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JUSFC

Japan-United States Friendship Commission

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Biennial Report 2009-2010

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The calligraphy on the cover was produced by Mr. Tommer Peterson of Seattle, WA, a former JUSFC/NEA Creative Artist Exchange Fellow. The seal on the cover was produced by Ms. Manami Maeda of the International House of Japan. It is the seal of the Commission.

# JUSFC

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission, an independent federal agency, supports programs of training, education and information management to help prepare Americans to meet the challenges and opportunities in the US-Japan relationship. It works through providing grants to non-profit entities in the following areas:

- Japanese Studies in the United States
- The Study of the United States in Japan
- Public Affairs/Education
- The Arts

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### **A Message from the Chairman**

I am pleased to present the Japan-US Friendship Commission's biennial report for Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010. With this report, the Japan-US Friendship Commission concludes its thirty-fourth year of operation.

It is my privilege to have served as Chairman of the US panel of the US-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON) and the Japan-US Friendship Commission, two organizations with overlapping memberships, for the two years under review. The members of the US CULCON Panel and the Japan-US Friendship Commission have worked hard over the past two years to align policy and funding priorities between the two organizations. The Commission board carried out a review of the Commission's programs and priorities in September, 2008 and reaffirmed through this process its commitment to the support of core institutions of Japanese studies in US higher education and to the preservation of the Commission's principal, two fundamental principles observed by the Commission since 1975. In addition, it recognized that the vitality of the field depends increasingly on bringing in fresh talent and thus agreed that the Commission would consider support for activities at the undergraduate level that represent the interests of the field nationwide.

In 2009 CULCON organized a major symposium in Tokyo on the theme of soft power in the bilateral relationship. In 2010, it held a plenary session at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC.

Through these means CULCON has identified new areas of interest in bilateral exchanges, helping not only to strengthen exchanges of American students and researchers to Japan, but also looking to strengthen the exchange of Japanese students and researchers to the United States. We are increasingly aware of the need to help solidify Japan's role in regional and global exchanges as the major player that it is, and CULCON looks forward to building programs on this new theme. I would particularly like to thank our colleagues at the Department of State, Assistant Secretary Kurt Campbell and Assistant Secretary Ann Stock and their able staffs, for their enduring support of the work of CULCON. The Commission supervises the activities of CULCON, but it is a program of the Department of State.

I would like to recognize the work of the United States-Japan Bridging Foundation, a 501(C)(3) organization that the Commission established in 1998 as a CULCON initiative. It continues to work in close cooperation with both the Japan-US Friendship Commission and CULCON. Its purpose is to raise scholarships to help American undergraduates study in Japan for a semester or for the full academic year. Despite the global economic downturn, the Foundation has achieved its goal of sending 1,000 students to Japan, having sent a total of 1,083 students by the close of 2010. These Bridging Scholars include not only Japanese studies majors, but students majoring in subjects across the entire span of university teaching. It seeks to help build a new generation of Americans

with the skills needed to succeed in the new global economy. I would like to congratulate the Foundation and especially Mr. Ronald Anderson, its Chairman and my close colleague, on its great success. I would also like to thank Ambassador John Roos at our Embassy in Tokyo. Ambassador Roos has voiced strong support for the work of educational and cultural exchange. His support of such activities has made the work of all our organizations that much more effective.

These past two years have been extraordinary times. We have experienced the worst global economic downturn since the Great Depression. US Treasury rates have dropped to historic lows, and the value of the dollar has plummeted against the Japanese yen. In 2009 we witnessed the historic election of the Democratic Party of Japan to the Lower House of the Japanese Diet, and in 2010, the re-election of the Liberal Democratic Party to the Upper House, as well as our own historic presidential election of 2008. All these events have had immediate and profound effect on the bilateral relationship, and on the functioning of the Commission directly. The precipitous decline in the Commission's income, stemming from lower interest rates, has meant that its ability to support valuable programs of research and exchange has been deeply curtailed. At the same time, the turbulent domestic political situations in both our nations and the increasingly complex East Asian regional security situation have focused the Commission's attention on programs within its mission that will help address these pressing issues. As a result,

as noted above, the commissioners have reaffirmed their strong support for the basic and vital institutions of Japanese studies in American higher education, and also for programs of legislative exchange.

Over the past two years the commissioners have had the unenviable task of declining to support many excellent proposals. For this, we can only express our deepest regret. To help temper this situation, at the end of 2008, the commissioners agreed to hold only one grant-making session annually, in mid-September each year. We look forward to a time when once again we will have sufficient income to help support programs across the wide range of the Commission's traditional areas of interest and concern.

In closing, I would like to thank the commissioners with whom I work so closely on the Commission, CULCON and the Bridging Foundation. I would also like to thank the officers and staff of these three organizations for their outstanding job of managing their affairs on behalf of the board. It has been an honor to be entrusted with this unique mission.



Thierry Porté  
Chairman  
January, 2011

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### **A Message from the Executive Director**

I am honored to have served on the Japan-US Friendship Commission since 1985, and to have served as its Executive Director since 1991. Next June, my twenty-sixth year of service, I plan to retire.

The Commission is a unique federal agency, one of only a handful of independent agencies established to look after the interests of a single bilateral relationship. It is also unique in size, being among the very smallest of federal entities. Where “micro” is measured in units of 100, the Commission and its peers are truly in the class of “nano” agencies.

This characteristic of the Commission has served it well. Where larger agencies with complex missions move slowly, the Commission has moved deftly among the changing interests and pressures affecting the bilateral relationship. In the 1980s, the Commission moved rapidly to help build grassroots organizations to educate American citizens on the social and cultural practices of the Japanese newly arriving in their communities with the influx of Japanese investment. In the 1990s, as trade issues came to dominate bilateral relations, the Commission built a program to support policy-oriented research, with a view to helping our policymakers make informed decisions dealing with the bilateral trade relationship with the results of that research. With the end of the Cold War and the erosion of financial resources both in Japan and the United States to support educational and cultural exchange, the Commission signaled its

highest priority to be the maintenance of the core institutions that it had helped build in previous decades, such as the Interuniversity Center for Japanese Language Studies in Yokohama. Most recently, with the enormous changes in political administrations in both countries stemming from the election in the US of 2008, and the elections in Japan of 2009 and 2010, the Commission has sought to bolster a sustained dialog between legislators in the two countries as one of the most valuable contribution it can make to the well-being of the Japan-US relationship.

People often speak now of Japan “passing” and Japan “nothing.” It is true that compared to twenty-five years ago, the number of proposals the Commission expects to receive in a year for its grants competition has been significantly reduced, perhaps by as much as fifty percent. For the pessimist, this “proves” that Japan has passed from the public eye in the United States. A closer look reveals a more complex situation. Twenty-five years ago, it was easy to dismiss at least half of the proposals the Commission received as thin, naïve or opportunistic. Now, the choices are much harder to make, despite the decline in numbers. The commissioners are faced with the dilemma of wishing to fund virtually all of them, but cannot do so for lack of funds. Sophistication about Japan has become widespread across the United States, as reflected in the proposals the Commission now receives. It no longer is limited to the Japanese studies programs at major US research universities. Helping effect that dissemination of knowledge across the nation is the legacy of this

Commission, and I am proud to have been part of it.

I have served under six chairmen of the Commission and would like to thank each one for his generosity of time, spirit and patience – the late Glen Campbell, John Makin, Ken Pyle, Dick Wood, Dick Samuels and Thierry Porté. I have been honored to work with each in pursuit of our mission. I would also like to thank all my friends at the International House of Japan for all the good advice they have given me over the years. I would particularly like to thank my enduring, professional and hard-working staff – Pamela Fields, who has worked on the Commission since 1991, Margaret Mihori, since 1992, and Sylvia Dandridge, since 2001. My best thoughts go to Roberta Stewart, the Commission's long-serving secretary who taught me the ropes when I joined in 1985 and who retired in 2001. And my best wishes to Carol Waite, who has worked to help build the US-Japan Bridging Foundation with me since its inception, and will be leaving the Foundation as I leave the Commission.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric J. Gangloff". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "E" and "G".

Eric J. Gangloff  
Executive Director  
January, 2011

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**The Commission 2009-2010**  
**The Board as of December 31, 2010**

**Chairman:**

Mr. Thierry G. Porté\* \*\*  
*Operating Partner*  
*JC Flowers and Co., LLC*

**Vice-Chairman:**

Dr. Michael J. Green\* \*\*  
*Senior Advisor and Japan Chair*  
*Center for Strategic and International Studies*

**Members:**

The Honorable Kurt M. Campbell\*\*  
*Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs*  
*US Department of State*

Mr. Willard G. Clark\* \*\*  
*Founder, Clark Center for Japanese Art & Culture*

Dr. Robert A. Feldman\*\*  
*Managing Director*  
*Morgan Stanley MUFG Securities*

Ms. Ellen H. Hammond\*\*  
*Curator, East Asia Library*  
*Yale University*

Dr. Velina Hasu Houston\*\*  
*Associate Dean of Faculty*  
*Resident Playwright*  
*Professor of Theater*  
*School of Theater*  
*University of Southern California*

The Honorable Rocco Landesman  
*Chairman*  
*National Endowment for the Arts*

The Honorable James Leach  
*Chairman*  
*National Endowment for the Humanities*

The Honorable James McDermott  
*United States House of Representatives*

The Honorable Lisa Murkowski  
*United States Senate*

Dr. David O'Brien (until 6/10)  
*Spicer Professor*  
*Department of Government*  
*University of Virginia*

The Honorable Thomas E. Petri\*  
*United States House of Representatives*

Dr. Susan J. Pharr\* \*\*  
*Director, Reischauer Institute of Japanese Studies*  
*Edwin O. Reischauer Professor of Japanese Politics*  
*Harvard University*

Ms. Amelia Porges\*\*  
*Attorney, Washington, DC*

The Honorable John D. Rockefeller, IV\*  
*United States Senate*

The Honorable Ann Stock\* \*\*  
*Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs*  
*US Department of State*

*Assistant Secretary of Education for Post-Secondary Education\*\**  
*US Department of Education*

**Staff:**

Dr. Eric J. Gangloff  
*Executive Director*

Ms. Margaret P. Mihori  
*Assistant Executive Director*

Ms. Pamela L. Fields  
*Assistant Executive Director, CULCON*

Ms. Sylvia L. Dandridge  
*Staff Assistant*

*\*Members of the Executive Committee*

*\*\*Members of the US CULCON Panel*



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## **The Japan-United States Friendship Commission in 2009-2010**

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission (“Commission”) is pleased to submit this report on its thirty-third and thirty-fourth years of operations for the period October 1, 2008 to September 30, 2010, which corresponds to the federal Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010.

### **Background and Overview**

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission is an independent federal agency, dedicated to providing support for research, training, education and exchange between the United States and Japan. In passing the Japan-United States Friendship Act (PL 94-118) in 1975 to establish the Commission, Congress acknowledged the unique character and importance of the relationship between Japan and the United States, and in particular the need to strengthen its foundation through educational and cultural exchange. It was searching for a means to develop the knowledge, the leaders and the friendly associations that in turn would increase the likelihood that any problems arising at the national level could be resolved on a basis of informed decision-making and mutual respect.

Thus established, the Commission is a unique federal agency. Its mission is to focus on and strengthen a single bilateral relationship, between the United States and Japan. In the Friendship Act, Congress also established the Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund, an endowment denominated in both yen and dollars with a combined value of

approximately \$36M at the exchange rate then in effect. The yen fund represented a portion of the money paid by the Japanese government to compensate the United States for its post-World War II assistance known as GARIOA, while the dollar fund represented a portion of the money paid by the Japanese government for certain facilities on Okinawa it received at the time of the reversion of the Ryukyus to Japanese sovereignty in 1972. The Commission was authorized to invest these funds in their respective government obligations, and to expend the interest earnings, subject to annual appropriation, and up to five percent annually of the principal of the Fund to carry out the purposes of the Act. The Act was amended in 1998 to make the two funds interchangeable, allowing the Commission to seek the highest return on its investments in government obligations in either or both of the two countries.

The Commission is composed of a board of eighteen commissioners and a permanent staff of four officers. The Board is divided equally between nine senior representatives of the United States government from the legislative and executive branches, and nine private citizens, including the chairman. Of these eighteen, twelve members, including the private citizens and three government officials, serve *ex officio* on the Commission by virtue of their service on CULCON, a binational advisory panel to the two governments in educational and cultural affairs. The Board's responsibility is to manage investment of the Trust Fund and use the proceeds to make grants to non-profit institutions in the United States

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and Japan for programs of research, training, education and exchange.

The history of the past sixty-five years demonstrates that the United States and Japan have much in common in terms of broad national values. In the short term, however, each nation has its own objectives and concerns, and identification with each other's objectives and concerns has become more difficult in the new complex global environment. Moreover, the record shows that differences in thought patterns, value systems, social and economic institutions and behavior, decision-making processes and means of communication continue to lead to mutual misunderstanding and friction. There remains a broad array of issues that the Commission continues to focus its increasingly limited resources on. In short, the Commission's mission is as valid today as when it was established.

There is above all a language barrier that all too often forces each nation to react to the other through stereotypes. Support for language training, especially for advanced training for American graduate students and professionals, occupies a central position in the Commission's grant-making activities. There is a severe imbalance in the amount of attention that the media in each country devote to the other. Over its history, the Commission has expended considerable resources and effort to help generate high-quality films for broadcast and streaming for an American audience. There is also growing recognition that many of the problems that exist and persist in the relationship are not amenable to easy solutions occasioned by enhanced cultural

understanding alone. We need greater knowledge of the character and cause of these problems – knowledge to help craft more effective policy in the management of the relationship. Thus, it is another of the Commission's purposes to help generate and disseminate knowledge and insight, based on the results of rigorous, independent, scholarly research, that will help shape and inform each country's understanding of the other, both inside and outside the academy, leading in the Commission's view to a more sustainable and balanced relationship. Above all, compared to thirty-five years ago when the Commission was established, regional and global conditions play increasingly pivotal roles in conditioning the bilateral relationship, leading to the Commission's decision that it must take such conditions into account in its grant-making activities, especially in the support of research.

The Commission today has a new sense of purpose and a more focused program of activity to meet the conditions both of its financial management and of the bilateral relationship. It asks that the projects it supports take cognizance of the new relationship and each in its own way contribute back to the public good that Congress envisioned and sought to embody in PL 94-118. It also seeks a close, harmonious relationship with its counterpart organization CULCON, in focusing its grant-making activities in directions that will complement the themes announced by CULCON for exploring ways to improve and strengthen educational and cultural relations between Japan and the United States.

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## **Program Highlights**

### **1. *Japanese Studies in the United States***

The Commission pursues as its fundamental mandate the promotion of expertise on Japan throughout the United States. Its primary means of accomplishing this goal is through maintaining the vitality of Japanese studies in institutions of American higher education and associated professional organizations and institutions. Thus, as has been the case in previous years, support for Japanese studies in the United States has remained the largest program of Commission support during FYs 2009 and 2010.

During this period, the most important step the Commission took in support of Japanese studies in the United States was to continue the practice of making three-year commitments to grantee institutions that support basic activities in the field. In the previous period, the Commission had invited and approved proposals for three-year grants from the Alliance of Associations of Teachers of Japanese and the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources. In this period, it approved once again a three-year grant to the Northeast Asian Council of the Association for Asian Studies. The Commission has full confidence in the quality of programs offered by these institutions; its purpose in inviting three-year grant proposals has been both to reduce administrative burdens, and to allow these institutions to leverage other sources of support with this renewed statement of confidence from the

Commission. In addition to these three institutions, the Commission supports a program of fellowships for advanced research in the social sciences on Japan with the National Endowment for the Humanities on a three-year cycle. This program has proven extremely successful, and the Commission is pleased to cooperate with the Endowment in its management and support.

In previous years, the Commission had expended a significant portion of its funds on support for research and publication projects on issues in Japanese economics and security, as well as on various other topics of interest in the US-Japan relationship. The Commission deemed these topics to have significant value to the public interest and supported such projects with a view to the wide dissemination of the research results. Given the decline in federal interest rates and the weakening of the dollar in the period under review, however, the Commission reluctantly concluded that it would not be able to support such activity for the foreseeable future, if it wished to remain firm in its commitment to the basic institutions of Japanese studies in the United States that help keep expertise in the field vital in all aspects of American academic and public life.

The close relationship between the boards of CULCON and the Commission continues to lead to a high degree of coordination between the Commission's resources and CULCON priorities, especially in Japanese studies. In the two fiscal years under report, the most significant expressions of this close coordination were the Commission's

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continued support of administration of the Bridging Project Clearinghouse inside the Association of Teachers of Japanese, and in particular, in-kind and financial support for the CULCON-initiative, the US-Japan Bridging Foundation, which serves to raise funds to help send more US undergraduates to study in Japan. By the end of this reporting period, the Foundation had fulfilled its goal of sending a second cohort of 500 American undergraduates to Japan for a semester or for the academic year.

## ***2. The Study of the United States in Japan***

During this period the Commission continued its long-standing support of programs of exchange between members of the American Studies Association of the United States and the Organization of American Historians on the one hand, and counterpart organizations in Japan. Through these programs, the Commission aims to achieve two goals: first, to expand opportunities for Japanese academics and graduate students to interact with colleagues from the United States and develop networks for future research and exchange; and second, to help further the process of the internationalization of American studies in the United States.

Through a separate grant, the Commission worked again with the American Political Science Association (APSA) to support the activities of JAWS, the Japanese American Women Political Scientists Symposium, a research network that meets periodically to present and critique on-going research in women's issues in Japanese and American politics.

At the 2010 annual APSA meeting, the group convened to present results of its research project "Gender, Politics, Policy: Post-Election," which will be published in outlets of the APSA.

## ***3. Public Affairs/Education***

The Commission's support for activities in public affairs and education remains strong. Through it, the Commission endeavors to meet the demand for information on Japan throughout the United States. It emphasizes projects that provide education and information both to selected groups of political and professional leaders, and to the American public at large. Projects in Public Affairs/Education fall under two general headings: Counterpart Exchanges and Media.

The period under review saw historic elections in Japan, both in September, 2009, when a new political party took the reins of government after a half century of one-party domination of politics in Japan, and in the summer of 2010, when the new party in power lost a critical election for the Upper House of the Japanese Diet. Both events brought unknown actors into the ongoing bilateral dialog, with an unknown agenda. The situation called for the strengthening of all possible channels of communication between policymakers and politicians in the two countries.

In the area of counterpart exchanges, therefore, the Commission gave high priority to legislative exchange programs between the United States and Japan, both for members of the respective legislative bodies, and for their staff.

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These included the US-Japan Economic Agenda Legislative Exchange Program (LEP) at The George Washington University for meetings between members of the Japanese Diet and US Congress, the United States Association of Former Members of Congress for the Congressional Study Group on Japan, and to the Woodrow Wilson International Center and the Japan Center for International Exchange for programs for Congressional staff members. During this period, the LEP solidified its experiment to expand the range of its exchange program to include members of the South Korean legislature, and to alternate the autumn meeting site between Tokyo and Seoul. This innovative expansion is a unique channel for communication among members of the three legislative bodies in an informal but increasingly complex trilateral relationship.

During this period the Commission continued to support programs in the media. Given the severe financial constraints it faced, the Commission was unable to extend support to the production of documentary films, an activity for which the Commission has traditionally provided strong support. Its program for media support at this time included the National Bureau of Asian Research's Japan Forum, an interactive on-line discussion forum providing daily commentary and analysis of events affecting Japan and US-Japan relations with contributors from around the globe, and to the University of California Berkeley School of Journalism's innovative program to train young journalists in new media to practice their craft in Japan.

#### **4. The Arts**

The Commission continues to support projects in the arts in the firm belief that exchange in the arts is one of the most effective means of fostering better understanding between the two countries. Currently, its priority in support of the arts is for projects to send American exhibitions and performing arts groups to Japan that demonstrate high artistic merit but that have limited access to funds for mounting their productions in Japan, especially at venues outside Tokyo.

In FYs 2009 and 2010 the Commission continued to work closely with the National Endowment for the Arts and the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs in sponsoring the US-Japan Creative Artists Exchange Fellowship Program. Under this program, five Fellows annually have spent a residency of five months in Japan, immersed in Japanese culture and its manifestations in their fields and in training in the arts. In addition, the Commission continued to provide support to the International House of Japan to retain a staff to facilitate the program on site.

In the exchange of performing arts troupes, the Commission was particularly pleased to have been able to assist an organizing committee in Japan to bring Steve Nelson and Lisa Paxton back to Japan for retrospective performances of their repertoires. Both choreographer/dancers had helped establish an intense interest in Japan in contemporary American dance in earlier decades and now returned in the summer of 2009 to help current practitioners in Japan rediscover the American roots of their art.

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## 5. **CULCON**

CULCON, the United States-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange, is a binational advisory panel to the US and Japanese governments with origins in meetings held in Washington in 1961 between President John F. Kennedy and Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda. Since its first meeting in Tokyo in January, 1962, CULCON has served to focus official and public attention in both the United States and Japan on the vital cultural and educational underpinnings of the binational relationship.

Originally a program of the Department of State, CULCON became a program of the United States Information Agency in 1978. In 1999, it returned to the Department of State, Office of the Undersecretary for Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs. In 1991, permanent secretariats were established in Tokyo and Washington to provide continuity to CULCON activities. In Washington the secretariat was established inside the Japan-US Friendship Commission. Comprised of

both public officials and private citizens from both nations, CULCON has taken advantage of its unique membership to make inroads where organizations with homogeneous membership have failed.

In the period under consideration, CULCON took on new vitality. With newly appointed chairmen on both sides, and new panels, CULCON staged a highly successful symposium in Tokyo in June, 2009 with the title "Japan and US Soft Power: Addressing Global Challenges" featuring a keynote address by Dr. Joseph Nye on the notion of soft power and a luncheon address by Dr. Toyoo Gyoten on the interaction of economics and soft power. In June, 2010, the US and Japanese CULCON Panels held a plenary session at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC to review the results of that symposium and to continue to plan for the future, setting for themselves an ambitious agenda to help address new areas of interest in bilateral educational and cultural relations that the 2009 symposium had highlighted.

NOTE: In the listings below, in many cases Commission support met only partial costs of the total project. Readers interested in full descriptions of the following projects may refer to the Commission’s website at [www.jusfc.gov](http://www.jusfc.gov), where links are available to individual project sites, or may consult with the Commission staff.

**Grants Awarded in Fiscal Year 2009  
October 1, 2008 - September 30, 2009**

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><b>A. JAPANESE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES</b></p> <p><i>Language</i></p> <p>1. <i>Alliance of Associations of Teachers of Japanese</i> – for support of “Staff and Infrastructure Support for Alliance of Associations of Teachers of Japanese.” Represents project support for FY2009 and FY2010.</p> <p>2. <i>Stanford University, for the Interuniversity Center for Japanese Language Studies in Yokohama</i> – for support of advanced Japanese language training for American graduate students</p> <p><i>Libraries</i></p> <p>3. <i>North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources</i> – for support of “Infrastructural Support for the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources”</p>	<p>87,500</p> <p></p> <p>88,414</p>	<p></p> <p>40,000,000</p> <p>9,000,000</p>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><b>Professional Studies</b></p>		
<p>4. <i>Columbia University, The Donald Keene Center of Japanese Culture</i> – for support of “The Japan-US Friendship Commission Prize for the Translation of Japanese Literature”</p>	22,057	
<p><b>Research</b></p>		
<p>5. <i>Association for Asian Studies, Inc.</i> – for support of “NEAC/AAS Grants for Japanese Studies”</p>	110,000	
<p>6. <i>National Endowment for the Humanities</i> – for support of “Grants for Advanced Social Science Research on Japan”</p>	99,800	
<p>7. <i>Pacific Forum CSIS</i> – for support of “US-Japan-ROK-China Relations for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century”</p>	17,000	
<p><b>Student Exchange</b></p>		
<p>8. <i>Association of Teachers of Japanese</i> – for support of “The Bridging Project Clearinghouse to Encourage Study Abroad in Japan by American Undergraduate Students”</p>	66,401	
<p>9. <i>United States-Japan Bridging Foundation</i> – for support of “US-Japan Bridging Scholarships”</p>	30,000	
<p><b>TOTAL FOR JAPANESE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES</b></p>	<p><b>\$521,172</b></p>	<p><b>¥49,000,000</b></p>



Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><b>B. THE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN</b></p> <p><i>Faculty and Curriculum Development</i></p> <p>1. <i>American Studies Association</i> – for support of “Change and Power: Comparative US-Japan Perspectives”</p> <p>2. <i>Organization of American Historians</i> – for support of “JAAS/OAH Historians’ Collaborative Project”</p>	<p>19,436</p> <p>39,161</p>	
<p><b>TOTAL FOR THE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN</b></p>	<p><b>\$58,597</b></p>	<p><b>¥0</b></p>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><b>C. PUBLIC AFFAIRS/EDUCATION</b></p> <p><b><i>Counterpart Exchanges</i></b></p> <p>1. <i>The George Washington University – for support of “GWU US-Japan Economic Agenda Legislative Exchange Program for 2008 and 2009”</i></p> <p>2. <i>United States Association of Former Members of Congress – for support of “Congressional Study Group on Japan”</i></p> <p>3. <i>Woodrow Wilson Center – for support of “2009 Congressional Staff Exchange”</i></p> <p><b><i>Media and Dissemination</i></b></p> <p>4. <i>National Bureau of Asian Research – for support of “Japan-US Discussion Forum”</i></p> <p>5. <i>Tides Center – for support of Tokyo Times (Japan Stories PART I)</i></p>	<p>121,957</p> <p>15,000</p> <p>47,805</p> <p>15,000</p> <p>15,000</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>
<b>TOTAL FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS/EDUCATION</b>	<b>\$214,762</b>	<b>¥0</b>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><b>D. THE ARTS</b></p> <p>1. <i>Exchange Fellowships for Creative Artists</i> – jointly sponsored program funded by the JUSFC and the US National Endowment for the Arts. The funds devoted to this program include \$100,000 received from the National Endowment for the Arts. Grant funds for the artists in FY 2009 were administered in Japan for the Commission by the International House of Japan, Inc.</p> <p>Artists sponsored under the exchange fellowships:</p> <p>Craig Arnold  Patricia Chao  Kevin Danger-James  Michele Kong  Jane Rigler</p> <p><b><i>American Performances/Exhibitions in Japan</i></b></p> <p>2. <i>Dance Documents Japan Committee</i> – for support of “<i>Touch, Contact, Bones: Steve Paxton + Lisa Nelson Japan Workshop</i>”</p> <p>3. <i>Electronic Arts Intermix</i> – for support of “<i>Past as a New Present: Japanese and American Video Art from the 1960s and ‘70s</i>”</p> <p>4. <i>International WOW Company</i> – for support of “<i>Residency and Performances with Masataka Matsuda/Marebito No Kai in Kyoto, Japan, 2009</i>”</p>	<p>22,996</p> <p>40,000</p> <p>12,000</p> <p>30,000</p>	<p>19,830,000</p>
<b>TOTAL FOR THE ARTS</b>	<b>\$104,996</b>	<b>¥19,830,000</b>

<b>Commission Program Totals</b>		
Japanese Studies in the United States	\$521,172	¥49,000,000
The Study of the United States in Japan	58,597	0
Public Affairs/Education	214,762	0
The Arts	104,996	19,830,000
<b>TOTAL FOR COMMISSION PROGRAMS</b>	<b>\$899,527</b>	<b>¥68,830,000</b>

<b>CULCON Activities</b>	
<i>Cross Currents</i> /Digital Culture Working Group	\$320
Action Program Task Forces	11,780
CULCON/Fulbright Joint Symposium: "Japan & US Soft Power: Addressing Global Challenges"	88,000
<b>TOTAL FOR CULCON ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>\$100,100</b>

**Administrative Expenses of the Commission in FY 2009**

Personnel	\$467,767
General Services Administration for Payroll, Accounting and Other Services	75,820
Office Space	82,667
Travel	39,329
Communications	4,631
Printing, Supplies, Publications	5,435
Other	53,904

**TOTAL FOR COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS \$729,553**

**Administrative Expenses of CULCON in FY 2009**

Personnel	\$146,900
Communications, Printing Supplies	700
Website Design and Maintenance	300

**TOTAL FOR CULCON ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS \$147,900**

**Appropriated Fund Income and Expense Statement**

Fiscal Year 2009 (10-1-08 through 9-30-09)

**INCOME**

Net Interest (Earned Basis)	\$2,122,071
Refunds on Grants	31,225
Received from the US National Endowment for the Arts	200,000
Received from US Department of State for CULCON support	248,000

**TOTAL INCOME** **\$2,601,296**

**EXPENSES**

Commission Dollar Grants	\$899,527
Dollar Equivalent of Yen Grants	735,016
Commission Administration	729,553
CULCON Activities	100,100
CULCON Administration	147,900

**TOTAL EXPENSES** **\$2,612,076**

**GAIN OR (LOSS)** **(10,780)**

**Appropriated Fund Balance**

Fiscal Year 2009 (10-1-08 through 9-30-09)

Original Appropriation	\$18,000,000	¥3,941,112,771
Fund Balance, 9-30-08	39,509,266	
Income or (loss)	(\$10,780)	
<b>BALANCE, 9-30-09</b>	<b>\$39,498,486</b>	

**Gift Fund (non-appropriated)**

Fiscal Year 2009 (10-1-08 through 9-30-09)

Balance, 9-30-08	\$10,561	
Grants	0	
Administrative Expenses	695	
Contributions	0	
<b>BALANCE, 9-30-09</b>	<b>\$9,866</b>	

NOTE: In the listings below, in many cases Commission support met only partial costs of the total project. Readers interested in full descriptions of the following projects may refer to the Commission’s website at [www.jusfc.gov](http://www.jusfc.gov), where links are available to individual project sites, or may consult with the Commission staff.

**Grants Awarded in Fiscal Year 2010  
October 1, 2009 - September 30, 2010**

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><b>A. JAPANESE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES</b></p> <p><i>Language</i></p> <p>1. <i>Stanford University, for the Interuniversity Center for Japanese Language Studies in Yokohama – for support of advanced Japanese language training for American graduate students</i></p> <p><i>Libraries</i></p> <p>2. <i>North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources – for support of “Infrastructural Support for the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources”</i></p> <p>3. <i>North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources – for support of the “Third Decade (3-D) Conference: Charting New Partnerships to Support Japanese Studies in the Global Information Society”</i></p>	<p></p> <p>88,414</p> <p>30,000</p>	<p>40,000,000</p> <p>9,000,000</p>



Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><b>Professional Studies</b></p> <p>4. <i>Columbia University, The Donald Keene Center of Japanese Culture</i> – for support of “The Japan-US Friendship Commission Prize for the Translation of Japanese Literature”</p> <p><b>Research</b></p> <p>5. <i>Association for Asian Studies, Inc.</i> – for support of “NEAC/AAS Grants for Japanese Studies”</p> <p>6. <i>National Endowment for the Humanities</i> – for support of “Grants for Advanced Social Science Research on Japan”</p> <p><b>Student Exchange</b></p> <p>7. <i>United States-Japan Bridging Foundation</i> – for support of “US-Japan Bridging Scholarships”</p>	<p>22,057</p> <p>110,000</p> <p>120,800</p> <p>30,000</p>	
<p><b>TOTAL FOR JAPANESE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES</b></p>	<p><b>\$401,271</b></p>	<p><b>¥49,000,000</b></p>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><b>B. THE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN</b></p> <p><i>Faculty and Curriculum Development</i></p> <p>1. <i>American Political Science Association</i> – for support of an Open Boundaries Workshop “Gender, Politics and Policy: Post Elections”</p> <p>2. <i>American Studies Association</i> – for support of “Change and Power: Comparative US-Japan Perspectives”</p> <p>3. <i>Organization of American Historians</i> – for support of “JAAS/OAH Historians’ Collaborative Project”</p>	<p>36,727</p> <p>20,990</p> <p>39,854</p>	
<p><b>TOTAL FOR THE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN</b></p>	<p><b>\$97,571</b></p>	<p><b>¥0</b></p>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><b>C. PUBLIC AFFAIRS/EDUCATION</b></p> <p><b><i>Counterpart Exchanges</i></b></p> <p>1. <i>The George Washington University</i> – for support of “GWU US-Japan Economic Agenda Legislative Exchange Program for 2009 and 2010”</p> <p>2. <i>Japan Center for International Exchange</i> – for support of “US Congressional Staff Exchange Program in Japan”</p> <p>3. <i>United States Association of Former Members of Congress</i> – for support of “Congressional Study Group on Japan”</p> <p><b><i>Media and Dissemination</i></b></p> <p>3. <i>Museum of the City of New York</i> – for support of “The Japanese Discovery of New York”</p> <p>4. <i>National Bureau of Asian Research</i> – for support of “Japan-US Discussion Forum”</p> <p>5. <i>Tides Center</i> – for support of <i>Okinawa Reporting Stories</i> (Japan Stories PART II)</p>	<p>120,000</p> <p>37,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>5,000</p> <p>15,000</p> <p>15,000</p>	
<b>TOTAL FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS/EDUCATION</b>	<b>\$212,000</b>	<b>¥0</b>



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**Commission and CULCON Totals FY 2010**

<b>Commission Program Totals</b>		
Japanese Studies in the United States	\$401,271	¥49,000,000
The Study of the United States in Japan	97,571	0
Public Affairs/Education	212,000	0
The Arts	68,722	21,030,000
<b>TOTAL FOR COMMISSION PROGRAMS</b>	<b>\$779,564</b>	<b>¥70,030,000</b>

<b>CULCON Activities</b>		
Action Program Task Forces	\$10,030	
CULCON XXIV Plenary Session	73,170	
<b>TOTAL FOR CULCON ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>\$83,200</b>	

**Administrative Expenses of the Commission in FY 2010**

Personnel	\$485,625
General Services Administration for Payroll, Accounting and Other Services	82,036
Office Space	82,696
Travel	43,708
Communications	4,890
Printing, Supplies, Publications	2,953
Other	21,866

**TOTAL FOR COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS \$723,774**

**Administrative Expenses of CULCON in FY 2010**

Personnel	\$163,800
Communications, Printing, Supplies	700
Website Design and Maintenance	300

**TOTAL FOR CULCON ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS \$164,800**

**Appropriated Fund Income and Expense Statement**

Fiscal Year 2010 (10-1-09 through 9-30-10)

**INCOME**

Net Interest (Earned Basis)	\$2,112,116
Refunds on Grants	62,894
Received from the US National Endowment for the Arts	100,000
Received from US Department of State for CULCON support	248,000

**TOTAL INCOME** **\$2,523,010**

**EXPENSES**

Commission Dollar Grants	\$779,564
Dollar Equivalent of Yen Grants	772,580
Commission Administration	723,774
CULCON Activities	83,200
CULCON Administration	164,800

**TOTAL EXPENSES** **\$2,523,918**

**GAIN OR (LOSS)** **(\$908)**

**Appropriated Fund Balance**

Fiscal Year 2010 (10-1-09 through 9-30-10)

Original Appropriation	\$18,000,000	¥3,941,112,771
Fund Balance, 9-30-09	39,498,486	
Income or (loss)	(\$908)	

**BALANCE, 9-30-10** **\$39,497,578**

**Gift Fund (non-appropriated)**

Fiscal Year 2010 (10-1-09 through 9-30-10)

Balance, 9-30-09	\$9,866
Grants	0
Administrative Expenses	2,732
Contributions	555

**BALANCE, 9-30-10** **\$7,689**