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(SUFFIX)

DR. W. GLENN CAMPBELL
TITLE: CHAIRMAN

162266
IT057

ORGANIZATION: JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION
STREET: SUITE 910
1875 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
CITY: WASHINGTON STATE: DC ZIP: 20009
COUNTRY:

SUBJECT: SUBMITS THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION,
COVERING ACITIVITIES DURING FY 1982

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Japan-United States Friendship Commission

1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 910
Washington, DC 20009
Area Code 202-673-5295

Chairman:

Dr. Glenn Campbell
Director, Hoover Institution
Stanford University

Vice Chairman:

Robert S. Ingersoll
Chairman, Japan Society, Inc.
Former U.S. Ambassador to Japan

Executive Director:

Richard A. Ericson, Jr.

Associate Executive Director:

Ivan P. Hall

August 22, 1983

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to submit to you the sixth Annual Report of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, which covers activities during Fiscal Year 1982.

During the year under review, long-term educational and cultural programs intended to strengthen the foundations of understanding, friendship and mutual respect between the American and Japanese peoples received significant support from the Commission's appropriated resources. As envisaged in the Japan-United States Friendship Act, a major portion of the Commission's efforts was devoted to improving the ability of American and Japanese universities to teach their students about the other country, through assistance to library acquisitions, faculty training and research and curriculum development, as well as faculty and student exchanges. Earlier Commission initiatives to train American specialists in areas where needs relating to Japan are urgent, such as economics, law and journalism, were continued, and a new program designed to promote binational academic research into current issues between the two countries was introduced. The Commission's largest single grant was again given to support the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies in Tokyo, where young Americans receive advanced Japanese language training.

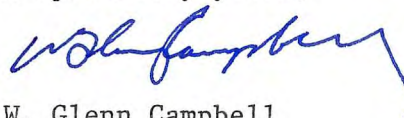
Since its establishment in 1975, the Commission has played a key role making possible artistic and cultural exchanges between Japan and the United States. The enclosed report reflects activity in the year under review which illustrates the degree to which the Commission has been instrumental in introducing American theater and dance to Japan, and in providing opportunities for Americans to learn about Japanese culture through visual and performing arts presentations, traditional and modern.

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The Commission's public education programs, aimed primarily at Americans, included support for counterpart exchanges between state school officials, newsmen, and legislators, and, for Americans, sponsorship of television programming and assistance to a translation service which provides selected articles from the Japanese print media to the American press. The fastest growing of the Commission's programs involves an effort to create a network of organizations, usually Japan-American Societies, in key population centers of the United States which undertake programming on substantive and cultural affairs and other activities related to Japan. Ten such organizations received Commission support during Fiscal Year 1982. The Japanese Government provided a gift of \$2,000,000 for this program in May 1981, and legislation enabling the Commission to invest this money and spend it in the manner contemplated by the donor was passed in August 1982. With these funds now available to augment the Commission's own resources, it is anticipated that this program will be a feature of the Commission's activities for the next several years.

The Commission believes that it makes a substantial contribution to present and future understanding between Japan and the United States. Although its resources are limited, it supports a wide spectrum of educational and cultural exchanges which, if they do not offer solutions to immediate problems, do promise to build a background of mutual respect and knowledge against which future problems may be amicably settled. This is in good part due to the active participation of its eighteen Commissioners, past and present, each of whom represents the Congress, an interested federal department, or a segment of the private sector involved in education, business, the mass media or the arts.

Respectfully yours,



W. Glenn Campbell
Chairman

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THE JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION
ANNUAL REPORT

1982



Chairman:

Dr. Robert E. Ward*
Director, Center for Research in International Studies
Stanford University

Vice-Chairman:

Robert S. Ingersoll*
Chairman, Japan Society, Inc.
Former U.S. Ambassador to Japan

Members:

William J. Bennett
Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities

Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin
The Librarian of Congress

Congressman Silvio O. Conte

Stanley M. Erdreich, Jr.***
Senior Vice President First National Bank of Birmingham

Francis S.M. Hodson
Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts

James F. Hoge
Publisher, Chicago Sun-Times

John H. Holdridge
Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Senator Daniel K. Inouye
Former Senator Jacob K. Javits

Arch L. Madsen*
President, Bonneville International Corporation

Thomas P. Melady
Assistant Secretary of Education for Post-Secondary Education

Senator William V. Roth, Jr.*

Garrett N. Scalera
President, Tokyo Institute of Policy Studies

Dr. Evan H. Turner
Director, Ackland Art Museum, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Charles Z. Wick*
Director, International Communication Agency

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki*

*Members of the Executive Committee

**Financial Advisor

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Associate Executive Director and Japan Representative:
Dr. Ivan P. Hall

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1982 was an active and gratifying year for the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. With a single exception--the replacement of Joseph D. Duffey by William J. Bennett as Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities--the Commission's membership remained constant. On January 1, however, Ambassador Richard A. Ericson, Jr. replaced Mr. Francis B. Tenny as Executive Director. Dr. Ivan P. Hall continues to occupy his post as Associate Executive Director and the Commission's resident representative in Japan. The Commission has been fortunate also in obtaining the assistance of Mr. Geoffrey H. Moore, a Foreign Service Officer on assignment from the Department of State, to assist with our Regional Programs Project.

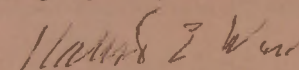
This Project continues to be the Commission's largest single activity, involving expenditures of upwards of \$800,000 in some years. These are in part financed by a 1981 gift of \$2,000,000 from the Japanese Government and in part from Commission funds. The program is making good progress and is presently assisting sixteen Japan-America societies in as many major cities and fourteen different states to obtain local funding that will put them on a self-supporting basis.

1982 was also the year for the Eleventh United States-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON). This was held in Tokyo and co-chaired by Mr. Yoshinori Maeda on the Japanese side and Dr. Robert E. Ward on the American. The U.S. delegation was composed of eight members of the Friendship Commission.

During the year the Commission put into effect its program of support for joint American-Japanese research on problems of current importance to the public or private sectors in both countries. Among the early programs funded were a joint study of competition between the two countries in the field of high technology; a conference at Aspen involving prominent members of the Congress, the Japanese Diet, and major industrialists and devoted to a more general consideration of tensions between the two countries and what could be done about them; and a conference on security problems in Asia and the Pacific.

The Commission has also developed a new program aimed at persuading a selection of the United States' leading graduate schools of business to provide their graduates with more knowledge of the structure and operations of Japanese business. Funds have been set aside for this purpose, seventeen leading business schools have been invited to participate in the first round of competition, and the Commission will shortly announce its results.

These and many other aspects of the Commission's work are described in greater detail in the following report by our Executive Director, Ambassador Ericson.



Robert E. Ward
Chairman

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The Japan-United States Friendship Commission in 1982

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission was established by the Japan-United States Friendship Act (PL 94-118) in 1975. Its mission is to strengthen friendship and understanding between the American and Japanese peoples through cultural and educational exchanges. For this purpose the Congress appropriated an endowment denominated in both dollars and yen, representing a portion of the funds paid by Japan for American-built facilities on Okinawa and for post-war American assistance.

In accordance with the Act, the Commission is pleased to submit to the President, the Congress, and the American and Japanese peoples this report on its sixth year of operations, covering the period from October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982.

Background and Overview

The Commission is a unique instrument of the United States Government, the only government entity whose sole purpose is the improvement of understanding and friendship with a single foreign country. It was established because prescient individuals in academic circles, the federal bureaucracy and the Congress were concerned over the possibilities for misunderstanding inherent in the growing complexity of relations between the United States and Japan. While the ties of friendship between the Japanese and American peoples are strong, recent history clearly shows that Japan's ascent to the status of a major world economic power and the accompanying relative decline of the economic power of the United States, together

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with the differing responses of the two nations to such problems as the maintenance of international security, can lead at the national level to occasional friction and misunderstanding. At the other end of the scale, the peoples of the two countries are fundamentally well-disposed toward each other, but mutual encounters, whether individual or corporate, are often subject to misunderstandings of the kind which, in their aggregate, can aggravate problems at the national level.

The life styles of the two peoples exhibit a large degree of conformity on the surface, but these elements of similarity tend to obscure centuries-old differences in social behavior, thought patterns, value systems, decision-making processes and communication. Such differences are compounded by a language barrier that seems all but insurmountable, in particular for Americans. It is not surprising that frictions should arise.

There is also a great disparity in the amount of attention the two countries devote to each other. By any standard of comparison — time on television and radio, space in newspapers or magazines, students of the other's language and culture, attendance in the other's schools, the number of reporters stationed, tourists visiting or businessmen living in the other's country — Japan's involvement with the United States is, quantitatively at least, far greater than the attention paid Japan by Americans.

The amelioration of this imbalance has been one of the Commission's principal objectives from its beginning. The Commission therefore spends most of its funds on projects designed to increase attention by Americans to Japan and to develop knowledge and understanding by Americans of Japan.

The Commission in FY 1982 devoted a major share of its program resources for Americans to higher education in projects aimed at strengthening vital educational institutions and broadening opportunities for Americans to study and teach about Japan. True specialists in the understanding of the other society are severely limited in both countries, and many more are required to manage the present relationship and to train those who will be needed in the future. The Commission therefore emphasizes efforts to develop American specialists and the means of training them, with particular attention to the fields of law, journalism, economics and business.

In addition, the Commission in 1982 stressed two newer programs, one of academic emphasis and one for public education. First, for participation by scholars in both countries, it offered support to bi-national research projects on current issues between the two nations, in the belief that academic efforts of this nature can identify and analyze the options available to policy makers and clarify the issues for the informed and interested public. Secondly, for the benefit of the American public, the Commission devoted a very large share of its resources to a program initiated

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in 1980 to support regional organizations in key geographic areas of the United States which would assume responsibility within their respective regions for public education on Japan and Japan-related issues.

In Japan, the Commission in FY 1982 concentrated on the field of higher education. Particular emphasis was placed on the development of major research centers at Japanese universities and on the improvement and extension of teaching about the United States, utilizing projects designed to develop Japanese university faculties and to expand faculty research on the United States through fellowships, seminars, and visiting scholar programs.

As in previous years, the Commission sponsored a series of activities involving counterpart exchanges among American and Japanese parliamentarians, journalists and regional education officials, the production and exhibition of television and film programs, the provision of accurate translations of Japanese opinion on current issues, and support for training of American advanced students of the Japanese language.

The cultural aspect of the Commission's charter was not neglected in FY 1982. The Commission sponsored a series of presentations in both countries designed to spread recognition of each other's cultural values and accomplishments. The rising appreciation that each displays for the visual and performing arts of the other is one of the best indications of a reciprocal desire for understanding and a healthy mutual respect and curiosity.

By FY 1982, inflation and past efforts to stimulate the growth of programs brought record demands on available funds, especially the dollar fund. Expenditures in recent years have exceeded interest earnings and eliminated the surplus of dollar funds accumulated in the earlier years. In FY 1982 expenditures from the dollar fund of \$2,224,105 exceeded earnings by \$713,424. While the yen fund, due largely to exchange rate changes, appeared substantially larger in dollar equivalents at the end of FY 1982 than the sum of the original appropriations (\$15,510,631 compared to \$14,000,124), the appropriated dollar endowment had been reduced to \$17,872,577, slightly below the \$18,000,000 originally appropriated. The gift of \$2,000,000 from the Japanese Government in May, 1981, of which \$174,327 had been spent by the end of FY 1982, raised the total of dollar assets to a level above the original endowment, but the Japanese gift is earmarked for the program for regional organizations and will be spent over the next three to four years. It therefore appears that the Commission will not be able to maintain its support of previous programs and develop new ones without sacrifices in some areas and some diminution of its dollar capital.

There were several changes during FY 1982 in Commission personnel. William J. Bennett replaced Joseph D. Duffey as Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities and as an *ex officio* member of the Commission. Dr. Ivan P. Hall, Japan Representative of the Commission, was promoted to Associate Executive Director

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in recognition of his efforts to establish the Commission's programs in Japan. Geoffrey H. Moore, a Foreign Service Officer, reported to the Commission in July for a two year detail, with special responsibilities for the Regional Program in the United States. Francis B. Tenny, Executive Director since the Commission's inception, retired in January and was replaced by Richard A. Ericson, Jr.

Program Activities in 1982 — Some Details

I. Japanese Studies for Americans

In FY 1982, a major portion of the Commission's assets was devoted to improving basic American institutional resources for training and research on Japan and to the development of needed specialists. The Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies in Tokyo, where American graduate students are admitted on a competitive basis for a year of intensive advance language training, was again a major grantee. Traditional support for the libraries of eight universities with strong Japan studies programs was augmented by grants for regional conferences at Chicago, Columbia and Stanford. These conferences, the first of their kind, were widely attended by librarians from other universities and colleges, who met to devise means of improving cooperation and the utilization of resources.

The training of specialists in legal, economic and journalism studies is a salient feature of the Japan studies program. At the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, two aspirants completed their academic work in Japanese language and area studies and embarked on on-the-job training in Japan, and four new trainees entered the program at Columbia. Similarly, through arrangements with the American Bar Foundation for legal studies, and for economic studies with a group of prominent economists organized as the Committee on Japanese Economic Studies, a series of fellowships was awarded to American legal scholars and to graduate students in economics to pursue studies related to Japan. The Commission also paid the second half of a \$100,000 challenge grant to the University of Michigan, where a faculty position in Japanese Business, the first of its kind, has been established at the Graduate School of Business Administration. These programs are intended to develop specialists in fields where needs are particularly pressing and specific opportunities are lacking. The Commission intends to improve them where possible, with particular emphasis on business and economics.

The continued viability of American scholarship on Japan is an important facet of the Commission's mandate. Through grants to such organizations as the Social Science Research Council, the Associated Kyoto Program, and the Association for Asian Studies, the Commission continued

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its support of post-doctoral research projects, academic exchanges, scholarly publications, and an outreach program designed to enrich instruction and opportunities for research on Japan at institutions away from the major Japan study centers.

II. American Studies for Japanese

Commission-assisted activity in the field of American studies for Japanese scholars concentrated on filling needs not met by other American or Japanese funding programs, and was highlighted by fellowships for study at American universities through a series of grants to scholarly organizations: to the American Council of Learned Societies for fellowships to members of Japanese university faculties specializing in American studies; to the International House of Japan for research fellowships for Japanese social scientists in American studies under the Nitobe Fellowships program; to the Library of Congress for a distinguished Japanese scholar in literature to participate in the Library's Council of Scholars program; and to Keio University for an American scholar to lecture on American history and for a fellowship to enable a Keio faculty member to obtain a doctorate from Yale University and to fill the faculty position upon his return. The American Studies Centers at Tokyo and Doshisha Universities received sizeable grants for the acquisition of research materials, employment and training of librarians and the publication of newsletters. Scholarly exchanges were encouraged by a

grant to the American Studies Foundation to underwrite travel abroad by Japanese scholars to attend major academic conferences on American studies. Support was also given to two major American studies seminars, one in Kyoto sponsored jointly by Kyoto and Doshisha Universities for American and Japanese scholars, and one in Sapporo under the auspices of the Hokkaido Association for American Studies for Japanese scholars which was addressed by three noted American scholars.

A cooperative program among Osaka University, Kobe University and the Osaka University of Foreign Languages, combining assistance to American researchers and joint classes and seminars in American studies, was given significant support as a unique program developed outside of the dominant academic centers. The University of the Ryukyus, Saitama University and Sophia University availed themselves of the Commission's offer to finance courses in American studies by visiting scholars from other Japanese universities. In a new program, a group of Japanese scholars preparing to undertake studies at American universities was assembled at Cornell University for a five week course in intensive English language training and cultural orientation. Finally, the Commission's American Studies Book Prize for 1982, chosen by a jury of prominent Japanese scholars and critics, was awarded to Professor Ginsaku Sugiura for his analysis of the works of Herman Melville entitled *Melville: Navigator to Self-Destruction*.

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Japanese:
"The Trojan Women"
Chicago, St. Louis, New York



Americans and Japanese:
"The Bacchae"- New York



Japanese:
PUK Puppet Theater in Hawaii

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Americans:
Robert Wilson's "Deafman Glimpse"
at Toga-Mura



Japanese:
Theater at Toga-Mura



Japanese and Americans:
A Japanese scholar speaks



Japanese and Americans:
"The Bacchae"- New York

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III. The Arts

Always a lively and productive part of the Commission's activities, exchanges in the Arts during 1982 offered variety, depth, and the promise of self-supporting expansion. The only repetitive program, the Exchange Fellowships for Creative Artists which the Commission and the National Endowment for the Arts sponsored jointly with the Cultural Agency of the Japanese Government, was again a highlight. These fellowships, under which five established artists of high creative promise from each country spend from six months to a year studying their art in the school or area of their preference, are much sought after, drawing over a thousand applicants annually in the United States alone. There is already ample evidence that the fifty beneficiaries will reflect their experience in their own enhanced creativity. The sponsors took pride in the fact that one of the Japanese winners of the 1981 competition, the violinist Tomoko Kato, who attended the Juilliard School of Music, finished second in the Tchaikovsky Violin Competition in Moscow during the summer of 1982.

In the performing arts, dance and theater dominated. Japanese presentations centered around the appearance in New York at the Japan Society and the LaMama Theater of the Waseda Shogekijo, one of Japan's leading avant garde companies whose director, Tadashi Suzuki, has taken a leading role in theatrical exchanges with the United States. Performances of *The Trojan Women* and *The Bacchae* featured both

Japanese and American performers, each speaking his own language. The interest aroused by their New York program resulted in additional performances in Chicago and St. Louis. In return, the Commission assisted the companies of Meredith Monk and Robert Wilson to perform at Suzuki's International Theater Festival at Toga-mura and subsequently in Tokyo. The American Dance Festival of Durham, North Carolina, was provided funds to bring four Japanese modern dance companies to teach and perform at the 1982 Japanese Dance Festival in Durham, followed by performances in New York and Massachusetts, and to produce a PBS television program on these activities. The Dance Theatre of Harlem also received a grant to fund television broadcasts of its performances in Japan. A series of smaller grants was given for research, training and smaller-scale performances.

In the visual arts, the Birmingham Festival of the Arts was given a grant to permit the showing of Japanese paintings and prints from collections in other cities, and the Seibu Museum in Tokyo was awarded funds to permit the sculptor George Segal to attend showings of his works in Japan. Most significant from an arts scholarship point of view, a Commission grant to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts enabled twenty Japanese art scholars to attend a week-long symposium on previously unevaluated works of Japanese art, some of which had been in the Museum's possession since the turn of the century.

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IV. Cultural Communication and Public Affairs

The fastest growing activity sponsored by the Commission is the program for regional organizations. Under this concept, developed in 1980, the Commission seeks to broaden and deepen the American public's involvement with and understanding of Japan by supporting organizations in major population centers which undertake to conduct educational programming on Japanese cultural subjects and to involve the public in discussions of the Japanese and American points of view on current issues. The Commission prefers Japan-specific organizations for this purpose, to which it provides funds, usually for a three year period, to assist the recipient to employ professional staff capable of both managing a program and of increasing and expanding revenue and individual and corporate membership. The goal is self-sufficiency by the end of three years at a heightened level of activity. The Commission has, however, also funded general foreign affairs organizations which offer wide regional coverage and are interested in emphasizing programs on Japan.

In May, 1981, the Japanese Government made a generous gift of \$2 million to the Commission to supplement the Commission's funds for this regional program. The gift was given on the understanding it would be spent over four to five years at a rate of \$400-\$500,000 per year. Because of legal technicalities, however, the Commission was unable during FY 1981 and FY

1982 to invest these funds and spend them in the manner envisaged by the donor. Legislation was passed to make this possible in August, 1982, by which time the Commission had already committed over \$550,000 to the program for FY 1982, including \$78,400 from the Japanese gift. Major grants were given to the Japan Society, Inc., of New York to develop an outreach service and resource center designed to provide information and program services to any organization nationwide requiring assistance, and to the Associated Japan America Societies of the United States, Inc., for similar support to its Japan-specific members.

Grants were also given to general world affairs organizations in Chicago, Cincinnati and Atlanta, and to Japan-specific societies in Dallas, Houston, Portland (Oregon), Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Boston. With the Japanese gift funds now available, and with some of the recipient organizations nearing the end of the three year grant period, it is anticipated that the regional programs will continue to receive funding emphasis and that grants will be extended to organizations in parts of the country not yet reached by the program.

Television and film productions received modest-funding in FY 1982. This included support to the Asia Society for a television film on Okinawan arts, for a film segment on the training of Tennessee automobile plant workers at a Nissan factory in Kyushu, and for the continued production of

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magazine-format films on current issues and a documentary crime control and police-community relations by Shinzen Productions of Portland, Oregon.

In its first moves in what it hopes will be a significant program to promote binational academic research into current issues between the two countries, the Commission provided grants for two binational conferences on the results of prior research, one to the Security Conference on Asia and the Pacific concerning security problems facing Japan and the U.S., and the other to a group of scholars at Stanford University for an informal conference on current issues between legislators, scholars and opinion leaders from both countries. Of greater import, it approved a three year grant to support a binational multi-disciplinary comparative study of policies and management techniques in both countries with respect to high technology industries organized by Stanford University's Northeast Asia-United States Forum on International Policy.

In counterpart exchanges, the Commission in FY 1982 again funded the American part of an annual exchange of middle management news executives under the auspices of the American Committee of the International Press Institute and the Japan Newspaper Editors and Publishers Association. It also supported a binational comparative study and seminar sponsored by the Association of Former Members of Congress and the Japan Center for International Exchange on the influence of legislative and

political processes on the formulation and pursuit of policies affecting US-Japan relations in the two national legislatures.

In the translations field, Laura Rasplica Rodd of Tempe, Arizona, won the 1982 Friendship Fund Literary Translation Award for the best literary translation from the Japanese by a previously unpublished American translator, for her translation of the Kokinshu. As in recent years, the Asia Foundation received one of the Commission's larger grants for support of the Translation Service Center in Tokyo, an organization supported also by the Japan Foundation and increasingly by other Japanese organizations and individuals to provide translations of representative Japanese writing on contemporary topics for distribution as a feature service to American newspapers.

Note: In all of the tables that follow, figures are given in dollars or yen in the currency pertinent to the item being reported on or in which the transaction occurred, to reflect the activities and status of the two separate funds administered by the Commission. Dollar equivalents of yen amounts are given for informational purposes only, and, except as noted, the official Treasury rate of Y 258.2=\$1 as of September 30, 1982 is used throughout.

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Grants Awarded in U.S. Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981-September 30, 1982)

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
A. Japanese Studies in American Education		
1. LANGUAGE		
a. The Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies, Tokyo, for advanced language training of American graduate students and for tuition costs for three working American journalists		48,138,266 2,940,000
2. GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS		
a. Economics The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the Committee on Japanese Economic Studies program for specialists on Japan	79,000	
b. Law The American Bar Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, for post-J.D. specialists in Japanese law	34,938	
c. Journalism Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, New York, for training of future American reporters on Japan Time, Inc., for training an American journalist in the Tokyo Bureau of Time Magazine	65,600 5,000	
3. LIBRARIES		
a. To the following universities and consortia of universities, for acquiring Japanese materials, preparing bibliographies and catalogues, planning and coordinating of purchases, and improving services to outside scholars: Eastern Consortium — Columbia University, on behalf also of Yale, Princeton and Harvard Universities Midwest Consortium — The University of Michigan, also on behalf of The University of Chicago		16,000,000 7,540,000
	2,000	

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
Western Consortium — The University of California, Berkeley, also on behalf of Stanford University	8,500	6,000,000
The University of Washington, Seattle		4,000,000
The University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu	6,100	2,621,400
b. To the following universities for regional conferences among institutions having significant Japanese collections:		
Columbia University	9,000	
University of Michigan	7,248	
Hoover Institution (Stanford University)	8,600	
4. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION		
a. Business Education		
The Japan Society, Inc., New York, for improvement of teaching modules on Japanese business practices	23,313	
The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, for a faculty position in Japanese Business in the Graduate School of Business Administration	50,000	
b. Legal Education		
American Bar Foundation, Chicago, Illinois, for a planning conference on teaching Japanese law	9,675	
5. RESEARCH		
a. Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C., for a study of language attrition in former students of intensive Japanese	29,463	
b. The Social Science Research Council, New York, for the second half of a binational study on Japanese Aesthetics and Practice	34,513	
c. The Social Science Research Council, New York, for first half of a binational study of the changing composition of the family in Japan and the United States	16,850	

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
d. The Social Science Research Council, New York, for post-doctoral research in Japan by American scholars	20,000	26,999,500
e. The Society for Study of Japanese, for publication of <i>The Journal of Japanese Studies</i>	16,280	
6. OUTREACH		
a. The Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for regional seminars by four Japanese scholars in Lawrence, Kansas; Norman, Oklahoma; St. Louis, Missouri; and Austin, Texas, sponsored jointly with the Japan Foundation	16,142	
b. The Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for the Northeast Asia Council's program to enhance the quality of research and instruction on Japan outside major research centers	50,000	
7. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION		
a. Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, for second year support for the exchange of faculty under the Associated Kyoto Program for American Students at Doshisha University, Kyoto, sponsored by Amherst, Bucknell, Carleton, Colby, Connecticut, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, Smith, Wesleyan, Whitman, and Williams	25,000	6,035,000
TOTALS FOR JAPANESE STUDIES	\$517,222	120,274,166 ($\$465,818 @$ $\yen 258.2/\$1$)

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
B. American Studies in Japanese Education		
1. RESEARCH CENTER DEVELOPMENT		
a. Doshisha University, Kyoto, for research acquisitions and other activities of the Center for American Studies, Faculty of General Education		9,230,000
b. Tokyo University, Tokyo, for research acquisitions and other activities of the Center for American Studies		13,630,000
2. FACULTY DEVELOPMENT		
a. The International House of Japan, Tokyo, for intensive English language and cultural orientation at Cornell University for Japanese scholars preparing for research in American Studies		8,066,500
b. Keio University, Tokyo, for the fifth year of a program to establish a faculty position in American History, including the training of a future incumbent at Yale and the interim service of an American scholar at Keio		15,439,644
3. FACULTY RESEARCH		
a. The American Council of Learned Societies, New York, for a program of research in the United States by Japanese scholars of American Studies	130,000	
b. The American Studies Foundation, Tokyo, for Japanese scholars of American Studies to attend academic conferences outside Japan		4,024,100
c. The Hokkaido Association for American Studies, for a Seminar in American Studies at Hokkaido University, featuring three American scholars	11,250	10,547,000
d. The International House of Japan, Tokyo, for the Nitobe Fellowships program of research by Japanese social scientists in the field of American Studies		17,850,000

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
e. The Kyoto American Studies Summer Seminar, sponsored by Doshisha and Kyoto Universities, for a two-week seminar for American and Japanese scholars, jointly with the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science		5,000,000
f. The Library of Congress, by interagency agreement, for a Japanese member of the Council of Scholars	20,000	
g. Osaka University, for the third year of a combined program in American and Japanese Studies in teaching, seminars and assistance to visiting American scholars, jointly with Kobe University and the Osaka University of Foreign Languages		9,990,000
h. American Studies Book Prize, including jury honoraria and prize award to 1982 winner: Professor Ginsaku Sugiura for his study of Herman Melville		300,000
4. UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING		
a. The Chu-Shikoku American Studies Association, for dissemination of its report on Teaching American Studies in Japan		354,750
b. The University of the Ryukyus, for expansion of American Studies through visiting lectureships — two grants		602,280 579,440
c. Saitama University, for a full year lecture course and seminar by a visiting scholar		589,800
d. Sophia University, for a full year lecture course and seminar by a visiting scholar		311,400
TOTALS FOR AMERICAN STUDIES	\$161,250	96,514,914 (\$373,799 @ ¥ 258.2/\$1)

日米友好基金

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
C. The Arts		
1. EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIPS FOR CREATIVE ARTISTS		
a. Jointly sponsored program funded by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts, and the Agency for Cultural Affairs (Bunkacho) of the Japanese Government. Administered in Japan for the Commission by the International House of Japan, Inc. The funds devoted to this program include \$75,000 received from the National Endowment for the Arts		
Grant Funds for the artists in FY 1982	10,376	25,000,000
Support Services for Japanese artists by the Asian Cultural Council, New York	31,400	
American Fellowship Winners in FY 1982:		
Lee Breuer, theatrical writer-director, New York		
Margaret Fisher, dancer-choreographer, Albany, California		
Joe Harris, percussion instrumentalist, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania		
Gary Hill, videotape maker, Berrytown, New York		
Owen Land, film and videotape maker, Bronxville, New York		
Alan Chong Lau, poet, Seattle, Washington		
Japanese Fellowship Winners in FY 1982:		
Yuji Jin, dance teacher-choreographer, Kanagawa		
Mikako Kurosawa, dance teacher, Kanagawa		

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
Mayumi Morino, graphic artist and printmaker, Tokyo		
Hajime Ohta, stage designer, Osaka		
Masaatsu Takahashi, stage manager, Tokyo		
2. AMERICAN PERFORMING ARTS PRESENTATIONS IN JAPAN		
a. The Dance Theatre of Harlem, New York, New York, for television broadcast of Japan performances	10,000	
b. La Foret Museum, Tokyo, for participation by Dan Graham, video artist, in the 10th anniversary celebration of the Japan Foundation	4,250	
c. The Waseda Shogekijo, Tokyo, for performances at Toga-mura and in Tokyo by the companies of Meredith Monk and Robert Wilson, and performances and workshops by individual artists		15,684,700
The House Foundation for the Arts, New York, New York, for transportation of theatrical equipment by the Meredith Monk Company	1,600	
3. JAPANESE PERFORMING ARTS PERFORMANCES IN THE UNITED STATES		
a. By Japanese groups from Japan		
(1) The American Dance Festival, Durham, North Carolina, for residences by four Japanese dance companies at the 1982 Japanese Dance Festival	75,000	
(2) The American Dance Festival, for production of a PBS television program on the 1982 Japanese Dance Festival	40,000	
(3) The Consortium for Pacific Arts and Culture, Honolulu, Hawaii, for a tour of Hawaii and Alaska by the PUK Puppet Theater	16,140	

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
(4) The Japan Society, Inc., New York, for presentations by the Waseda Shogekijo	50,000	
(5) The Repertory Theatre of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri, for presentations by the Waseda Shogekijo	2,000	
(6) The Wisdom Bridge Theater, Chicago, Illinois, for presentations by the Waseda Shogekijo	10,000	
4. EXCHANGE PROJECTS		
a. Boston Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Massachusetts, for participation of Japanese scholars in a symposium on previously un-evaluated Japanese art works	50,000	
b. Byrd-Hoffman Foundation, New York, for research by Robert Wilson and associates on Japanese material for future theatrical productions	4,800	
c. The Milwaukee Repertory Theater, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for research into further exchanges with Japanese theater companies	3,640	
d. The National Theatre of the Deaf, Waterford, Connecticut, for training of Japanese deaf actors	3,000	
e. The Repertory Theatre of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri, for research, selection and translation of a Japanese play	13,400	
5. AMERICAN VISUAL ARTS EXHIBITIONS IN JAPAN		
a. The Seibu Museum of Art, Tokyo, for participation of sculptor George Segal in exhibitions of his work in Tokyo and Karuizawa		1,191,500

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
6. JAPANESE VISUAL ARTS EXHIBITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES		
a. The Birmingham Festival of the Arts, Inc., Birmingham, Alabama, for loan of exhibits at the Japanese Festival	24,000	
TOTALS FOR THE ARTS	\$349,606	41,876,200 (\$162,185 @ ¥258.2/\$1)
D. Cultural Communication and Public Affairs		
1. MAJOR REGIONAL PROGRAMS: CHALLENGE GRANTS FOR INSTITUTION BUILDING		
a. The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, for presentation of Japan-related programs in the Upper Midwest region	51,100	
b. The Cincinnati Council on World Affairs, for an integrated program of public education and discussion on Japan in the tri-state region centering on Cincinnati	16,000	
c. The Japan America Society of Dallas, for programs and staff development	12,500	
d. The Japan America Society of Houston, for programs and staff development	12,500	
e. The Japan America Society of Oregon, Portland, for programs and staff development	35,600	
f. The Japan America Society of Southern California, Los Angeles, for programs and staff development	30,000	
g. The Japan America Society of the State of Washington, for programs and staff development	50,000	
h. The Japan Society of Boston, for programs and staff development (two grants)	42,800 25,000	

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
i. The Japan Society of Northern California, San Francisco, for programs and staff development (two grants)	40,000 12,500	
j. The Southern Center for International Studies, Atlanta, for Japan related programs in the Southeastern region	75,000	
k. The Associated Japan America Societies of the United States, Inc., New York, for administrative support and program assistance to member societies nationwide	48,488	
l. The Japan Society, Inc., New York, for development of an outreach service to provide programming assistance to interested organizations nationwide	100,000	
2. PROGRAM PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES FOR AMERICAN PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF JAPAN		
a. Television Production		
(1) The Asia Society, New York, for a feature film on the Okinawa Court Dancers and other performing arts of Okinawa	50,000	
(2) The Kenjin Project, for preliminary research into a series of documentary films based on the report of the Japan-United States Economic Relations Group	5,000	
(3) PTV Productions, Mill Valley, California, for a film segment depicting the training of American workers at a truck factory in Japan	30,000	
(4) Shinzen Production, Portland, Oregon, for a magazine-format series on current US-Japan issues and a documentary film on crime control and police-community relations in Japan	50,000	

日米友好基金

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
b. Film Programs		
(1) The American Federation of the Arts, for a traveling program of experimental Japanese films to cultural institutions	25,110	
c. Scholarly Research on Current Issues		
(1) The Security Conference on Asia and the Pacific, Marina del Rey, California, for research, preparation of papers, and a binational conference on the US-Japan security relationship	10,000	
(2) Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, for the initial stage of a three year binational, multidisciplinary comparative study of policies and management techniques of companies in both countries engaged in high technology industries, organized by the Northeast Asia-United States Forum on International Policy	20,000	
(3) Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, for public meetings and private informal discussions of current issues by parliamentarians and opinion leaders of both countries organized by the Political Economy Study Group	28,404	
d. Professional Counterpart Exchanges and Relationships		
(1) For journalists The International Press Institute, American Committee, for the 1982 exchange of American and Japanese middle management new executives, in cooperation with the Japan Newspaper Editors and Publishers Association	45,000	
(2) For businessmen The US-Japan Trade Study Group, Tokyo, for the dissemination of a study on business opportunities in Japan for American companies		1,250,000

日米友好基金

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
(3) For parliamentarians The Association of Former Members of Congress, Washington, for a binational comparative study and seminar on the influence of the legislative and political processes on the formulation and pursuit of policy effecting US-Japan relations in the national legislatures of the two countries	79,344	
(4) The Department of State, by inter-agency agreement, for interpreters for the Japanese delegation under the 1982 exchange of state and prefectural educational officials	15,156	
e. Translations from the Japanese		
(1) The Asia Foundation, San Francisco, for continuing assistance in the operation of the Translation Service Center in Tokyo in cooperation with the Japan Foundation and other Japanese organizations (two grants)		27,301,250 10,000,000
(2) The University of Hawaii Foundation, for translating and editing Japanese materials used in a conference on the history of Cha-no-yu	2,000	
(3) The Japan Society, Inc., New York, for jury expenses and prize award for the 1981 Friendship Fund Literary Translation Prize 1982 Prize Winner: Laurel Rasplica Rodd, of Tempe, Arizona, for her translation of the Kokinshu	6,535	
(4) Oakland University, Rochester, Michigan, for publication of the Friendship Fund Literary Translation Prize Manuscript of 1979	2,400	

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
f. Institutional Assistance		
(1) The International House of Japan, for assistance to American scholars, artists, and professional visitors to Japan		9,000,000
TOTALS FOR CULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS	\$920,437*	47,551,250 (\$184,164 @ ¥ 258.2/\$1)
----- *Including \$78,400 in donated funds received from Japan and spent for the Regional Program.		
TOTALS: JAPAN STUDIES	\$ 517,222	¥ 120,274,166
AMERICAN STUDIES	161,250	96,514,914
THE ARTS	349,606	41,876,200
CULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS	920,437	47,551,250
	\$1,948,515	¥ 306,216,530 (\$1,185,966 @ Y 258.2/\$1)

日米友好基金

1982 Program Year Combined Dollar and Yen Totals

Japanese Studies	983,040
American Studies	535,049
The Arts	511,791
*Cultural Communication and Public Affairs	1,104,601
Grant Program, Total for 1982	3,134,481
*Administrative Costs for 1982	377,029
Total Commission Program for 1982	3,511,510
Adjustments	
Refunds to Commission for interest earned and unspent balances in grants and other receipts	(55,925)
Funds received from the National Endowment for the Arts and passed through for stipends of American creative artists in Japan under joint program	(75,000)
Total New Friendship Fund Activity in 1982	3,380,585

*Includes Funds Donated by Japanese Government

日米友好基金

Administrative Expenses of the Commission in FY 1982

Dollar Fund		
Personnel		\$178,761
Travel		53,496
General Services Administration, for payroll, accounting and other services		45,300
Printing		19,814
Other Services		2,892
Supplies and Equipment		1,562
Communications		5,015
Office Space		18,285
Total Dollar Fund Administrative Costs		\$325,125
Yen Fund (dollar equivalent in right hand column)		
Personnel	¥ 8,481,878	\$ 32,850
Selection Committee Arrangements and Other Activities	363,405	1,407
Translation and Printing	30,400	118
Communications	978,416	3,789
Travel	849,772	3,291
Office Space	2,697,846	10,449
Total Yen Fund Administrative Costs	¥ 13,401,717	\$ 51,904
Total Administrative Costs		\$377,029

日米友好基金

Financial Report Status of the Trust Fund

Dollar Fund
Fiscal Year 1982
(10-1-81 through 9-30-82)

Income Statement

Income	
Interest on U.S. Treasury Obligations (Earned-Basis) Received from the National Endowment for the Arts for 1982 Program	1,435,681
	75,000
TOTAL INCOME	1,510,681
Expense	
U.S. Appropriated Funds	
Administration	322,927
Grants	1,870,115
Less Refunds on Earlier Year Grants	(54,535)
Net Premiums Paid for Portfolio Changes	5,000
NET TOTAL EXPENSE	2,143,507
Funds Donated by Japanese Government	
Administration	2,198
Grants	78,400
TOTAL DONATED FUNDS	80,598
TOTAL EXPENSE	2,224,105
Gain or (Loss)	(713,424)

Fund Balance

9-30-82

Original Appropriation, 1-1-76	\$18,000,000
Fund Balance, 9-30-81	20,344,869
Income or (Loss) in Excess of Expense	(713,424)
Adjustment	(239,542)
Fund Balance 9-30-82*	19,391,903

*Includes \$1,774,147 remaining in cash from and the par value of Treasury Obligations purchased with the Japanese Government gift funds.

日米友好基金

Yen Fund

Fiscal Year 1982
(10-1-81 through 9-30-82)

Income Statement

	Yen	Dollar Equivalent
Income		
Interest on Japanese Government Bonds and Bank Deposits	382,615,123	1,481,856
Expense		
Administration	13,401,717	51,904
Grants	306,216,530	1,185,966
Total Expense	319,618,247	1,237,870
Adjustment: Prior Year Recoveries	(358,812)	(1,390)
Net Expense	319,259,435	1,236,480
Gain or (loss)	63,355,688	245,374
Original Appropriation		
Received 11-1-76	3,615,429,455	12,529,771 (288.5-1)
Balance Received 10-22-79	325,683,316	1,470,353 (221.5-1)
Fund Balance, 9-30-81	3,913,542,752	17,408,998 (224.8-1)
Income or (loss) in excess of expense	63,355,688	245,374
Adjustment	27,946,552	108,236
Fund Balance, 9-30-82	4,004,844,992	15,510,631

日米友好基金

Investment Portfolio Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund

October 1, 1982

Dollar Fund

Treasury Obligations

Par Value	Type of Obligation	Coupon Rate	Maturity
4,867,000	Bond	9.125%	May 15, 2009
4,076,000	Bond	9 %	Feb 15, 1994
700,000	Note	9.25 %	May 15, 1989
2,939,000	Note	8.25 %	May 15, 1988
1,967,000	Note	8.25 %	May 15, 1988
600,000	Note	14.37 %	June 30, 1984
810,000	Note	15.125%	Feb 29, 1984
615,000	Note	14.62 %	June 30, 1983
*1,045,000	Note	16.25 %	Aug 31, 1983
		Effective Rate	
* 500,000	Bill	9.71 %	Mar 10, 1983
640,000	Bill	12.95 %	Dec 30, 1982
18,759,000	Invested		
632,903	**Available Cash on Hand		
19,391,903	Fund Total		

*Japanese Gift Fund

**Includes \$254,821 of the Japanese gift.

日米友好基金

Investment Portfolio Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund

October 1, 1982

Yen Fund

Name of Issue	Face Value	Interest Rate	Maturity
Japanese Government Bond No. 1	¥ 750,000,000	8 %	Nov 20, 1984
Japanese Government Bond No. 2	¥ 400,000,000	7.4 %	May 20, 1987
Japanese Government Bond No. 2	¥ 160,000,000	7.75%	May 21, 1984
Japanese Government Bond No. 3	¥ 150,000,000	7.2 %	Aug 20, 1987
Japanese Government Bond No. 3	¥ 61,500,000	7.75%	Aug 20, 1984
Japanese Government Bond No. 4	¥ 450,000,000	6.9 %	Aug 20, 1987
Japanese Government Bond No. 5	¥ 960,000,000	8 %	Nov 20, 1985
Japanese Government Bond No. 7	¥ 100,000,000	8 %	Feb 20, 1986
Japanese Government Bond No. 8	¥ 860,000,000	8 %	May 20, 1986
Bank Certificates	¥ 50,000,000	5.5 %	
Call Account	¥ 63,344,992	2 %	2 day call
Fund Total	¥ 4,004,844,992		

