
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

The Commission 2005-2006

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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 2005 and 2006.

With this report, the Japan-US Friendship Commission concludes its thirtieth year of operation. These thirty years have seen slow, incremental changes in the bilateral relationship. Compared at any one time with the immediate history preceding it, the relationship frequently appeared unchanging, even stagnant. Comparing the relationship today to the situation in 1975 when President Gerald Ford signed the Japan-United States Friendship Act into law, however, it is of a fundamentally different nature. The importance of the Commission's mission has never been greater.

One thing that has not changed in this time is the Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund, the endowment created by Congress that provides the resources for the Commission's operations. This means essentially that the Commission is operating on a 1975 budget. The effects of inflation, the strengthening of the Japanese yen, and the lowering of US government interest rates, which govern the Commission's investments, have all eroded the value of the Commission's resources. The Commission has taken several steps to address the situation, including expanding a set of three-year grants to major grantees, which help

assure them of financial stability during this time. It has also focused its priorities on a clear and well-defined set of activities, and now asks that all potential grantees be prepared to find additional sources of support for full program costs, to help share the burden.

The relationship of the Commission to the United States-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON) has never been closer. As a result of the most recent plenary session, held in July, 2006 at Yellowstone National Park, CULCON is rewriting its mission statement to align its activities more closely to current realities in cultural and educational relations between the two countries. The Commission stands prepared to assist CULCON with its future activities as they evolve into tangible program form. Also, 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. Its purpose is to raise scholarships to help American undergraduates study in Japan. Thus far, it has raised close to \$3M and sent over 700 students to Japan. As the Foundation moves into a position of financial independence, I would like to congratulate it on its great success.

Richard J. Samuels
Chairman
February, 2007

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission in 2005-2006

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission (“Commission”) is pleased to submit this report on its twenty-ninth and thirtieth years of operations for the period October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2006, which corresponds to the federal Fiscal Years 2005 and 2006.

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

The Commission's mission is as valid now as when it was established. The relationship between Japan and the United States is unique in size, in complexity, and in its mixture of cooperation and competition. That relationship, however, stands on the cusp of change, and the Commission's programs and priorities reflect this situation.

The regional and global environments that surround and condition the bilateral relationship are in the process of restructuring. Globalization has changed the terms of international trade, and this has in turn changed the core concerns of US-Japan trade relations permanently. The emergence of China, the North Korean nuclear crisis and terrorism have changed the terms of regional and global security. This again has profound implications for US-Japan security and political relations that

continue to evolve. The new global environment has forced both nations to examine anew the fundamental character of their bilateral economic, security and political ties and to reassess their optimal management.

The history of the past sixty 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 global environment. Moreover, the record of the past sixty years shows that differences in thought patterns, value systems, social and economic behavior, decision-making processes and means of communication can lead to mutual misunderstanding and friction.

There is above all a language barrier that all too often forces each nation to react to the other through stereotypes. There is a severe imbalance in the amount of attention that the media in each country devote to the other. 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 causes of these problems – knowledge to help craft more effective policy in the

management of the relationship. It is the Commission's primary purpose 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.

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.

Program Highlights

1. *Japanese Studies in the United States*

The Commission pursues as its fundamental mandate the promotion of expertise on Japan throughout the American public. 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 2005 and 2006.

During this period, the most important step the Commission took in support of Japanese studies in the United States was to expand 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 Interuniversity Center for Japanese Language Studies and the Northeast Asian Council of the Association for Asian Studies. In this period, it approved similar three-year grants to the Alliance of Associations of Teachers of Japanese and the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources. 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 new statement of confidence from the Commission. In addition to these two institutions, the Commission assessed the pilot program it had established with the National Endowment for the Humanities to support a program of fellowships for advanced research in the social sciences on Japan. The pilot proved extremely successful, and the Commission and the NEH agreed to

support a full program of fellowships over a three-year period as well.

While the Commission has given priority to support of the vital underpinnings of the field of Japanese studies in American higher education, it has also continued to support projects of collaborative research on important and timely subjects. As an example of such projects in this period, the Commission supported “Shifting Terrain: the Domestic Politics of the US Military Presence in the Asia Pacific” at the East-West Center. The project analyzed the impact of local politics on national policies of basing US forces in several Asia Pacific nations and issued its results both through scholarly publication and through policy workshops just at the time when US policymakers were considering options for basing US forces in that region.

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 continued support of administration of the Bridging Project Clearinghouse inside the Association of Teachers of Japanese, continued support of the innovative CULCON-initiated Web

site *Cross Currents* under development at the University of Hawai’i (under the category of Public Affairs/Education), and in particular, in-kind support for the CULCON-initiated US-Japan Bridging Foundation, which serves to raise funds to help send more US undergraduates to study in Japan, a long-standing CULCON priority. By the end of this reporting period, the Foundation had gathered sufficient strength to begin taking on partial support of the administrative costs of the Clearinghouse.

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.

Senior figures in the field in Japan have continued to express their concern to the Commission that their

highest priority lies in the support of Japanese graduate students in the field, and the nurturing of a new generation to take the place of the current generation of specialists at Japanese universities as they begin to retire. The Commission studied the issue in consultation with experts in both countries and then worked with the Graduate School for American Studies at Doshisha University in Kyoto to devise a national competition for Japanese graduate students of American studies for funds to support field research in the United States. The Commission funded a pilot program for this effort in FY 2002. With the success of the program, the Commission continued its support of that effort with third and fourth grants in FYs 2005 and 2006. It also provided support for graduate students through its grants to the academic associations listed above. In addition, the Commission provided support to the American Studies Research Center at The University of the Ryukyus for research, workshop and conference programs.

3. *Public Affairs/Education*

The Commission's support for activities in public affairs and education remains lively. Through it, the Commission endeavors to meet the growing 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.

In the area of counterpart exchanges, the Commission continued to give highest priority to legislative exchange programs between the United States and Japan. These included the US-Japan Economic Agenda Legislative Exchange Program 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 the Congressional Economic Leadership Institute for support of study tours of Japan by senior Congressional staff. During this period, the Legislative Exchange Program of The George Washington University added an important new dimension to its annual exchange of legislators by inviting members of the South Korean legislative body to join with the American and Japanese participants, an experiment it institutionalized in FY 2006.

In the period under review, the Commission continued to support the services of the International House of Japan, where the Commission had provided an annual grant since the latter's establishment for support of the International House's facilitative and library services.

During this period, however, in consultation with the new leadership of the International House, the Commission transformed its support from a grant to a contract basis, in recognition of the International House's successful modernization of its physical and financial infra-structures.

The period under review continued to see lively Commission support for the production of documentary films on subject matters concerning Japanese society and US-Japan relations. Perhaps the most widely distributed of these films was *Kokoyakyu: Hightschool Baseball* by Projectile Arts, which received high critical praise.

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.

Presentation of American arts and artists, especially at venues outside Tokyo, does not have a well-established history. While the Commission works to implement this priority directly, it has also worked with the National Endowment for the Arts to design a structure that

would take the lead in facilitating the presentation of American art in Japan. Thus, in FY 2002 the Commission made a grant to Arts Midwest to establish the Cultural Trade Network (CTN), an office inside Arts Midwest devoted to this purpose. The pilot program proved successful, and the Commission continued to support the CTN through the period under report. The Commission expects it will help not only increase the flow of American performing art to Japan, but also help leverage funding from state and local sources to support the costs of such exchanges.

In FYs 2005 and 2006 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 spend 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 hire an expert to facilitate the program on site. In the period under review, it upgraded the program by supporting the hiring of an additional part-time facilitator in the visual arts.

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 recent past, CULCON has sought to harness the power of the Internet to its mission of

improving educational and cultural relations between the two countries in the form of an interactive website named *Cross Currents*. In the period under review, CULCON's Digital Culture Working Group completed this work by launching *Cross Currents* at www.crosscurrents.hawaii.edu.

In July, 2006, at its twenty-second plenary session, panelists from both sides reaffirmed through unanimous agreement that CULCON serves a valuable function but needs to be strengthened. The panelists agreed to establish a working group to draft a new mission statement for CULCON that reflects the contemporary context in which US-Japan relations operate. This mission statement will include objectives, goals, structure and stakeholders. In the context of the mission statement, the Working Group will make recommendations on action items for consideration over the coming two years.

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, where links are available to individual project sites, or may consult with the Commission staff.

**Grants Awarded in Fiscal Year 2005
October 1, 2004 - September 30, 2005**

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p>A. JAPANESE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES</p> <p><i>Language</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="414 821 911 940">1. <i>Alliance of Associations of Teachers of Japanese – for support of “Staff and Infrastructure Support for Alliance of Associations of Teachers of Japanese”</i> <li data-bbox="414 972 938 1087">2. <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><i>Libraries</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="414 1182 927 1329">3. <i>North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources – for support of “Infra-structural Support for the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources, for Fiscal Year 2004-2005”</i> 	<p>64,130</p> <p>86,000</p>	<p>40,000,000</p> <p>9,500,000</p>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<i>Research</i>		
4. <i>Dartmouth College</i> – for support of “Ports-mouth and Its Legacies: An International Conference Commemorating the Centennial of the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty of 1905”	56,638	
5. <i>East-West Center</i> – for support of Year Two of “Shifting Terrain: The Domestic Politics of the US Military Presence in the Asia Pacific”	41,236	
6. <i>National Endowment for the Humanities</i> – for support of “Grants for Advanced Research in the Social Science on Japan”	120,000	
7. <i>Pacific Forum CSIS</i> – for support of “Toward a Stronger Foundation for United States, Japan and China Relations”	10,000	
<i>Student Exchange</i>		
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”	72,023	
TOTAL FOR JAPANESE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES	\$450,027	¥49,500,000

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p>B. THE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN</p> <p><i>Faculty and Curriculum Development</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>American Studies Association</i> – for support of Year One of “Bridging the World(s)” 2. <i>Indiana State University</i> – for support of Year Two of “The Current State of African American Studies: Japanese and American Perspectives” 3. <i>Organization of American Historians</i> – for support of “JAAS/OAH Historians’ Collaborative Project” <p><i>Other</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. <i>Doshisha University, Graduate School of American Studies</i> – for support of “American Studies Research Travel Grants for MA Students at Japanese Universities” 5. <i>University of the Ryukyus</i> – for support of Year Two of “The Cutting-Edge Lecture and Workshop Series in American Studies” 		<p>1,512,000</p> <p>40,379</p> <p>13,500</p> <p>690,000</p> <p>2,000,000</p> <p>24,871</p>
<p>TOTAL FOR THE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN</p>	<p>\$78,750</p>	<p>¥4,202,000</p>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
C. PUBLIC AFFAIRS/EDUCATION		
<i>Outreach</i>		
1. <i>National Building Museum</i> – for support of “Five Friends From Japan: Children in Japan Today”	10,000	
2. <i>New York Botanical Garden</i> – for support of “The Japanese Kiku Chrysanthemum Exhibition”	25,000	
3. <i>Shibusawa Memorial Museum</i> – for support of “Different Lands, Shared Experiences”		1,700,000
<i>Counterpart Exchanges</i>		
4. <i>The George Washington University</i> – for support of “GWU US-Japan Economic Agenda Legislative Exchange Program for 2005”	138,024	1,618,500
5. <i>International House of Japan</i> – for support of services for American educational, cultural and professional institutions in 2005		9,200,000
6. <i>United States Association of Former Members of Congress</i> – for support of “The Congressional Study Group on Japan”	30,000	

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<i>Media and Dissemination</i>		
7. <i>Colorado State University</i> – for support of the documentary film <i>Riverwebs</i>	25,000	
8. <i>Information Clearinghouse Japan</i> – for support of “Information Access: Searchable Database for Japan Information Disclosure Recommendations”		3,100,000
9. <i>National Japanese American Historical Society</i> – for support of the documentary film <i>Stolen Lives</i>	19,000	
10. <i>Projectile Arts</i> – for support of the documentary film <i>Kokoyakyu: Hightschool Baseball</i>	20,000	
11. <i>University of Hawai’i</i> – for support of “ <i>Cross Currents</i> , Phase IV”	57,500	
TOTAL FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS/ EDUCATION	\$324,524	¥15,618,500

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p>D. THE ARTS</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 \$75,000 received from the National Endowment for the Arts. Grant funds for the artists in FY 2005 were administered in Japan for the Commission by the International House of Japan, Inc. Yen funds for FY 2005 include funds for collaborative projects carried out in Japan by the Creative Artist Fellows.</p> <p>Artists sponsored under the exchange fellowships:</p> <p>Marco Breuer Lee Durkee Hiroko Kawai Luis Recoder Jonathan Shirota</p> <p><i>American Performances/Exhibitions in Japan</i></p> <p>2. <i>Bloomsburg Theatre Ensemble</i> – for support of Theatre Nohgaku’s Writers’ Workshop</p> <p>3. <i>Group Motion</i> – for support of the collaborative project <i>All Around You</i></p> <p><i>Other</i></p> <p>4. <i>Arts Midwest</i> – for support of “United States Cultural Trade Network”</p>	<p>23,275</p> <p>3,000</p> <p>12,700</p> <p>80,000</p>	<p>21,970,000</p> <p>¥21,970,000</p>
TOTAL FOR THE ARTS	\$118,975	¥21,970,000

Commission Program Totals

As of September 30, 2005

Japanese Studies in the United States	\$450,027	¥49,500,000
The Study of the United States in Japan	78,750	4,202,000
Public Affairs/Education	324,524	15,618,500
The Arts	118,975	21,970,000
TOTAL FOR COMMISSION PROGRAMS	\$972,276	¥91,290,500

CULCON Activities

Funded by Transfer from US Department of State

<i>Cross Currents</i> /Digital Culture Working Group	\$20,000	
Global Leaders Working Group	14,210	
TOTAL FOR CULCON ACTIVITIES	\$34,210	

Administrative Expenses of the Commission in FY 2005

As of September 30, 2005

Personnel	\$406,301
Office Space	79,202
Travel	46,165
Communications	7,133
Printing, Supplies, Publications	9,585
General Services Administration for Payroll, Accounting and Other Services; Other Government Agency Services	52,892
Other Contracts	35,464

TOTAL FOR COMMISSION

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS \$636,742

Administrative Expenses of CULCON in FY 2005

Personnel	\$125,190
Communications	200
Supplies	200
Other	200

TOTAL FOR CULCON

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS \$125,790

Appropriated Fund Income and Expense Statement

Fiscal Year 2005 (10-1-04 through 9-30-05)

INCOME

Net Interest (Earned Basis)	\$2,299,190
Refunds on Grants	76,523
Received from the US National Endowment for the Arts	75,000
Received from US Department of State for CULCON support	160,000

TOTAL INCOME **\$2,610,713**

EXPENSES

Commission Dollar Grants	\$972,276
Dollar Equivalent of Yen Grants	849,628
Commission Administration	636,742
CULCON Activities	34,210
CULCON Administration	125,790

TOTAL EXPENSES **\$2,618,646**

GAIN OR (LOSS) **(\$7,933)**

Funds and Expenses *FY 2005*

Appropriated Fund Balance

Fiscal Year 2005 (10-1-04 through 9-30-05)

Original Appropriation	\$18,000,000	¥3,941,112,771
Fund Balance, 9-30-04	39,527,612	
Income or (loss)	(\$7,933)	

BALANCE, 9-30-05 **\$39,519,679**

Gift Fund (non-appropriated)

Fiscal Year 2005 (10-1-04 through 9-30-05)

Balance, 9-30-04	\$9,676	
Grants	0	
Administrative Expenses	3,264	
Contributions	8,847	

BALANCE, 9-30-05 **\$15,259**

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, where links are available to individual project sites, or may consult with the Commission staff.

**Grants Awarded in Fiscal Year 2006
October 1, 2005 - September 30, 2006**

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p>A. JAPANESE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES</p> <p><i>Language</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="414 787 917 913">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” <li data-bbox="414 934 933 1060">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><i>Libraries</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="414 1144 933 1312">3. <i>North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources</i> – for support of “Infra-structural Support for the North American Coordinating Council on Japanese Library Resources, for Fiscal Year 2005-2006” <li data-bbox="414 1333 933 1459">4. <i>Society for Japanese Studies</i> – for support in placing the <i>Journal of Japanese Studies</i> in 150 college, university and public libraries across the United States 	<p>62,130</p> <p>86,025</p> <p>7,500</p>	<p>40,000,000</p> <p>9,000,000</p>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p><i>Professional Studies</i></p>		
<p>5. <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” for FY 2006</p>	20,000	
<p><i>Research</i></p>		
<p>6. <i>Association for Asian Studies, Inc.</i> – for support of “NEAC/AAS Grants for Japanese Studies” in FY 2006</p>	114,943	
<p>7. <i>East-West Center</i> – for support of Year Three of “Shifting Terrain: The Domestic Politics of the US Military Presence in the Asia Pacific”</p>	25,053	
<p>8. <i>National Endowment for the Humanities</i> – for support of “Grants for Advanced Research in the Social Sciences on Japan”</p>	140,000	
<p><i>Student Exchange</i></p>		
<p>9. <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>	56,338	
<p>TOTAL FOR JAPANESE STUDIES IN THE UNITED STATES</p>	<p>\$511,989</p>	<p>¥49,000,000</p>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p>B. THE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN</p> <p><i>Faculty and Curriculum Development</i></p> <p>1. <i>American Studies Association</i> – for support of Year Two of “Bridging the World(s)”</p> <p>2. <i>Organization of American Historians</i> – for support of “JAAS/OAH Historians’ Collaborative Project”</p> <p><i>Other</i></p> <p>3. <i>Doshisha University, Graduate School of American Studies</i> – for support of “American Studies Research Travel Grants for MA Students at Japanese Universities”</p> <p>4. <i>University of the Ryukyus</i> – for support of the “United States and the Pacific Islands: Culture, Science, Politics”</p>	<p>25,000</p> <p>40,000</p>	<p>1,600,000</p> <p>2,306,535</p>
<p>TOTAL FOR THE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES IN JAPAN</p>	<p>\$65,000</p>	<p>¥3,906,535</p>

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
C. PUBLIC AFFAIRS/EDUCATION		
<i>Counterpart Exchanges</i>		
1. <i>Congressional Economic Leadership Institute</i> – for support of “2006 Congressional Staff Educational Exchange Program”	35,000	
2. <i>The George Washington University</i> – for support of “GWU US-Japan Economic Agenda Legislative Exchange Program for 2006”	125,000	
3. <i>International House of Japan</i> – for support of services for American educational, cultural and professional institutions in 2006		4,600,000
4. <i>United States Association of Former Members of Congress</i> – for support of “The Congressional Study Group on Japan”	15,000	
<i>Media and Dissemination</i>		
5. <i>Film Arts Foundation</i> – for support of the documentary film <i>The Polka Dot Princess</i>	10,000	
6. <i>National Bureau of Asian Research</i> – for support of “Japan-US Discussion Forum” in FY 2006	25,000	
7. <i>University of Illinois</i> – for support of the documentary film <i>The Birth of Edo, Making of a Metropolis</i>	20,000	
TOTAL FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS/ EDUCATION	\$230,000	¥4,600,000

Grants Awarded	US Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants
<p>D. THE ARTS</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 2006 were administered in Japan for the Commission by the International House of Japan, Inc.</p> <p>Artists sponsored under the exchange fellowships:</p> <p>Karen LaMonte Dean Sameshima Edward Schocker Sheryl Simons Laura Sims</p> <p><i>American Performances/Exhibitions in Japan</i></p> <p>2. <i>Group Motion</i> – for support of RONDO at Dance Selection 2006</p> <p>3. Trish Brown Dance Company – for support of <i>TBDC in Japan</i></p> <p><i>Other</i></p> <p>4. <i>Arts Midwest</i> – for support of “United States Cultural Trade Network”</p> <p>5. <i>Tokyo International Arts Festival</i> – for support of “The American Contemporary Plays and Playwrights Project”</p>	<p>23,651</p> <p>12,000</p> <p>20,000</p> <p>50,000</p>	<p>21,030,000</p> <p>3,540,000</p>
TOTAL FOR THE ARTS	\$105,651	¥24,570,000

Commission and CULCON Totals FY 2006

Commission Program Totals

As of September 30, 2006

Japanese Studies in the United States	\$511,989	¥49,000,000
The Study of the United States in Japan	65,000	3,906,535
Public Affairs/Education	230,000	4,600,000
The Arts	105,651	24,570,000

TOTAL FOR COMMISSION PROGRAMS **\$912,640** **¥82,076,535**

CULCON Activities

Funded by Transfer from US Department of State

<i>Cross Currents</i> /Digital Culture Working Group	\$14,600
Global Leaders Working Group	14,600
CULCON XXII Plenary Session	59,302

TOTAL FOR CULCON ACTIVITIES **\$88,502**

Administrative Expenses of the Commission in FY 2006	
As of September 30, 2006	
Personnel	\$431,481
Office Space	82,149
Travel	49,336
Communications	5,469
Printing, Supplies, Publications	2,913
General Services Administration for Payroll, Accounting and Other Services; Other Government Agency Services	65,726
Contract with International House of Japan	24,992
Audit per ATDA 2002	10,000
Other Contracts	31,748
TOTAL FOR COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	\$703,814

Administrative Expenses of CULCON in FY 2006	
Personnel	\$129,860
Communications	300
Supplies	340
Other	300
TOTAL FOR CULCON ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	\$130,800

Appropriated Fund Income and Expense Statement

Fiscal Year 2006 (10-1-05 through 9-30-06)

INCOME

Net Interest (Earned Basis)	\$2,153,867
Refunds on Grants	64,518
Received from the US National Endowment for the Arts	100,000
Received from US Department of State for CULCON support	219,302

TOTAL INCOME **\$2,537,687**

EXPENSES

Commission Dollar Grants	\$912,640
Dollar Equivalent of Yen Grants	701,509
Commission Administration	703,814
CULCON Activities	88,502
CULCON Administration	130,800

TOTAL EXPENSES **\$2,537,265**

GAIN OR (LOSS) **\$422**

Appropriated Fund Balance

Fiscal Year 2006 (10-1-05 through 9-30-06)

Original Appropriation	\$18,000,000	¥3,941,112,771
Fund Balance, 9-30-05	39,519,679	
Income or (loss)	422	

BALANCE, 9-30-06 **\$39,520,101**

Gift Fund (non-appropriated)

Fiscal Year 2006 (10-1-05 through 9-30-06)

Balance, 9-30-05	\$15,259	
Grants	0	
Administrative Expenses	2,231	
Contributions	0	

BALANCE, 9-30-06 **\$13,028**

