) Execution of the “Asian Modernism Exhibition” (Japan)
- (7) Execution of the “One Century of Modern Japanese Paintings Exhibition” (U.S.A.)
- (8) Publication of a revised version of the Japanese studies directory in the US and the “Trend of Japanese Studies in the US in the 1990s”
- (9) First issue of the “Asia Center News”

FY1996

- (1) Establishment of the Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai
- (2) Establishment of the London Language Center
- (3) Establishment of the Comprehensive Investigation Committee for Propagation of Japanese-Language Overseas”
- (4) Cooperation in a large-scale program to introduce Japanese culture: “Sun and Star ’96” (“Arts of the Momoyama Period” exhibition, kabuki performances, etc.) (U.S.A.)
- (5) Cooperation in a large-scale program to introduce Japanese culture: “Japan Year in France” (“Kofukuji Exhibition”, etc.)
- (6) Execution of Ennosuke’s kabuki performance (Thailand and Malaysia)
- (7) Start of offering information on programs by the Japan Foundation on its Internet websites at the Headquarters, the New York Office and the Center for Global Partnership

FY1997

- (1) Establishment of the Japan Cultural Institute in Paris (Abolition of the Paris Office. Execution of “Raku”, “Century of Designs Exhibition”, “The World of Toru Takemitsu” performance, etc. as programs celebrating the establishment)
- (2) Development of the São Paulo Office into the Japan Foundation
- (3) Establishment of the Test Division in the Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai
- (4) Establishment of the membership “Friendship Committee”
- (5) Execution of the performance of “Lear”, a joint production by six Asian countries
- (6) Execution of the “Kudara Kannon Exhibition” (France)
- (7) Execution of “Japanese Performing Arts Around the World” (U.S.A.)
- (8) Execution of the “Treasures of the Imperial Family Exhibition” (U.S.A.)
- (9) Establishment of the Special Advisory Council
- (10) Establishment of the Japanese Office of the Japan-ASEAN Multinational Cultural Mission

FY1998

- (1) Execution of “Survey on Japanese-Language Institutes Overseas: 1998”
- (2) Start of sales of *The Last Shogun* by Ryotaro Shiba (English version) in the US and Japan
- (3) Execution of the “Africa Africa Exhibition” (Japan)
- (4) Execution of the “Jomon Exhibition” (France)
- (5) Execution of “Sankai Juku” in Russia and Eastern Europe
- (6) Execution of the “Contemporary Art of India Exhibition” (Japan)
- (7) Execution of the performance of “Lear” in Southeast Asia and Oceania
- (8) Execution of the Japan-ASEAN cultural dialog forum “Beyond the Crisis: Talk about Asia from Cultures”

FY1999

- (1) Establishment of the Planning Department
- (2) Establishment of the “Yokohama Triennale” Organization Committee
- (3) Cooperation in a large-scale program to introduce Japanese culture: “Japan Year in Germany” (with performances of “Lear” in Germany and Denmark), “Gagaku Demonstration”, “Todaiji Exhibition”, “Japanese Film Festival”, etc.)
- (4) Execution of the EU and Japan Foundation symposium “Europe and Japan: Portraits and Mutual Understanding” (Japan)
- (5) Execution of the Japan-ASEAN cultural dialog forum “We ‘Asians’” (Singapore)
- (6) Execution of the international symposium to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Japanese-Language Institute, “Is Japanese-Language Useful? Probing the Possibilities of Japanese as an International Language” (Japan)
- (7) Publication of “Current Conditions of Japanese-Language Overseas: Survey on Japanese-Language Institutes: 1998”
- (8) Execution of the performance of the Okinawan Art Troupe in the US to commemorate the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit

FY2000

- (1) Establishment of the Japan Foundation, Seoul
- (2) Cooperation in a large-scale cultural exchange event: “Commemorative Program for the 400th Anniversary of Exchange Between Japan and Netherlands” (“Japan-Netherlands Dance Collaboration Project”, etc.)
- (3) Execution of the “Mediterranean Film Festival”
- (4) Execution of the “Touring Performance of the Gagaku Orchestra of the Imperial Household Agency in Europe” (Netherlands, Sweden, Italy and Egypt)
- (5) Execution of international symposiums commemorating the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit “Prospects for the 21st Century”, “Ideal for the Global Community and International Cooperation”, “Toward Comprehensive Dispute Prevention”, “Culture and Globalization” and “Beyond the Century of Confrontation” (Japan)
- (6) Dispatch of the Okinawan Performing Arts Troupe commemorating the Kyushu-Okinawa Summit (“Okinawan Pops” in Russia, France and Italy and “Kumi Odori” in U.K. and Germany)
- (7) Execution of the Sydney Olympics Art Festival “Japanime”
- (8) Execution of the “Hagi-yaki 400 Years Exhibition” and “Yayoi Kusama Exhibition” (France)
- (9) Japan-ASEAN cultural dialog forum, Philippine Conference “Imagined Past, Remembered Future: Wars, Violence and Memories in Asia”

FY2001

- (1) Execution of the Yokohama Triennale 2001
- (2) The 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Center for Global Partnership (commemorative symposiums)
- (3) Execution of a large-scale program to introduce Japanese culture in the U.K.: “Japan 2001”
- (4) Commemorative projects for the 50th anniversary of the San Francisco Peace Treaty
- (5) Execution of a symposium for the Japanese-Language Teachers and Students Association, “Japanese-Language: Beyond the Borders: Toward Forming a Network on a Global Scale”
- (6) “Italy Year 2001” in Japan
- (7) Performance of the Japan-Malaysia joint production of contemporary performing arts *Aida no Shima* in Malaysia
- (8) Performance of the opera *Yuzuru* in Central Asia
- (9) Performance of the Korean musical *Subway No. 1* in Japan

FY2002

- (1) Establishment of the Office for Middle East Programs
- (2) Performance of Japanese and Korean imperial court music exchange (commemorative program for the Year of Japan-ROK National Exchange)
- (3) International seminar for Japanese studies (commemorative event for the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Japan Foundation)
- (4) Commemorative symposium for the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai, “Japanese-Language and Japanese Studies”
- (5) “Arts Marketplace 2002 / Asian Performing Arts 2002” in Tokyo
- (6) “Under Construction” exhibition in Tokyo
- (7) Touring performance of *Female Impersonators in Asian Performing Arts* in Europe
- (8) Featuring article entitled “In the Era of Global Multicultural Coexistence” to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Japan Foundation, in *Kokusai Koryu* No. 97 (published on October 1, 2002)

FY2003

- (1) Participation in the 50th Venice Biennale
- (2) Execution of the exhibition “Humans and Robots: From Dreams to Reality”
- (3) Execution of the J-ASEAN Pops concerts (Yokohama, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Bangkok)
- (4) Execution of the 8th Tokyo Art Marketplace
- (5) Touring Japanese Film Festival to celebrate Japan-ASEAN exchange
- (6) Execution of the international symposium celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Yasujiro Ozu
- (7) Execution of celebratory events for the 150th anniversary of Japan-US exchange
- (8) Execution of courses to promote understanding of the Middle East
- (9) Participation in the “One World Festival”

Contact Addresses (As of the End of October 2004)

[Note] Please see the websites given below for the latest contact addresses.

The Japan Foundation Headquarters

<http://www.jpjf.go.jp/e>

Ark Mori Building, 1-12-21 Akasaka, Minato-ku Tokyo 107-6021, Japan

General Affairs Dept.

- General Affairs Div. Fax : (03)5562-3494
Tel : (03)5562-3511
- Information Systems Office Tel : (03)5562-3515
- Information Disclosure Office Tel : (03)5562-3507
- Personnel Div. Tel : (03)5562-3512
- Overseas Offices Div. Tel : (03)5562-3513

Financial & Accounting Dept.

- Financial Planning Div. Fax : (03)5562-3496
Tel : (03)5562-3517
- Fund Management Office Tel : (03)5562-3519
- Financial Administration Div. Tel : (03)5562-3517
- Accounting Div. Tel : (03)5562-3518

Planning and Evaluation Dept.

- Planning and Evaluation Div. Fax : (03)5562-3503
Tel : (03)5562-3537
- Regional Coordination Div. Tel : (03)5562-3539

Cultural Affairs Dept.

- Cultural Affairs Div. Fax : (03)5562-3505
Tel : (03)5562-3541
(Office for the Japan Foundation Forum and Conference Hall)
- Community Leaders and Youth Exchange Div. Tel : (03)5562-3532

Arts Dept.

- Visual Arts Div. Fax : (03)5562-3500
Tel : (03)5562-3529
- Performing Arts Div. Tel : (03)5562-3530
- Film, TV and Publication Div. Tel : (03)5562-3535
- Office for the Yokohama Triennale Tel : (03)5562-3531

Japanese-Language Dept.

- Planning and Coordination Div. Fax : (03)5562-3498
Tel : (03)5562-3525
- Dispatch and Support Div. Tel : (03)5562-3524
- Test Div. Tel : (03)5562-3533

Japanese Studies and Intellectual Exchange Dept.

- General Coordination and the Americas Div. Fax : (03)5562-3497
Tel : (03)5562-3526
- Asia and Oceania Div. Tel : (03)5562-3522
- Office for Asia Center Programs Tel : (03)5562-3891
- Europe, Middle East and Africa Div. Tel : (03)5562-3521
- Office for Middle East Programs Tel : (03)5562-3894

Center for Global Partnership

- Intellectual Exchange Div. Fax : (03)5562-3504
Tel : (03)5562-3542
- Grassroots Exchange Div. Tel : (03)5562-3543

Information and Resource Center

- Fax : (03)5562-3534
- Tel : (03)5562-3538

Library

- Fax : (03)5562-3499
- Tel : (03)5562-3527

Audit Bureau

- Fax : (03)5562-3496
- Tel : (03)5562-3540

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Urawa

5-6-36 Kita Urawa, Urawa-ku Saitama City, Saitama Pref. 330-0074, Japan

Tel : (048)834-1180 Fax : (048)834-1170

- General Affairs Div. Tel : (048)834-1181
- Teaching Resources Div. Tel : (048)834-1183
- Educational Training Div. Tel : (048)834-1182

The Japan Foundation Japanese-Language Institute, Kansai

3-14 Rinku Port Kita Tajiri-cho, Sennan-gun, Osaka 598-0093, Japan

Tel : (0724)90-2600 Fax : (0724)90-2800

- General Affairs Div. Tel : (0724)90-2601
- Educational Training Div. Tel : (0724)90-2602

Kyoto Office

4th Floor, Urbanex Oike Bldg. East 361-1 Umeya-cho, Oike-sagaru, Kurumaya, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto 604-8186, JAPAN

Tel : (075)211-1312 Fax : (075)255-1273

Overseas Offices

- **Australia** <http://www.jpff.org.au/>
The Japan Foundation, Sydney
Shop 23, Level 1, Chifley Plaza, 2 Chifley Square,
Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia
Cultural Section: Tel : 61-2-8239-0055
Fax: 61-2-9222-2168
Language Section: Tel : 61-2-8239-0077
Fax: 61-2-9222-2169
Library Section: Tel : 61-2-8239-0011
Fax: 61-2-9222-2164

- **Brazil** <http://www.fjisp.org.br/>
The Japan Foundation, São Paulo
Avenida Paulista, 37, 2º andar CEP 01311-902,
São Paulo SP, Brasil
Tel : 55-11-3141-0843
55-11-3141-0110
Fax : 55-11-3266-3562

- **Canada** <http://www.japanfoundationcanada.org/>
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

- **China** <http://www.jpfbj.cn/>
The Japan Foundation, Beijing
No.2 CITIC Bldg., 8F, 19 Jianguomenwai Ave.
100004 Beijing, China
Tel : 86-10-6500-6523/24
Fax : 86-10-6500-6526

- **Egypt**
The Japan Foundation, Cairo
Cairo Center Building, 14F, 2 Abdel Kader Hamza
Street, Garden City, Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt
Tel : 20-2-794-9431
20-2-794-9719
Fax : 20-2-794-9085

- **France** <http://www.mcjp.asso.fr/>
Maison de la culture du Japon à Paris
(The Japan Foundation)
101 bis, quai Branly, 75740 Paris Cedex 15,
France
Tel : 33-1-44-37-95-00
Fax : 33-1-44-37-95-15

- **Germany** <http://www.jki.de/>
Japanisches Kulturinstitut
(The Japan Foundation)
Universitätsstraße 98, 50674 Köln,
Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Germany)
Tel : 49-221-9405580
Fax : 49-221-9405589

- **Hungary** <http://www.jfbp.org.hu/>
The Japan Foundation, Budapest
Central Business Center, 1F, Horvát u.14-24,
Budapest 1027, Hungary
Tel : 36-1-214-0775/6
Fax : 36-1-214-0778

- **India** <http://www.jfindia.org.in/home.htm>
The Japan Foundation, New Delhi
10, Jor Bagh, New Delhi, 110003, India
Tel : 91-11-2465-2962/63
Fax : 91-11-2465-2965

- **Indonesia** <http://www.jpff.or.id>
The Japan Foundation, Jakarta
Summitmas I, 2-3F, Jalan Jenderal Sudirman,
Kav. 61-62
Jakarta Selatan 12190, Indonesia
Tel : 62-21-520-1266
Fax : 62-21-525-5159

- **Italy** <http://www.jffroma.it/>
Istituto Giapponese di Cultura in Roma
(The Japan Foundation)
Via Antonio Gramsci 74, 00197 Roma, Italia (Italy)
Tel : 39-06-322-4754/94
Fax : 39-06-322-2165

- **Korea** <http://www.jpfo.or.kr/>
The Japan Foundation, Seoul
Hungkuk Life Insurance Bldg. 3F, 226
Sinmunno 1-ga, Jongno-gu, Seoul 110-061, Korea
Tel : 82-2-397-2820
Fax : 82-2-397-2830
- **Malaysia** <http://www.jfkl.org.my/>
The Japan Foundation, Kuala Lumpur
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
- **Mexico** <http://www.fjmex.org>
The Japan Foundation, Mexico
Ejército Nacional # 418 2° Piso
Col. Chapultepec Morales, C.P. 11570 México,
D.F., México
Tel : 52-55-5254-8506
Fax : 52-55-5254-8521
- **Thailand** <http://www.jfbkk.or.th/>
The Japan Foundation, Bangkok
Serm Mit Tower, 10F, 159 Sukhumvit 21 (Asoke
Road)
Bangkok 10110, Thailand
Tel : 66-2-260-8560~64
Fax : 66-2-260-8565
- **The Philippines** <http://www.jfmo.org.ph/>
The Japan Foundation, Manila
12th Floor, Pacific Star Bldg., Sen. Gil. J. Puyat
Ave. Ext., cor.
Makati Ave., Makati, Metro Manila,
The Philippines
Tel : 63-2-811-6155~58
Fax : 63-2-811-6153
- **U.K.** <http://www.jpfo.org.uk/>
The Japan Foundation, London
Russell Square House, 10-12 Russell Square,
London WC1B 5EH, U.K.
Tel : 44-20-7436-6695
Fax : 44-20-7323-4888
- **U.S.A.**
- Los Angeles** <http://www.jflalc.org/>
The Japan Foundation, Los Angeles
333 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2250
Los Angeles, CA, 90071, U.S.A.
Tel : 1-213-621-2267
Fax : 1-213-621-2590
- New York** <http://www.jfny.org/jfny/index.html>
The Japan Foundation, New York
152 West 57th Street, 39F, New York, NY 10019,
U.S.A.
Tel : 1-212-489-0299
Fax : 1-212-489-0409
- <http://www.cgp.org/>
Center for Global Partnership (NY)
152 West 57th Street, 39F, New York, NY 10019,
U.S.A.
Tel : 1-212-489-1255
Fax : 1-212-489-1344