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THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

IT057

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: AUGUST 23, 1984

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE W. GLENN CAMPBELL

SUBJECT SUBMITS THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT COVERING
THE COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES IN FISCAL YEAR
1983

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY (STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD

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235401

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

Executive Director:

Richard A. Ericson, Jr.

Associate Executive Director:

Ivan P. Hall

Vice Chairman:

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

August 21, 1984

The President
The White House

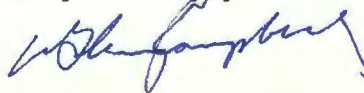
Dear Mr. President:

In compliance with Section 5(b) of the Japan-United States Friendship Act (Public Law 94-118), I have the honor to submit to you the Seventh Annual Report of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, covering the Commission's activities in Fiscal Year 1983.

The record number of grants reflects a strong mutual desire for educational and cultural exchanges to improve understanding between the American and Japanese peoples. Many of the 114 grants went to support well-established long-term projects to enhance the capacity of leading institutions in each country to teach about the other. The Commission takes particular pride, however, in its programs to develop Japan specialists in law, economics, and journalism, and in such recent initiatives as a competition among American graduate schools of business to introduce Japan-related material into their curricula, an arrangement to send an American repertory theater company to Japan every other year, and a program to encourage Japanese universities to offer new courses in American Studies. An earlier Commission initiative, the development of organizations in key American cities to conduct programming on Japan, was in full operation during the year, funded primarily by the 1981 gift of \$2,000,000 from the Japanese Government.

The Commission uses its limited resources to support a wide spectrum of educational and cultural activities, and these in turn underpin a bilateral relationship of enormous importance. The volume of requests for assistance from the Commission shows no sign of diminishing, which suggests that the need to create opportunities for the peoples of Japan and the United States to study and understand each other remains as compelling as when the Commission was established.

Respectfully yours,



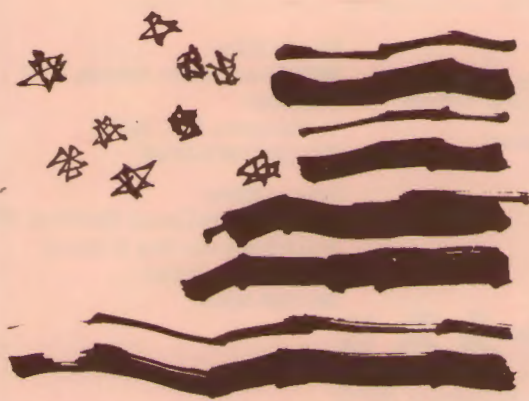
W. Glenn Campbell
Chairman

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THE JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION
ANNUAL REPORT 1983



THE JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION 1983

Chairman:

W. Glenn Campbell*
Director, Hoover Institution
Stanford University

Vice-Chairman:

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

Members:

William J. Bennett
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Congressman Silvio O. Conte

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Assistant Secretary of Education for Post-Secondary Education

Stanley M. Erdreich, Jr.* **
Senior Vice President, AMSouth Bank, N.A., Birmingham

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

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Evan H. Turner
Director, Cleveland Museum of Art

Charles Z. Wick
Director, United States Information Agency

Paul D. Wolfowitz
Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki

*Members of the Executive Committee

**Financial Advisor

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Associate Executive Director and Japan Representative:
Ivan P. Hall

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Japan-United States Friendship Commission

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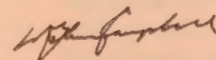
Associate Executive Director:

Ivan P. Hall

I am pleased to introduce the Commission's Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1983, the first of my Chairmanship. My interest in Japan spans more than two decades, and I welcome the opportunity to help promote friendship between the United States and Japan through participation in this organization. The activities described in this report, however, resulted from decisions made under the Chairmanship of my able predecessor, Dr. Robert E. Ward, whose dedication and innovative ideas have earned him the enduring gratitude of all who support the Commission's goals.

The year under review was eventful, in terms of both overall relations between the two nations and the Commission's programs. During his visit to Japan last fall, President Reagan said that Japan and the United States have "the most important bilateral relationship in the world bar none." This brief statement sums up all the reasons why the Commission's work is important, and also why the Commission issued a record total of 114 grants and \$3,837,715 during FY 1983 to promote the objectives of the Friendship Act. These outlays reflect strong continuing interest in the Commission's long-term programs for higher education in both countries, and a lively desire by both peoples to understand each other better through cultural exchanges. In the United States, the effort, aided by a generous gift from the Japanese Government, to develop a network of organizations in major population centers to conduct regional programming on Japan-related subjects continued to expand and is materially helping to correct the imbalance in the amount of attention paid by each country to the other. The Commission also anticipates positive results from three initiatives launched during the year. These included a competition among graduate schools of business for matching grants to promote the introduction of Japan-related material into their MBA curricula, an arrangement to select a leading American repertory theater company for a visit to Japan every other year, and a program to underwrite research in the United States by Japanese scholars in exchange for the introduction by their universities of a new course in American studies based on that research.

The Commission's activities are intended not to solve immediate problems, but to broaden and strengthen the foundations of our relationship with Japan. This is a long and slow process. But if the Commission's programs succeed, they will have contributed to the mutual respect and understanding against which current frictions may be considered, and contained if they cannot be resolved.



W. Glenn Campbell
Chairman

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The Japan-United States Friendship Commission in 1983

In compliance with the provisions of PL 94-118, as amended, the Japan-United States Friendship Commission is pleased to submit to the President and to the Congress this report on its seventh year of operations, covering the period from October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983, which corresponds to the Federal Fiscal Year 1983.

Background and Overview

The Commission is unique among federal agencies; it is the only government entity whose sole purpose is the improvement of understanding and friendship between the United States and a single foreign country. In passing the Japan-United States Friendship Act (PL 94-118) in 1975, the Congress recognized the great importance of the relationship between Japan and the United States, and in particular the need to strengthen its foundation through educational and cultural exchange programs at the people-to-people level. It recognized that over a period of time such efforts could help to develop the leaders, the friendly associations, and the knowledge which would in turn improve the likelihood that such problems as might arise on the national level could be resolved on a basis of mutual understanding and in an atmosphere of mutual respect.

For this purpose, the Congress appropriated in the Friendship Act the Japan-United States Trust Fund, an endowment denominated in both yen and dollars with a combined value of approximately \$36 million at the exchange rates then in effect. These two funds represented a portion of the money paid by Japan to compensate the

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United States for post-World War II assistance and for certain public facilities on Okinawa. The Commission was authorized to invest the Fund in government obligations, and to expend the interest earnings, subject to annual appropriation thereof, and up to five per cent annually of the original principal of the Fund to carry out the purposes of the Act.

It does not require special insight to comprehend that the mission given to the Commission remains valid. The relationship between Japan and the United States has no counterpart. In sheer size, in its variety and complexity, and in its mixture of cooperation with competition, friendship with rivalry, it stands alone. President Reagan's recent remark in Tokyo, that the ties between Japan and the United States constitute "the most important bilateral relationship in the world bar none" is not a rhetorical expression of transpacific friendship. It accurately acknowledges the existence of a massive and mutually advantageous economic and political association that merits such a description from Americans despite our historical ties with European nations and our long and sentimental ties with China.

This association rests, however, on a narrow and fragile base of cultural appreciation, psychological familiarity and intellectual support. The United States and Japan have much in common in terms of broad national objectives. But below the surface, there are centuries-old differences in thought patterns, value systems, social behavior, decision-making processes and

means of communication. When problems arise, these differences lead to responses which, at the individual, corporate or national level, have often given rise to mutual misunderstanding and friction.

These problems are compounded by a language barrier that seems all but insurmountable, especially for Americans, and by a severe imbalance in the amount of attention that the two countries devote to each other. American understanding of Japan suffers from simple quantitative ignorance and inattention. Serious students of Japan or individuals interested in making a career out of some facet of the U.S.-Japan relationship are proportionately few, and the American public view of Japan is not shaped by sustained and well informed analysis and discussion. Much of the public discussion and debate which does occur arises during some period of crisis or dispute within a narrow political or economic focus. Americans are therefore often presented with a hyperbolized picture of Japan as an economic predator, when it is not being trivialized as an escapist paradise or largely ignored by opinion leaders and the media.

Japan's problems in understanding America are of a different order. The Japanese public absorbs far more material on the United States than Americans do on Japan; the problems lie in the uneven quality of interpretation, the type of material chosen for presentation, the rigidities of Japan's highly centralized educational and information systems, and the closed character of much of Japan's intellectual and cultural

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life. The excessive coverage of things American in the Japanese media is not balanced by extended or serious treatment of the United States in university curricula, and American cultural achievements, other than those of the pop variety, have had to contend with artistic factionalism and lingering Eurocentrism to gain recognition in Japan.

The Commission attempts, in accordance with its mandate, to address these discrepancies. It funds projects that promise, over the long term, to improve mutual understanding between the Japanese and American people by enhancing the quality and extent of educational opportunities in both countries, by expanding artistic and cultural exchanges, and especially where the United States is concerned, by multiplying the number and value of cultural and educational programs on Japan available to the public through the media and public affairs institutions. The Commission is under no illusions that its efforts will succeed to the extent of eliminating all sources of misunderstanding or occasions for friction. It does believe that, as a principal source of American funds for educational and cultural exchanges between the United States and Japan, its programs have had, and will continue to have, a significant effect in expanding the network of associations, the range of experience and the depth of knowledge that provide a basis for mutual respect, understanding and friendship.

Areas for Program Activity

The four areas for program activity originally defined by the Commission in 1977 remain basically the same, although the program content has been enlarged and refined as the Commission has gathered experience. This process has been shaped by a legislative charter which leans toward scholarly and artistic exchanges and a strong feeling among successive members that the Commission should do all it can to remedy specific weaknesses in American education on Japan, and to train specialists in those areas. The Commission has also responded to the need to provide opportunities for broader public education on Japan to offset in some degree the imbalance in attention which the two countries pay to each other. The Commission accordingly continues to sponsor:

- Educational programs about Japan for Americans, concentrating on the higher levels in the interest of improving the broad capacity of major institutions to teach effectively about Japan but lately including greater efforts to train specialists on Japan in economics, business, law and journalism.
- Educational programs about the United States for Japanese, concentrating on curriculum enrichment through provision of research facilities and teaching materials, post-doctoral research opportunities for university faculty members, and more recently the training of faculty to teach new courses about the United States in leading Japanese universities.

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- Arts and Cultural Exchanges, in which the Commission has become a significant factor in developing an appreciation in each country of the cultural values and artistic accomplishments of the other through assistance to a wide variety of cultural and artistic exchanges and scholarly activities.
- Research and Programs for Public Education, through traditional counterpart exchanges of legislators, school administrators, and journalists, television productions and exchanges, and a translation service which provides American media with examples of Japanese thinking on issues, but concentrating most recently on a program of support for regional organizations throughout the United States which conduct programming on Japan and on binational collaborative academic research projects to help illuminate the causes and alternative solutions to current or impending policy issues.

The accompanying List of Grants Awarded in FY 1983 provides a detailed review of all activities for which Commission funding was provided during the fiscal year under review. The ranking in terms of total expenditures for each major program area remain the same as in recent years, although the totals reflect a shift in this particular year away from Japanese Studies and toward American Studies, The Arts, and Research and Programs for Public Education. The latter category, however, contains the Regional Program, the largest single program activity now funded by the

Commission, for which the Japanese Government donated its gift of \$2,000,000 in 1981. As these gift funds are exhausted, it is anticipated that expenditures in this area will decline and, with the advent of new programs approved for initial funding in FY 1984, the balance will shift back toward the category for Japanese Studies.

Demands on the Fund in FY 1983

In FY 1983, the Commission awarded more grants — a total of 114 — than in any previous year, reflecting the general recognition in both the United States and Japan of the Commission's role in educational and cultural exchanges and the growth of interest, particularly in the United States, in such programs. Program outlays were also at a record level, totalling \$2,225,073 and ¥306,146,870 (equivalent to \$1,240,465 at the rate of exchange in effect at the end of the year). These increased outlays in turn reflect the improved quality of proposals received by the Commission, as well as efforts by the Commission to encourage activity in several new program areas.

On a less encouraging note, this higher level of funding also reflects the effects of inflation on the value of the Commission's funds. Expenditures from the dollar appropriated fund exceeded investment and other income by \$246,170 for the year and the excess would have been higher if the Commission had not been able to expend some \$670,000 of the 1981 Japanese Government gift to support the regional program. At its April 1983 meeting, the Commission considered the fact that current in-

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terest earnings on the dollar appropriated fund would probably cover only a core group of mandated and essential activities and the Commission's administrative costs, affording little flexibility for discretionary funding of new and innovative programs. It therefore decided, in principle over the next several years to expend the interest earnings of the appropriated dollar fund plus up to one half of the authorized five per cent of the original appropriated principal of that fund if programs of the desired quality warranted such outlays. This will, of course, erode the earnings base of the appropriated dollar fund, and will eventually require further expenditures of principal if the level of programming is to be maintained. The immediate alternative, however, would have been the curtailment, elimination, or denial of essential programs at a time of acute need. This is at best a temporary solution. It will permit the Commission to operate at approximately current levels for several more years. But the problem of diminishing assets in the face of inflationary pressure and increasing interest in and demand for program funds will have to be faced again. It will become most acute after FY 1986, the year in which the Japanese gift will be exhausted.

Although expenditures from the appropriated yen fund were roughly equal to interest earnings in FY 1983, the same problem could arise with that fund as well. To relieve pressure on the dollar fund, the Commission is making efforts to transfer as many obligations to the yen fund as possible, largely through dual grants in in-

stances where both currencies will be expended for a given project. There are indications, however, that demands on the yen fund are likely to increase as the Commission's role becomes better known in both countries and recognition of both the needs and opportunities rises.

At the close of FY 1983, the value of the dollar appropriated fund was \$17,144,747, or \$855,253 less than the \$18,000,000 originally appropriated. Of the Japanese gift, \$1,329,147 remained unexpended, bringing the total value of the unobligated dollar assets of the Fund to \$18,473,894. The yen appropriated fund stood at ¥3,999,632,613, only slightly less than the ¥4,004,844,922 originally appropriated. Using the official rate of exchange of ¥246.8 = \$1 in effect on September 30, 1983, the yen fund was equivalent to \$16,205,967, thus bringing the combined value of the dollar and yen appropriated funds to \$33,350,714 at the end of FY 1983.

Personnel Developments

In July of 1983, Dr. W. Glenn Campbell, Director of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University, succeeded Dr. Robert E. Ward, Director of the Stanford University Center for International Studies, as Chairman of the Commission. As a consequence of their appointments to office within the Federal Government during the year, Edward M. Elmendorf, Assistant Secretary of Education for Post-Secondary Education, and Paul D. Wolfowitz, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, joined the Commission. It was also an-

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Americans and Japanese: Dr Robert Ward and the Kansai Niki Kai Opera Company at the Japanese premiere of Dr. Ward's opera "The Crucible".



Americans: Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation on tour in Japan.



Americans: Calligraphy lesson at University of Illinois Summer Institute for Teachers.



Japanese: Kaze-no-Ko (Children of the Wind) on American tour.



Americans: Commission Vice Chairman Robert S. Ingersoll, Mr. David Packard and other participants in Regional Program Cleveland Japan Institute.



Americans: Tokunaga Dance Ko in performance of Japanese dance.



Americans: Creative Artist Joe Harris and Japanese Colleague in concert at Tokyo's International House.

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nounced that Dr. Chalmers Johnson, Professor of Political Science, University of California-Berkeley, would succeed Stanley M. Erdreich, Jr., whose term of office was to expire in October. Robert S. Ingersoll, Arch L. Madsen, and Evan H. Turner were reappointed as Commissioners during the year. At its September meeting, the Commission re-elected Mr. Ingersoll as Vice Chairman, chose Mr. Madsen to be Financial Advisor, and designated Messrs. Madsen, Turner, Garrett N. Scalera, Charles Z. Wick and Senator Roth as members of the Executive Committee for the coming fiscal year.

The FY 1983 Program: Details and Highlights

1. Japanese Studies in American Education

As in previous years, much of the Commission's resources for Japanese Studies went to the maintenance of well-established core programs in higher education of the type outlined in PL 94-118, the Commission's legal charter. Much more could and doubtless should be done to promote the study of the Japanese language by Americans, but this requires a national effort beyond the resources of the Commission. Nonetheless, the Commission's largest single annual grant went again to support the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies in Tokyo. This institution, which is supported also by the Department of Education, the Japan Foundation, and the twelve American Universities which be-

long to its support organization, is administered by Stanford University and provides advanced training to over thirty carefully selected American students on a full-year, full-time basis. Other continuing and fundamental efforts included support to the three consortia of American universities and two individual universities with major Japanese library collections for further acquisitions, improvements of inter-library cooperation, and service to other libraries and scholars in their respective areas of the United States. These grants, in toto, represent the Commission's second largest annual outlay.

Scholarly research on Japan, another area designated for attention in the Commission's charter, was also provided substantial support in FY 1983; grants were given to the Social Science Research Council for three major collaborative research projects and for the support of post-doctoral research in Japan by American scholars selected through a national competition.

Over the past several years the Commission, in cooperation with groups of leading scholars or major universities, has initiated a series of Fellowship projects for American graduate students in fields — law, economics, and journalism — where particular needs vis-a-vis Japan exist. Support for such Fellowship programs was a salient feature of the Commission's activities again in FY 1983. Through these programs, the number of Americans trained specifically to deal with Japan in these three specialized fields has been significantly enlarged from a very narrow starting base.

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Another area of critical shortage exists with respect to Japanese business practices. In past years the Commission funded the development by the Japan Society, Inc., of New York, of a set of instructional modules designed to assist American universities to introduce Japan-related material into their graduate and undergraduate business school curricula. During FY 1983, the Commission introduced a new business education project. It conducted a competition among leading American graduate schools of business for four three-year matching grants of \$50,000 each per year designed to encourage such schools to undertake research on Japanese business methods and to include the resulting material on Japanese practices in their MBA courses. Under two of the winning proposals — those submitted by the University of California at Los Angeles and Stanford University — research leading to a general approach will be undertaken with the objective of introducing material on Japanese practices into a number of individual courses required for the MBA degree. The other two winning proposers — New York University and Cornell University — will undertake efforts to integrate specific Japan-related business courses and language study into the business curriculum, leading to the offer of an MBA degree with concentration on Japan or, if combined with additional Japanese Studies courses, to a joint MBA-MA degree. The Commission will begin paying these grants in FY 1984. In the meantime, during FY 1983 a matching grant was awarded to the University of South Carolina for Fel-

lowships to assist students in the newly introduced Japan track of that University's innovative Master of International Business Studies program, which combines the requirements for an MBA degree with Japanese language training, study at a Japanese university and an internship in a Japanese company in Japan.

In other areas, the Commission also continued its longstanding collaboration with the Japan Foundation in the Japan Traveling Scholars project, sending a group of distinguished Japanese scholars to four American campuses in the spring of 1983 for seminars, classes and public discussions on their specialties for the benefit of American scholars and students in the region extending from Chicago to Pittsburgh. The Commission generally is not able to fund undergraduate activity, and its most significant activity in this area in FY 1983 was to support for a third year the faculty exchange aspect of the Associated Kyoto Program, under which thirteen smaller American colleges and universities with Japan Studies programs send selected students and faculty members to Doshisha University in Kyoto for a junior year of study, and Doshisha in turn sends two faculty members annually to teach in the American institutions.

2. American Studies in Japanese Education

The American Studies sector, for the education of Japanese about the United States, was larger in FY 1983 in part because of the introduction of several one-time programs.

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The most significant of these were a project administered by the Asia Foundation to provide audio-visual teaching materials to Japanese universities with American Studies programs, and a conference in Tokyo on business education involving several hundred scholars from both Japan and the United States. The increase in funding also reflected the first developments in the Commission's newest program for Japanese universities. Since courses in all disciplines devoted exclusively or even largely to the United States are relatively scarce, the Commission has offered to fund the training of a suitable junior faculty member to teach an appropriate course in selected universities in exchange for a commitment by the university to offer a course devoted to the United States in the subject matter involved. Two such programs were launched in FY 1983, one for Keio University in Tokyo involving the completion of a Ph.D. course in American History at Johns Hopkins University by a young faculty member, and one for Osaka University involving a year's study of the American economy at Stanford University by an established professor. More such programs are in the offing.

Increased interest in American Studies is reflected also in the growing number of applications for grants from Japanese universities without appropriate faculty of their own to bring visiting professors from other universities to teach American Studies courses on their campuses. Five such grants were awarded in FY 1983. Opportunities were again provided for established

Japanese scholars to conduct research in their specialties in the United States through programs administered by the American Council of Learned Societies and the International House of Japan (Nitobe Fellowships in Social Science); in both of these instances, other foundations, both public and private, American and Japanese, also provide supporting funds. Since adjusting to life in the United States is difficult for many Japanese, a program was initiated several years ago under which a number of scholars about to undertake research stints assemble at Cornell University during the summer for six weeks of intensive instruction in English and orientation to life in the United States. This project, funded for the third time in FY 1983, has proven highly worthwhile in terms of expediting the scholars' adjustment and enriching their subsequent personal and professional experience.

As with the Japanese Studies program, the development at Japanese universities of major library and research centers on the United States which can serve outside institutions and scholars is also emphasized. For this purpose, the American Studies Centers at Tokyo and Doshisha Universities have annually received major grants from the Commission. The American Studies program also features funding for two major academic seminars annually on American Studies. The first, for faculty and students, is conducted in Kyoto each summer under the joint auspices of Kyoto and Doshisha Universities, and funding is also provided by the Japan Council for the

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Promotion of Science. The second, for university faculty members and featuring addresses by invited scholars from the United States, is held in Sapporo under the auspices of the Hokkaido Association for American Studies. Both have developed into major events. They are effective means of enhancing interest in American Studies, providing otherwise unavailable opportunities for scholars in the field to meet and exchange views. The papers and proceedings of both are published and widely circulated.

3. The Arts

FY 1983 was a stimulating year for programs in the Arts category. In Japan, performing arts predominated. The Commission provided support for a major workshop in Tokyo by Robert Wilson, during which he laid the groundwork for the Japan aspects of his proposed multinational work "the CIVILwarS," which is to be presented as a feature of the cultural festivities at the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The Milwaukee Repertory Theater, which in 1981 made a pioneering visit to Japan under a Commission grant to present "A Streetcar Named Desire," returned in 1983 to present "The Glass Menagerie" and "The Buried Child." The contrast between the two experiences illustrates the value of careful development in cultural exchanges. Building on the limited success of the 1981 experience, the 1983 tour played in more locations and larger theaters and to larger and more appreciative audiences. The interest in seeing the best of American

repertory theater thus generated, and the valuable associations developed by Sara O'Connor, the Company's Managing Director, have led to an arrangement whereby the Commission has agreed in principle to assist the Japanese sponsors to present a first line American repertory company in a representative American play or plays every other year. It is hoped that, in addition to Tokyo, such offerings of the best of American live drama can eventually be made available to audiences in other Japanese cities as well. A third event of significance undertaken with Commission support was the appearance of the Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation, which presented its version of modern dance to increasingly enthusiastic audiences in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, and also conducted workshops, lectures, and demonstrations for Japanese dance professionals and students. Finally, in a small project of the sort which can multiply the effectiveness of a larger endeavor, the Commission funded travel to Osaka by the composer Robert Ward, who assisted in the presentation by a leading Japanese opera company of his opera based on Arthur Miller's play "The Crucible."

Although overshadowed by the Grand Kabuki's tour of the United States under other auspices, the Commission's efforts to present Japanese performing arts in the United States during FY 1983 were well received. The Commission supported a highly successful tour by Kaze no Ko, perhaps Japan's leading mime group whose delightful presentations on children's themes carry readily into the adult world.

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In an experiment which will be repeated in FY 1984, the Commission funded a tour of predominantly black colleges in the Southeastern part of the United States by the Tokunaga Dance Ko, a New York-based group which presents traditional and modern Japanese dance in an educational format. The Midwest portion of a tour that carried a group of prominent Koto musicians throughout the United States was supported by the Commission, as was the Asia Society's program of supplying individual Japanese performers — dancers, musicians, craftsmen — to universities and cultural organizations nationwide. Opportunities for American drama students to obtain training in Japanese theatrical techniques were also opened through a grant to the Japan Performing Arts Center, with the Commission providing support for travel and per diem expenses and the Center providing instruction tuition-free at its International Theatre Festival site at Togamura, Toyama-ken.

The Commission did not sponsor any American visual arts exhibitions in Japan in FY 1983, but strong American interest in Japanese artistic achievements was evident in a large number of applications to support exhibitions, symposia and lectures on various aspects of Japanese art. The Commission sponsored two scholarly symposia centering on major exhibitions of Japanese art at the Cleveland and New Orleans Museums of Art, assisted the Michigan Oriental Art Society to collaborate with the University of Michigan in staging an exhibition in Ann Arbor, and provided a matching grant to the American Federation

of Arts for its somewhat off-beat touring exhibition of Japanese shop signs.

Finally, in conjunction with the National Endowment for the Arts and the Cultural Agency of the Japanese Government, the Commission again co-sponsored the Creative Artists Exchange Fellowship Program. These fellowships are awarded annually to five established creative artists from each country on the basis of nationwide competitions. Highly sought-after, they draw hundreds of applications yearly, and their success has inspired other nations to seek to initiate similar programs with the United States. A wide variety of American and Japanese artists in dance, theater, music, painting, sculpture, textiles, film-making, and other fields have benefited from up to one year's study of their specialty in the other country, and the Commission anticipates that, as their numbers and influence grow, so will their ability to communicate an understanding of the artistic accomplishments of their former hosts.

4. Research and Programs for Public Education

In the final, broad category of Research and Programs for Public Education, the Regional Program remained the focus of the Commission's efforts. Dedicated to public education on Japan, this program in FY 1983 funded two central resource agencies. The Japan Society's Outreach Service and the Associated Japan America Societies of the United States, Inc. cooperate to provide information and programming assistance

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on Japan to the regional organizations funded by the Commission and to such other educational and cultural organizations as may request it. Grants were also made to ten Japan-America Societies throughout the United States, primarily to permit them to engage professional managers to conduct the programs and to assist the leadership to increase income, largely through expanded corporate membership. The concept behind this program is that the Commission's support over an initial period of three years or so will permit these Societies to build up interest in Japan-related activities and income from membership fees, program proceeds and other sources to the point where they can thereafter sustain an enhanced level of Japan-related activity on their own. Six other organizations, largely of the nature of world affairs councils, received grants to support Japan-related programming efforts in areas where Japan-discrete organizations do not exist or cannot reach. The North Carolina Japan Center at North Carolina State University, Raleigh, received a grant to send faculty members of the university system to Japan for study and familiarization in the expectation that their teaching will be enhanced and that they will in the future serve as resource personnel in organizing programs on Japan in various areas of North Carolina.

Most of the funds for this program were drawn in FY 1983 from the Japanese gift of \$2,000,000 which was presented to the Commission in May of 1981 by then Prime Minister Suzuki on the understanding that it would be invested and the capital and

earnings spent for this program over a period of four to five years at the rate of \$400-\$500,000 per year. Legislation permitting the Commission to invest this gift and expend it in the manner envisaged by the donor was not obtained until August 1982, and in the meantime, during FY 1981 and 82, when the program expanded rapidly, the Commission had to commit more of its own dollar appropriated funds to the program than it otherwise would have. During FY 1983, however, over \$660,000 was expended from the Japanese gift fund and it is anticipated that a funding ratio of approximately 5/2 between the gift fund and the appropriated dollar fund will be maintained until the gift fund is exhausted. This will probably occur during FY 1986. Thereafter, funding for this program will drop sharply to something less than \$200,000 annually unless other sources of funds are found.

One new grant was approved in FY 1985 under the Commission's program for binational academic research on current and future issues between the U.S. and Japan. This went to the George Washington University's Institute for Sino-Soviet Affairs for a two-year study in collaboration with members of the faculty of Keio University in Tokyo of the means by which the two governments and private companies of the two countries transfer necessary technology to less developed countries, using Thailand and Indonesia as models. It is anticipated that the seminars and research to be conducted in connection with this study will result in conclusions of value to future development programs and policies

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for both countries. Funding for two previously approved multi-year projects — one involving policies and management techniques used to promote high technology industries in the two countries (Stanford University) and a second the effect of the various domestic laws of the two countries on trade between them (the University of Michigan for the Committee on Japanese Economic Studies) — was also provided in FY 1983. Because of their audience potential, television and films have been tempting areas of activity for the Commission, although efforts in previous years have not had significant results. At its September 1983 meeting, the Commission approved assistance out of FY 1984 funds for a major conference of American and Japanese public and commercial broadcast executives to discuss recent technological developments in the industry and the means of improving or initiating program exchanges. It is hoped that by such means the Commission can encourage development of exchanges that might not otherwise occur and which would be funded by the parties directly concerned. In the meantime, during FY 1983 the Commission provided support to three television/film projects on Japanese subjects. Two of these involve new productions to be completed during 1984. The third, an Australian-produced series of studies on the daily lives and circumstances of individuals in various segments of Japanese society is currently available to PBS stations nationwide. Several public seminars on Japan-related subjects were also supported, as were counterpart exchange projects for working journalists

and senior state and prefectural school officials.

The Commission annually funds the award of two prizes, one for Japanese scholars and one for Americans. The former, known as the Japan-United States Friendship Commission American Studies Book Award, is presented directly by the Commission to the author of the best original writing on the United States published during the year in book form in the Japanese language. The second, administered by the Japan Society, Inc., and known as the Friendship Fund Literary Translation Award, goes to the best translation into English of a Japanese literary work by a new American translator. Each winner is selected by a panel of impartial judges, which considers all available published material and eligible manuscripts. The winners in FY 1983 were Ichiro Sunada for a book on post-war American political developments and Phyllis Ilena Lyons for her translation of "The Osamu Saga," a collection of autobiographical fiction by Dazai Osamu. To provide the American public with a better understanding of Japan's self-image, the Commission continued in FY 1983 its support to the Translation Service Center, a project administered by the Asia Foundation which provides American media with translations of opinion on subjects selected for their content from Japan's vernacular press and periodicals. This service, originally funded entirely by the Commission, now receives the majority of its financial backing from a variety of Japanese sources.

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Grants Awarded in U.S. Fiscal Year 1983 (October 1, 1982-September 30, 1983)

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
A. Japanese Studies in American Education		
1. LANGUAGE		
a. The Association of Teachers of Japanese, Ithaca, New York, to defray costs associated with publication and distribution of the Association's journal	1,000	
b. The Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies, Tokyo, for advanced Japanese language training for American graduate students		51,118,000
2. GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS		
a. Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, for training of future American reporters on Japan	44,400	
b. The University of Michigan, for Committee on Japanese Economic Studies, for training of economic specialists on Japan	80,000	
c. The University of Washington Law School Foundation, Seattle, for postdoctoral training in Japanese law	45,000	
d. The University of South Carolina College of Business Administration, for training of Japanese specialists in the Masters of International Business program	20,000	
3. LIBRARIES		
To the following universities and consortia of universities for acquiring Japanese materials, preparing bibliographies and catalogues, planning and coordinating purchases, improving services to outside scholars and institutions, and providing services to non-university communities:		

日米友好基金

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
a. Eastern Consortium — Columbia University, on behalf also of Harvard, Princeton and Yale Universities		16,000,000
b. Western Consortium — The University of California, Berkeley, also on behalf of Stanford University	10,000	6,000,000
c. Midwest Consortium — The University of Michigan, also on behalf of the University of Chicago	4,000	10,000,000
d. The University of Hawaii at Manoa	11,980	2,000,000
e. The University of Washington, Seattle		4,000,000
4. RESEARCH		
a. The Social Science Research Council, New York, for a binational study on "Cultural Criticism" in Interwar Japan"	20,938	
b. The Social Science Research Council, for the second half of a binational study on the changing composition of the family in Japan and the United States	16,900	
c. The Social Science Research Council, for the first half of a study on "Japan, the United States, and the World — 1950-80"	7,065	
d. The Social Science Research Council, for post-doctoral research in Japan by American scholars	44,050	20,645,190
e. The Society for Japanese Studies, Seattle, for publication of "The Journal of Japanese Studies"	25,000	
f. The University of Michigan, for a technical glossary of Japanese archeological terms	3,000	
g. The University of Michigan, for an annotated bibliography of Japanese historical sources		1,000,000
5. OUTREACH		
Ohio State University, Columbus, for regional seminars by Japanese scholars in Columbus, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, and Champaign-Urbana, sponsored jointly with the Japan Foundation	15,750	

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
6. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION		
a. Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, for Japanese visiting faculty participation in a Summer Institute on Japan	3,000	
b. Trustees of Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, for third year support for the exchange of faculty between the thirteen member institutions of the Associated Kyoto Program and Doshisha University, Kyoto	25,000	6,018,750
7. PREUNIVERSITY EDUCATION		
a. The University of Illinois, for a summer workshop on Japanese Studies for secondary school educators	2,000	
b. The Washington International School, Washington, D.C., for expenses of a Japanese language instructor	500	
TOTALS FOR JAPANESE STUDIES IN AMERICAN EDUCATION	379,583	116,781,940 (\$473,185 @ 246.8-1)
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		9,240,000
b. University of Tokyo Center for American Studies, for research acquisitions and other activities of the Center		13,780,000
2. FACULTY AND CURRICULUM 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		6,350,000

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
b. Keio University, Tokyo, for training of a future professor of American Studies, at Johns Hopkins University		3,832,320
c. Osaka University Faculty of Economics, for research in American Studies by a faculty member, at Stanford University		7,688,540
d. The Asia Foundation, San Francisco, for audio-visual materials on American Studies for Japanese universities	120,000	
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 the 2nd U.S.-Japan Conference on Business Education, in Tokyo		13,300,000
c. The American Studies Foundation, Inc., Tokyo, for Japanese scholars of American Studies to attend conferences outside Japan		4,797,500
d. The Institute of International Education, New York, for a joint research project by faculty members of Nihon and Washington State Universities	5,989	
e. The Hokkaido Association for American Studies, Sapporo, for a seminar in American Studies at Hokkaido University, featuring three American scholars	11,250	11,619,000
f. The International House of Japan, Tokyo, for the Nitobe Fellowships program of research by Japanese social scientists in American Studies		16,401,000
g. 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

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
h. American Historical Association, for American historians to attend a conference in Japan with Japanese historians	16,950	1,530,000
i. The National Committee of Japanese Historians, Tokyo, for translation and publication of papers presented at a conference with American historians		824,000
j. Osaka University, for the fourth year of a combined program in American and Japanese Studies in teaching, seminars, and assistance to visiting American scholars, jointly with Kobe University and Osaka University of Foreign Languages		13,080,000
k. The Library of Congress, by interagency agreement, for a Japanese member of the Council of Scholars	20,000	
4. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION		
a. Komazawa University (Hokkaido College of General Education), Iwamizawa, for one visiting scholar to teach American religious and philosophical thought		331,080
b. Komazawa University, for one visiting scholar to teach American intellectual history		326,280
c. Saitama University, for two full-year seminar courses on American Studies by visiting scholars		780,450
d. Sophia University, Tokyo, for a full year lecture course and seminar by a visiting scholar		322,800
e. The Asia Foundation, San Francisco, for short-term visits to Japan by American scholars in American Studies	10,800	
f. University of the Ryukyus, Naha, for lecture courses by visiting scholars		563,460
TOTALS FOR AMERICAN STUDIES IN JAPANESE EDUCATION	314,989	109,766,430 (\$444,759 @ 246.8-1)

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p>C. The Arts</p> <p>1. EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIPS FOR CREATIVE ARTISTS</p> <p>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 International House of Japan, Inc. The funds devoted to this program include \$60,000 received from the National Endowment for the Arts.</p> <p>Grant funds for the artists in FY 1983</p> <p>Asian Cultural Council, New York, for support services for Japanese artists in the United States under the program</p> <p>American Fellowship Winners in FY 1983:</p> <p>Floyd Gaffney, Drama Professor, San Diego, California</p> <p>Gerhardt Knodel, Fiber Artist, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan</p> <p>James Ostryniec, Oboist, Baltimore, Maryland</p> <p>Anthony Palmer, Conductor-Composer, Knoxville, Tennessee</p> <p>Edin Velez, Video maker, New York</p> <p>Japanese Fellowship Winners in FY 1983:</p> <p>Hirotoishi Shirato, Stage Manager, Tokyo</p> <p>Akira Matsumura, Photographer, Tokyo</p> <p>Hanako Kuroshu, Stage Set and Costume Designer, Tokyo</p> <p>Toshinori Takagi, Ballet Dancer/Choreographer, Tokyo</p> <p>Hideya Uchida, Film Director, Tokyo</p>	<p>26,214</p> <p>34,140</p>	<p>25,100,000</p>

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p>2. AMERICAN PERFORMANCES IN JAPAN</p> <p>a. The Byrd Hoffman Foundation, New York, for workshop in Tokyo by Robert Wilson on Japan aspects of "the CIVILwarS"</p> <p>b. The Kansai Niki kai Opera Company, Osaka, for travel of Robert Ward for the production of his opera "The Crucible"</p> <p>c. The Milwaukee Repertory Theater, for presentation of "The Glass Menagerie" and "The Buried Child" in Japan</p> <p>d. The Twyla Tharp Dance Foundation, Inc., for a March 1983 Japan tour</p> <p>3. EXCHANGE PROJECTS</p> <p>State University of New York at Purchase, for salary and expenses of a Japanese theater instructor</p> <p>4. JAPANESE EXHIBITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES</p> <p>a. The American Federation of Arts, for the touring exhibit "Kanban: Signs of Japanese Life"</p> <p>b. The Cedar Rapids Museum of Art, for a program of traditional Japanese arts, crafts, and performances</p> <p>c. The Cleveland Museum of Art, for a series of motion picture showings and a symposium to accompany the exhibition of Japanese art entitled "Reflections of Reality in Japanese Art"</p> <p>d. The Michigan Oriental Art Society, Detroit, for an exhibition of Japanese art in conjunction with the University of Michigan Museum of Art</p> <p>5. JAPANESE PERFORMANCES IN THE UNITED STATES</p> <p>a. Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, for a tour of the Midwest by the Kurosawa Koto Ensemble</p>	<p>19,050</p> <p>4,370</p> <p>65,000</p> <p>51,155</p> <p>3,000</p> <p>44,000</p> <p>160</p> <p>17,210</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>3,000</p>	<p>12,257,000</p> <p>8,050,000</p>

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
b. The Japan Performing Arts Center, Tokyo, for expenses of selecting and training American drama students at Togamura in Japanese theatrical techniques developed by Tadashi Suzuki	20,450	2,856,000
c. The Asia Society, New York, for twenty performances by the Japanese company Kaze no Ko in New York and other cities	35,000	
d. The Asia Society, for a series of performances throughout the U.S. by individual Japanese artists	10,000	
e. The Tokunaga Dance Ko, New York, for a twelve campus tour of predominantly black institutions	18,540	
6. JAPANESE VISUAL ARTS IN THE UNITED STATES Hampshire College, for expenses of Donald Richie, film critic and historian, in a week-long program on Japanese narrative cinema involving five colleges and universities	3,500	
TOTALS FOR THE ARTS	364,789	48,263,000 (\$195,555 @ 246.8-1)
D. Research and Programs for Public Education		
1. REGIONAL PROGRAM: CHALLENGE GRANTS FOR INSTITUTION BUILDING		
a. The Associated Japan-America Societies of the United States, Inc., New York, for expenses associated with a meeting of member societies and other interested organizations, and for administrative support and program assistance to member societies nationwide	68,623	
b. The Japan Society, Inc., New York, for support of an outreach service to provide programming assistance to interested organizations nationwide	71,860	

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
c. Grants for programs and staff development were made to the following organizations:		
Japan Society of Boston	40,000	
Chicago Council on Foreign Relations	40,000	
Japan America Society of Chicago	35,000	
Cincinnati Council on World Affairs	52,340	
Cleveland Council on World Affairs	3,500	
Japan America Society of Georgia, Atlanta	25,000	
Japan America Society of Honolulu	25,000	
Japan America Society of Houston	25,000	
Institute for Studies in the Humanities, Ogden, Utah	45,000	
Japan Center of Tennessee, Murfreesboro	10,000	
North Carolina Japan Center, Raleigh	49,492	11,835,500
Japan Society of Northern California, San Francisco	52,500	
Japan America Society of Oregon, Portland	15,000	
Japan America Society of Southern California, Los Angeles	60,000	
Southern Center for International Studies, Atlanta	50,000	
Japan America Society of Washington State, Seattle	45,000	
Japan America Society of Washington, D.C.	25,000	
2. COUNTERPART EXCHANGES		
a. The American Committee of the International Press Institute, Milwaukee, for an exchange of American and Japanese middle management news executives, in cooperation with the Japan Newspaper Editors and Publishers Association	44,903	
b. The Council of Chief State School Officers, Washington, for an exchange of American and Japanese state school officials	60,000	

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
c. The United States Association of Former Members of Congress, Washington, for publication of the book "The Japanese Diet and the U.S. Congress"	4,000	
d. The Japan Society, Inc., for expenses associated with Shimoda VI Conference on current issues in US/Japan relations	5,000	
3. INSTITUTIONAL ASSISTANCE The International House of Japan, for assistance to American scholars, artists, and professional visitors to Japan		9,000,000
4. BINATIONAL SCHOLARLY RESEARCH ON CURRENT ISSUES		
a. The Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, The George Washington University, for a multi-year study of technology transfer from the United States and Japan to less developed countries	45,000	
b. Stanford University, for a study of policies and management techniques of American and Japanese companies engaged in high technology industries	57,494	
c. The University of Michigan, on behalf of the Committee on Japanese Economic Studies, for a study of the effect of laws on trade between the United States and Japan	54,000	
5. PUBLIC SEMINARS ON CURRENT ISSUES		
a. Pan-Pacific Community Association, Inc., Washington, for expenses associated with the symposium "Japan, the United States, and ASEAN"	15,000	
b. United Nations Association of the U.S.A., New York, for seminars in Rochester and Minneapolis on security issues in the U.S./Japan relationship	10,000	

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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
6. TELEVISION AND FILM		
a. Boston Film/Video Center, for a one-hour documentary on the changing role of women in contemporary Japanese society	50,000	
b. The Eastern Educational Television Network, Boston, for the purchase of rights to and showing of the film series "The Human Face of Japan" on PBS	50,000	
c. The Pacific Basin Institute, Santa Barbara, California, for production of the film "The Smyrna Story"	25,000	
7. TRANSLATIONS FROM THE JAPANESE		
a. The Japan Society, Inc., for jury expenses and prize award for the 1982 Friendship Fund Literary Translation Prize. 1983 Prize Winner: Phyllis Illena Lyons for her translation of "The Osamu Saga: The Autobiographical Fiction of Dazai Osamu"	7,000	
b. 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		10,500,000
TOTALS FOR RESEARCH AND PROGRAMS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION	1,165,712	31,335,500 (\$126,967 @ 246.8-1)
TOTALS:		
JAPANESE STUDIES IN AMERICAN EDUCATION	379,583	116,781,940
AMERICAN STUDIES IN JAPANESE EDUCATION	314,989	109,766,430
THE ARTS	364,789	48,263,000
RESEARCH AND PROGRAMS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION	1,165,712	31,335,500
	2,225,073	306,146,870 (\$1,240,465 @ 246.8-1)

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1983 Program Year Combined Dollar and Yen Totals (@246.8-1)

Grants Awarded

Japanese Studies	852,768
American Studies	759,748
The Arts	560,344
*Research and Programs for Public Education	1,292,679
*Grant Program, Total for 1983	3,465,539
*Administrative Costs for 1983	372,176
Total Commission Program for 1983	3,837,715

*Includes Funds Donated by Japanese Government

Administrative Expenses of the Commission in FY 1983

Dollars

Personnel	201,752
Travel	32,089
General Services Administration, for payroll, accounting and other services	48,000
Printing	4,442
Other Services	3,492
Supplies and Equipment	17,044
Communications	5,200
Office Space	18,285
Total Dollar Fund Administrative Costs	330,304

Yen (dollar equivalent in right hand column)

Personnel	¥ 4,880,983	\$ 19,777
Selection Committee Arrangements and Other Activities	998,556	4,046
Translation and Printing	—	—
Communications	657,732	2,665
Travel	763,805	3,095
Office Space	3,032,946	12,289
Total Yen Fund Administrative Costs	¥ 10,334,022	\$ 41,872

Total Administrative Costs \$372,176

日米友好基金

Financial Report Status of the Trust Fund

Dollar Fund
Fiscal Year 1983
(10-1-82 through 9-30-83)
Income Statement

INCOME

Net Interest on Appropriated Funds (Earned Basis)	1,619,291
Net Interest on Japanese Government Gift	202,074
Received from the National Endowment for the Arts for 1983 Program	60,000

TOTAL INCOME 1,881,365

EXPENSE

U.S. Appropriated Funds	
Administration	325,829
Grants	1,562,133
Refunds on Grants	(109,568)
Net Premiums Paid for Portfolio Changes	259,141

TOTAL 2,127,535

Funds Donated by Japanese Government

Administration	4,475
Grants	662,940
Refunds on Grants	(1,873)
Net Premiums Paid for Portfolio Changes	6,297

TOTAL 671,839

TOTAL EXPENSE 2,799,374

Gain or (Loss) (918,009)

FUND BALANCE

9-30-83

Original Appropriation, 1-1-76	18,000,000
Fund Balance, 9-30-82	19,391,903
Income or (Loss) in Excess of Expense	(918,009)
*Fund Balance 9-30-83	18,473,894

*Includes \$1,329,147 remaining in cash and the par value of Treasury Obligations purchased with the Japanese Government funds.

日米友好基金

Yen Fund Fiscal Year 1983 (10-1-82 through 9-30-83)

Income Statement

	Yen	Dollar Equivalent
Income		
Interest on Japanese Government Bonds and Bank Deposits	311,281,341	1,261,270
Expense		
Administration	10,334,022	41,872
Grants	306,146,870	1,240,465
RAMC Bangkok Transfers	27,700,072	112,237
Prior Year Recoveries	(1,072,733)	(4,347)
Net Expense	343,108,231	1,390,228
Gain or (loss)	(31,826,890)	(128,958)
Original Appropriation		
Received 11-1-76	3,615,429,455	12,531,817 (@ 288.5-1)
Balance Received 10-22-79	325,683,316	1,470,353 (@ 221.5-1)
Fund Balance, 9-30-82	4,004,844,992	15,510,631 (@ 258.2-1)
Income or (loss) in excess of expense	(31,826,890)	(128,958) (@ 246.8-1)
Adjustment	26,614,511	107,838 (@ 246.8-1)
Fund Balance, 9-30-83	3,999,632,613	16,205,966 (@ 246.8-1)

日米友好基金

Investment Portfolio Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund

October 1, 1983

Dollar Fund

Treasury Obligations

Par Value	Type of Obligation	Coupon Rate	Maturity
4,867,000	Bond	9.125%	5/15/2009
1,000,000	Bond	9 %	2/15/1994
1,000,000	Note	10.5 %	11/15/1992
1,000,000	Note	10.75 %	8/15/1990
856,000	Note	9.25 %	5/15/1989
700,000	Note	9.25 %	5/15/1989
2,939,000	Note	8.25 %	5/15/1988
1,967,000	Note	8.25 %	5/15/1988
650,000*	Note	11.625%	8/31/1984
600,000	Note	14.375%	6/30/1984
810,000	Note	15.125%	2/29/1984

Effective Rate

300,000*	Bill	9.52 %	2/23/1984
530,000	Bill	9.22 %	12/29/1983
100,000	Bill	9.08 %	12/29/1983
100,000*	Bill	9.06 %	12/08/1983
100,000*	Bill	9.27 %	12/01/1983

17,519,000

Invested

1,199,779

** Available Cash on Hand

18,718,779

Fund Total

- 244,885

(Adj.)

18,473,894

*Japanese Gift Fund

**Includes \$179,147 of the Japanese gift.

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Investment Portfolio Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund

October 1, 1983

Yen Fund

Name of Issue	Face Value	Interest Rate	Maturity
Japanese Government Bond No. 1	¥ 750,000,000	8 %	11/20/1984
Japanese Government Bond No. 2	¥ 400,000,000	7.4 %	05/20/1987
Japanese Government Bond No. 2	¥ 160,000,000	7.75%	05/21/1984
Japanese Government Bond No. 3	¥ 150,000,000	7.2 %	08/20/1987
Japanese Government Bond No. 3	¥ 61,500,000	7.75%	08/20/1984
Japanese Government Bond No. 4	¥ 450,000,000	6.9 %	08/20/1987
Japanese Government Bond No. 5	¥ 960,000,000	8 %	11/20/1985
Japanese Government Bond No. 7	¥ 100,000,000	8 %	02/20/1986
Japanese Government Bond No. 8	¥ 860,000,000	8 %	05/20/1986
Call Account	¥ 105,109,678	2 %	2 day call
Fund Total	¥3,996,609,678		
Plus Embassy Special Drawing Account	¥ 3,022,935		
	¥3,999,632,613		

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THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

IT057

NBH

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JULY 30, 1985

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE W. GLENN CAMPBELL

SUBJECT: SUBMITS EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
RONALD GEISLER		ORG	85/07/30		<i>C8510713</i>
<i>PD John</i>	REFERRAL NOTE:		<i>A 8510713</i>	<i>E85 081</i>	<i>AB</i>
<i>PD Driggs</i>	REFERRAL NOTE:		<i>A 85 108108</i>	<i>C85108113</i>	<i>AB</i>
	REFERRAL NOTE:		___/___/___	___	___
	REFERRAL NOTE:		___/___/___	___	___
	REFERRAL NOTE:		___/___/___	___	___

COMMENTS:

Not for inclusion to the Congress.

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| *ACTION CODES: | *DISPOSITION | *OUTGOING | * |
| * | * | *CORRESPONDENCE: | * |
| *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION | *A-ANSWERED | *TYPE RESP=INITIALS | * |
| *C-COMMENT/RECOM | *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL | OF SIGNER | * |
| *D-DRAFT RESPONSE | *C-COMPLETED | CODE = A | * |
| *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET | *S-SUSPENDED | *COMPLETED = DATE OF | * |
| *I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC* | | OUTGOING | * |
| *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * | | | * |
| *S-FOR-SIGNATURE | | | * |
| *X-INTERIM REPLY | | | * |
- *****

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
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LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

31

292874

Japan-United States Friendship Commission

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

Handwritten: Campbell

Chairman
Dr. Glenn Campbell
Director, Hoover Institution
Stanford University

Executive Director:
Lindley S. Sloan

Associate Executive Director:
Eric J. Gangloff

Vice Chairman:
Garrett N. Scalera
President
Tokyo Institute of Policy Studies

July 26, 1985

The President
The White House

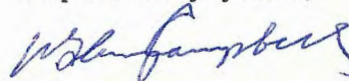
Dear Mr. President:

In compliance with Section 5(b) of the Japan-United States Friendship Act (Public Law 94-118), I have the honor to submit to you the Eighth Annual Report of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, covering the Commission's activities in Fiscal Year 1984.

The record number of grants reflects a strong mutual desire for educational and cultural exchanges to improve understanding between the American and Japanese peoples. Many of the 114 grants went to support well-established long-term projects to enhance the capacity of leading institutions in each country to teach about the other. The Commission takes particular pride, however, in its programs to develop Japan specialists in law, economics, and journalism. We also believe that our programs introducing Japan-related material into the curriculum of leading American business schools and our research projects on U.S.-Japan economic relations are particularly important at this time. We are also heartened with the steady progress we have been making in introducing American studies into Japanese universities. An earlier Commission initiative, the development of organizations in key American cities to conduct programming on Japan, was in full operation during the year, funded primarily by the 1981 gift of \$2,000,000 from the Japanese Government.

The Commission uses its limited resources to support a wide spectrum of educational and cultural activities, and these in turn underpin a bilateral relationship of enormous importance. The volume of requests for assistance from the Commission shows no sign of diminishing, which suggests that the need to create opportunities for the peoples of Japan and the United States to study and understand each other remains as compelling as when the Commission was established.

Respectfully yours,



W. Glenn Campbell
Chairman

日米友好基金

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

IT 057

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: APRIL 29, 1986

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE LINDLEY S. SLOAN

SUBJECT: SUBMITS THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT COVERING THE
COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES IN FISCAL YEAR 1985

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	DISPOSITION
RONALD GEISLER		ORG	86/04/2	
UPD JOHN			86/10/5	
SUBJECT LAC A1 JETER			86/05/05	

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tech. transfer.
OK

COMMENTS: Not for transmittal to the Congress TR

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES:

MI MAIL USER CODES: (A) (B) (C)

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- *ACTION CODES:
- *DISPOSITION
- *OUTGOING
- *CORRESPONDENCE:
- *TYPE RESP=INITIALS
- *OF SIGNER
- *CODE = A
- *COMPLETED = DATE OF
- *OUTGOING

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
MANAGEMENT.

391289

Japan-United States Friendship Commission

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Room 3416
Washington, DC 20004
Area Code 202 275-7712

Chairman
Dr. Glenn Campbell
Director, Hoover Institution
Stanford University

Executive Director:
Lindley S. Sloan

Associate Executive Director:
Eric J. Gangloff

Vice Chairman:
Garrett N. Scalera
President
Tokyo Institute of Policy Studies

April 28, 1986

A. Shibusawa

The President
The White House

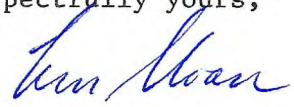
Dear Mr. President:

In compliance with Section 5(b) of the Japan-United States Friendship Act (P.L. 94-118), I have the honor to submit to you the Ninth Annual Report covering the Commission's activities in Fiscal Year 1985.

The volume and variety of grants reflect the widespread desire in both Japan and the United States to improve understanding through educational and cultural exchange. Many of the grants also reflect the Commission's priority interest in dealing with current issues in U.S.-Japan relations through training, research and public affairs programs.

Given the increasing importance of all aspects of our relations with Japan, the Commission is looking forward to new opportunities to carry out its mandate in the future.

Respectfully yours,



Lindley S. Sloan
Executive Director

日米友好基金

FINANCIAL REPORT
STATUS OF THE TRUST FUND

APPROPRIATED DOLLAR FUND
FISCAL YEAR 1985
(10/1/84 through 9/30/85)

INCOME

Net Interest (Earned Basis)	1,539,014
Refunds on Grants	29,980
Received from National Endowment for the Arts	<u>110,000</u>
TOTAL INCOME:	1,678,994

EXPENSE

Grants	1,946,104
Administration	<u>379,000</u>
TOTAL EXPENSE:	2,325,104

GAIN or (LOSS) (646,110)

APPROPRIATED DOLLAR FUND BALANCE

Original Appropriation, 1/1/76	18,000,000
Fund Balance, 9/30/84	17,274,114 ¹
INCOME or (LOSS)	<u>(646,110) ²</u>
APPROPRIATED DOLLAR FUND BALANCE, 9/30/85:	16,628,004

NOTES:

- 1 Excludes \$778,824 in Japanese Gift Funds
(NOTE: These non-appropriated funds had
been included in FY 82-84 Annual Reports
in this total.)
- 2 Amounts to 3.59% drawdown of Original
Appropriation.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO
APPROPRIATED DOLLAR FUND
SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

U.S. TREASURY OBLIGATIONS

<u>PAR VALUE</u>	<u>TYPE OF OBLIGATION</u>	<u>COUPON RATE</u>	<u>MATURITY</u>
1,340,000	Note	10.875%	9/30/85
800,000	Note	12.25%	9/6/86
1,967,000	Note	8.25%	5/15/88
2,939,000	Note	8.25%	5/15/88
700,000	Note	9.25%	5/15/89
856,000	Note	9.25%	5/15/89
1,000,000	Note	10.75%	8/15/90
1,000,000	Note	10.5%	11/15/92
1,000,000	Bond	9%	2/15/94
4,867,000	Bond	9.125%	5/15/09
<u>16,469,000</u>	Invested		
159,004	Cash on Hand		
<u>16,628,004</u>	Fund Total		

YEN FUND
FISCAL YEAR 1985
(10/1/84 through 9/30/85)
INCOME STATEMENT

	<u>Yen</u>	<u>Dollar Equivalent</u> *
<u>INCOME</u>		
Interest on Japanese Government Bonds and Bank Deposits	326,673,921	1,505,410
Refunds on Grants	483,145	2,226
TOTAL INCOME:	327,157,066	1,507,636
<u>EXPENSE</u>		
Grants	300,850,180	1,386,406
Administration	11,007,976	50,728
TOTAL EXPENSE:	311,858,156	1,437,134
GAIN or (LOSS)	15,298,910	70,502
<u>ORIGINAL APPROPRIATION</u>		
Received, 11/1/76	3,615,429,455	12,531,817 (@288.5-1)
Balance Received, 10/22/79	325,683,316	1,470,353 (@221.5-1)
Fund Balance, 9/30/84	3,995,368,711	16,509,788 (@242-1)
INCOME or (LOSS) in Excess of Expense	15,298,910	70,502 (@217-1)
Fund Balance, 9/30/85	4,010,667,621	18,482,339 (@217-1)

*Exchange rate of U.S. \$1=¥217, the actual rate on 9/30/85, is used in all dollar-yen conversions unless otherwise specified.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO
YEN FUND
SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

<u>JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BOND</u>	<u>FACE VALUE</u>	<u>INTEREST RATE</u>	<u>MATURITY</u>
No. 2	¥ 400,000,000	7.4%	5/20/87
No. 3	¥ 150,000,000	7.2%	8/20/87
No. 4	¥ 450,000,000	6.9%	8/20/87
No. 8	¥ 860,000,000	8%	5/20/86
No. 11	¥ 960,000,000	8%	11/20/86
No. 11	¥ 125,000,000	6.1%	8/20/88
No. 22	¥ 225,000,000	7.7%	11/20/89
No. 23	¥ 650,000,000	7.7%	2/20/90
TOTAL YEN PORTFOLIO:	¥3,820,000,000		
Call Account	¥ 190,667,621	1.75%	2-Day Call
YEN FUND BALANCE:	¥4,010,667,621		

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT GIFT FUND
(NON-APPROPRIATED)
FISCAL YEAR 1985

GRANTS

The following dollar grants were made in Fiscal Year 1985 with funds donated to the Commission in 1981 by the Japanese Government:

<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Japan Society of Vermont	\$ 7,200
Japan-America Society of Oregon	28,800
Japan-America Society of Southern California	55,000
Japan-America Society of Houston	30,000
Institute for Studies in the Humanities (Utah)	20,000
Japan-America Society of Washington, D. C.	50,000
Japan-America Society of St. Louis	30,000
Japan-America Society of Honolulu	30,000
Japan-America Society of the State of Washington	22,000
Japan-America Society of Chicago	20,000
Japan Society of Boston	20,000
Japan Center of Tennessee	30,563
Mr. John Ware (Research Grant)	5,000
Japan-America Society of Georgia	15,000
St. Louis Children's Choir	20,000
Japan-America Society of Maine	9,500
Cincinnati Council on World Affairs	11,275
Southern Center for International Studies	27,225
Asia Society	25,000
Japan Society of Northern California	1,100
TOTAL:	<u>\$457,663</u>

GIFT FUND FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Balance, 9/30/84	\$778,824
Grants	(457,663)
Administrative Expenses	(6,000)
Interest Income	94,000
Refunds on Grants	20,273
Balance, 9/30/85	<u>\$429,434</u>

GRANTS AWARDED IN FISCAL YEAR 1985
OCTOBER 1, 1984 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1985
APPROPRIATED FUNDS

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR</u> <u>GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE</u> <u>YEN GRANTS</u>
A. JAPANESE STUDIES IN AMERICAN EDUCATION		
1. <u>Stanford University, for the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies, Tokyo, for advanced Japanese language training for American graduate students</u>		54,396,000
2. To the following Graduate Schools of Business, for the introduction of course material on Japanese business practices into their curricula:		
a. <u>Stanford University</u>	50,000	
b. <u>New York University</u>	52,300	
c. <u>Cornell University</u>	44,000	
d. <u>UCLA</u>	50,000	
3. <u>Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, for training future American reporters on Japan</u>	34,320	
4. <u>University of Michigan, Committee on Japanese Economic Studies, for graduate training of economic specialists on Japan</u>	84,000	
5. <u>The University of Washington Law School Foundation, Seattle, for postdoctoral training in Japanese law and special seminars</u>	49,950	
6. <u>The University of South Carolina College of Business Administration, for training of Japanese specialists in the Masters of International Business program</u>	20,000	

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE YEN GRANTS</u>
7. To the libraries of the following universities and consortia of universities for acquiring Japanese materials, preparing bibliographies and catalogues, planning and coordinating purchases, improving services to outside scholars and institutions, and/or providing services to non-university communities:		
a. Eastern Consortium - Columbia University, on behalf also of Harvard, Princeton and Yale Universities		16,000,000
b. Western Consortium - The University of California, Berkeley, also on behalf of Stanford University		8,000,000
c. Midwest Consortium - The University of Michigan, also on behalf of the University of Chicago	8,852	11,500,000
d. The University of Hawaii at Manoa	11,690	1,171,000
e. The University of Washington, Seattle		4,000,000
8. <u>The Association for Asian Studies/</u> <u>Northeast Asia Council</u> , for a Distinguished Lecturer series, research travel grants, regional seminars, and language teaching workshops	45,000	
9. <u>Council of Chief State School</u> <u>Officers</u> , for compilation of data base on teaching about Japan	84,942	

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE YEN GRANTS</u>
10. <u>Amherst College</u> , for the exchange of faculty between thirteen member institutions of the Associated Kyoto Program and Doshisha University	25,000	6,500,000
11. <u>University of Washington, Society for Japanese Studies</u> , for publication of "The Journal of Japanese Studies"	15,796	
12. <u>North Carolina State University</u> , for a Televised Japanese Language Program	60,601	
13. <u>Social Science Research Council</u> , for post-doctoral research in Japan by American scholars	60,000	20,000,000
14. <u>Social Science Research Council</u> , for a study on "Social Criticism in Interwar Japan"	6,262	
15. <u>Social Science Research Council</u> , for a study on Japan's economic policy	21,758	
16. <u>Japan Society, Inc.</u> , for 1985 Translation Prize	<u>7,066</u>	
TOTAL FOR JAPANESE STUDIES:	\$731,537	¥121,567,000

B. AMERICAN STUDIES IN JAPANESE EDUCATION

1. <u>Doshisha University, Kyoto</u> , for research acquisitions and other activities of the Center for American Studies		9,240,000
2. <u>University of Tokyo Center for American Studies</u> , for research acquisitions, seminars, publication of a bulletin, and other activities of the Center		14,160,000

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE YEN GRANTS</u>
3. <u>The International House of Japan, Tokyo</u> , for intensive English language and cultural orientation at Cornell University for Japanese scholars preparing for research in American Studies, jointly sponsored with Japanese agencies		4,518,000
4. <u>Osaka University</u> , for training of a member of the Faculty of Law at Harvard University and for the training of a member of the Faculty of Economics at Columbia University	8,595	6,811,540
5. <u>Keio University, Tokyo</u> , for training of a future professor of American Studies, at Johns Hopkins University		6,155,780
6. <u>Keio University</u> , for the purchase of books, maps, and other materials for American Studies programs	7,130	720,000
7. <u>Osaka University</u> , for books and materials for a new American Studies course		250,000
8. <u>Sophia University, Tokyo</u> , for full credit lecture courses and seminars by visiting scholars		702,000
9. <u>Saitama University</u> , for two full credit seminar courses on American Studies by visiting scholars		702,260
10. <u>University of the Ryukyus</u> , for two full credit lecture courses and seminars by visiting scholars		1,183,920

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE YEN GRANTS</u>
11. <u>The Hokkaido Association for American Studies</u> , Sapporo, for a seminar in American Studies at Hokkaido University, featuring American scholars	11,250	9,890,000
12. <u>The International House of Japan</u> , Tokyo, for the Nitobe Fellowships program of research at American universities by Japanese social scientists in American Studies		17,570,000
13. <u>Doshisha University</u> , for The Kyoto American Studies Summer Seminar, for American and Japanese faculty and students, jointly with the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science and Kyoto University		5,000,000
14. <u>Osaka University</u> , for a combined program in American and Japanese Studies in teaching, seminars, and assistance to visiting American scholars, jointly with Kobe University and Osaka University of Foreign Languages		9,900,000
15. <u>The American Council of Learned Societies</u> , New York, for research in the United States by established Japanese scholars of American Studies	150,000	
16. <u>The American Studies Foundation, Inc.</u> , Tokyo, for Japanese scholars of American Studies to attend conferences outside Japan		3,739,700
17. <u>Duke University</u> , for fellowships to visiting Japanese journalists	<u>2,430</u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL FOR AMERICAN STUDIES:	\$179,405	¥90,543,200

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE YEN GRANTS</u>
C. POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH		
1. <u>U.S. Department of Education</u> , for a two-year, binational study of U.S. and Japanese educational systems	178,000	
2. <u>Hoover Institution</u> , for research on the organization and administration of Japan's defense establishment	20,261	9,209,780
3. <u>Stanford University</u> , for the final phase of a multi-year study of high technology firms in the U.S. and Japan	33,560	
4. <u>The George Washington University</u> , for binational research into the means by which the U.S. and Japan transfer technology to less developed countries	33,025	
5. <u>Washington State University</u> , for research on the use of nuclear power in Japan	21,258	1,362,500
6. <u>University of South Florida</u> , for research on health care policy and administration in Japan	7,800	3,000,000
7. <u>Council on Religion and International Affairs</u> , for study and seminars in various sectors of U.S.-Japan trade	50,000	
8. <u>Japan Center for International Exchange</u> , for a conference on comparative U.S.-Japan labor issues	<u>20,000</u>	<u>4,760,000</u>
TOTAL FOR POLICY-ORIENTED RESEARCH:	\$363,904	¥18,332,280

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE YEN GRANTS</u>
D. PUBLIC AFFAIRS/EDUCATION		
1. <u>Japan Society</u> , New York, for public affairs/outreach program	37,750	
2. <u>Associated Japan-America Societies, Inc.</u> , for program support to Japan-America societies nationwide	71,000	
3. <u>Japan-America Student Conference</u> , for program support of meeting in U.S.	22,500	
4. <u>Pacific Basin Institute</u> , film on American and Japanese labor unions	50,000	
5. <u>Japan Society of Northern California</u> , program support	22,500	
6. <u>International Press Institute</u> , 1985 U.S.-Japan Journalist Exchange Program	52,000	
7. <u>Japan-Hawaii Lawyers Association</u> , 1985 convention in Hiroshima	10,000	
8. <u>MIDDFEST International Foundation</u> , Ohio, for 1985 MIDDFEST International program on Japan	10,000	
9. <u>U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress</u> , for a binational conference on aging	20,000	
10. <u>Andrea Leers</u> , for special study/publication on early 20th Century hotel architecture in Japan	15,520	
11. <u>Linda Feferman</u> , for Japanese social drama entitled "Fourth Base"	8,600	4,463,000

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE YEN GRANTS</u>
12. <u>Asia Foundation</u> , for support of the Translation Service Center		12,500,000
13. <u>International House of Japan</u> , Tokyo, for assistance to American scholars, artists, and professional visitors to Japan		9,000,000
14. <u>KUED/Salt Lake City</u> , for a film on Japanese movies	3,000	
15. <u>International Education Center</u> , for support of the 1985 Japan- America Student Conference in Japan		1,846,000
16. <u>Cambridge Forum</u> , for distri- bution to PBS of the series "Japan: The Changing Tradition"	<u>29,000</u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS/EDUCATION:	\$351,870	¥27,809,000

E. THE ARTS

1. Exchange Fellowships for Creative Artists

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 (Bunka-cho) of the Japanese Government. The funds devoted to this program include \$110,000 received from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Grant funds for the artists in FY 1985 (Administered in Japan for the Commission by the International House of Japan, Inc.)

22,588	25,000,000
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Asian Cultural Council, New York, for support services for Japanese artists in the United States under the program

18,000

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE YEN GRANTS</u>
2. <u>Asia Society</u> , for bringing Japanese Performing Artists to the U.S.	40,900	
3. <u>Kei Takei Moving Earth</u> , dance tour in Japan	25,000	
4. <u>Circle Repertory Theatre</u> , for 1985 performance tour in Japan	60,000	7,800,000
5. <u>Opera Theatre of St. Louis</u> , for presentation of Japanese opera <u>JORURI</u>	25,000	
6. <u>The Fiji Company</u> , for performances at the 1985 Togamura Festival	21,500	910,000
7. <u>Japan Performing Arts Center</u> , for 1985 Toga International Program	14,300	3,300,000
8. <u>American Film Institute</u> , for 1986 Japan International Video Festival	15,000	
9. <u>American Federation of Arts</u> , for an avante-garde video exhibit	30,000	
10. <u>Wacoal Corporation</u> , for abstract art exhibit in Tokyo	10,000	
11. <u>Elisa Monte Dance Company</u> , 1985 Japan Tour	25,000	
12. <u>Bill T. Jones/Arnie Zane</u> , 1985 Japan Tour	10,000	
13. <u>New Orleans Museum</u> , for exhibition and catalog on Japanese fan paintings		5,200,000

	<u>U.S. DOLLAR GRANTS</u>	<u>JAPANESE YEN GRANTS</u>
14. <u>Institute of Dramatic Arts</u> <u>(DARTS)</u> , for preparations for 1985 Circle Repertory Theatre Tour in Japan		388,700
15. <u>Kings and Couriers Theatre</u> <u>Company</u> , for workshops on Kyogen techniques	1,000	
16. <u>Morikami Museum</u> , for workshops on paper art	<u>1,100</u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL FOR THE ARTS:	\$319,388	¥42,598,700

TOTALS

Japanese Studies in American Education:	\$ 731,537	¥121,567,000
American Studies in Japanese Education:	179,405	90,543,200
Policy-Oriented Research:	363,904	18,332,280
Public Affairs/Education:	351,870	27,809,000
The Arts:	319,388	42,598,700
	<u>\$1,946,104</u>	<u>¥300,850,180</u> (\$1,386,406)