

Ishino, Iwao. Papers.

Fulbright-Japan, 1958-1959, 1993 [includes As Others See Us: a Comparison of Japanese
and American Fulbrighters]

Folder 5
Box 5385
Collection UA 17.348

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of rece.,

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International
Letter Telegram

1201

TIME at point of destination

DEB161 RA251 WM18

1923 MAR 25 1 PM 2 40

W BXA087 GOVT PD=BX WASHINGTON DC 25 221PME=

DR IWAO ISHINO, ASST PROFESSOR ANTHROPOLOGY=

1014 CHESTERFIELD PARKWAY EAST LANSING MICH=

I HAVE BEEN INFORMED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF YOUR
RECEIPT OF A GRANT TO LECTURE IN ANTHROPOLOGY AT AN
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN JAPAN. PLEASE ACCEPT MY
CONGRATULATIONS AND VERY BEST WISHES FOR SUCCESS DURING
YOUR TENURE ABROAD=

CHARLES E CHAMBERLAIN MEMBER OF CONGRESS=

TELEPHONE NO. 2996

Ed 28001

Jectry

3200

TO BE

Held

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

THE UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL
COMMISSION IN JAPAN

FULBRIGHT HOUSE

NO. 2, 2-CHOME, KUDAN, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO

October 24, 1958.

Dr. Iwao Ishino,
273 Shiba Shirokane
Sanko-cho,
Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Dear Dr. Ishino:

We are very sorry to inform you that though your name was submitted to the Embassy as deserving of a ticket to the Shosoin opening in Nara, no ticket was allotted to you due to the scarcity of tickets this year. I hope you are gradually getting settled in your new environment. Please feel free to call on us at any time. With kindest regards to Mrs. Ishino.

Sincerely yours,

Yukiko Maki
Yukiko Maki (Mrs.)
American Program Officer

66/10/24
10/24/66
10/24/66
10/24/66

YM:mh

THE UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL
COMMISSION IN JAPAN

FULBRIGHT HOUSE

NO. 2, 2-CHOME, KUDAN, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO

October 4, 1958

To American Grantees:

The following table shows the responsibility for payment of expenses during your stay at the International House of Japan or Shiba Park Hotel to attend the Orientation session from October 4 to October 9, 1958:

	<u>By the Commission</u>	<u>By Grantees</u>
<u>Room charge with tax & service charge</u>		
For newly arrived grantees:	From day of arrival to October 9	
For already arrived grantees who live outside of Tokyo	From October 5 to October 8	
<u>Meals</u>	Dinner on October 8	All other meals
	Sukiyaki luncheon on October 9	
<u>Baby sitter's fee</u>	Please refer to our note "Participation of wives in the Orientation Program"	

Please pay the bill to the International House of Japan or Shiba Park Hotel when leaving.

Fiscal Officer of the Commission

Dr. & Mrs. Iwao Ishino

You are cordially invited to

A RECEPTION

to be held under the sponsorship of

the organizations

Participating in

The Joint Committee on Cultural Interchange with Students

on Wednesday, October 8, 1958

at the Mitsui Club

3, Mita Tsuna-machi, Minato-ku

(港区芝三田綱町三番地・三井倶楽部)
to welcome

American Fulbright Grantees

Recently arrived in Japan

From 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

Refreshments

R.S.V.P.

To the America-Japan Society
Room 370 Marunouchi Building
Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku
Tel: 20-0780; 20-3770

Member Organizations

of

The Joint Committee on Cultural Interchange with Students

The American Chamber of Commerce
in Japan

The Asia Foundation

The College Women's Club of Tokyo

The Edgar A. Bancroft Educational
Aid Fund

The Exchange Student Association

The Federation of the American
University Alumni Clubs

The Grew Foundation

The Harvard International Summer
Seminar Scholarship Committee

International Christian University

International Education Center

International House of Japan

Japan Chapter of International House

Japan Women's University
Association

Jessie Smith Noyes Foundation

Music for Youth

The Overseas Scholarship Commit-
tee of Council of Cooperation

Return Student Association

United States Educational
Commission in Japan

Y.M.C.A. of Japan

Young People's Sub-Committee,
the America-Japan Society

The Youth Service Committee,
Tokyo Rotary Club

在日米国商業会議所

アジア文化財団

カレッジ・ウイ・メンズ・クラブ

バンクロフト奨学基金

米国留学生会

米国各大学同窓会連盟

グルー基金

ハーヴァード国際ゼミナール
奨学金委員会

国際キリスト教大学

国際教育振興会

国際文化会館

インターナショナル協会日本支部

日本大学婦人協会

ジエッシー・ヌイス・ノイス基金

青少年の音楽

基督教内外協力会

米国学士会

在日合衆国教育委員会

日本基督教青年会

日米協会青年委員会

東京ロータリークラブ
青少年委員会

Alien's Residence Status and
Registration under the
Japanese Immigration
and Registration
Laws

Japanese Immigration Office
Ministry of Justice
TOKYO, JAPAN

I. Status of Residence

Question: What procedures are necessary for a foreigner to travel to Japan?

Answer: He must have a valid unexpired passport bearing a visa for residence in a given status under the Japanese Immigration Law.

Question: What is meaning of "status of residence" in Japan?

Answer: Every foreigner entering Japan or living in Japan is permitted to conduct certain activities in Japan according to his status of residence. For example, he may be a tourist, a trader, a student, a missionary or any other of the prescribed categories.

Question: What are the various categories in which a foreigner may obtain a residence status in Japan?

Answer: Having a valid unexpired passport, he must obtain a visa for residence in one of the following categories, which becomes his status of residence:

- a. diplomatic or consular officer or a member of suite;
- b. officer of a foreign government or international organization;
- c. traveller who is passing through Japan;
- d. tourist;
- e. trader;
- f. student;
- g. educator;
- h. artist;
- i. performer;
- j. missionary;
- k. correspondent;
- l. technician;
- m. skilled laborer;
- n. permanent resident.

Question: What about dependents?

Answer: A trader, student, educator, artist, performer, missionary, correspondent, technician, or a skilled laborer can bring into Japan his spouse and unmarried minor children.

Question: Is it possible to enter Japan in any other status of residence?

Answer: The Minister of Justice can permit specific foreigners, who are not in the foregoing categories, to enter Japan.

Question: Can a foreigner be refused entry into Japan, even if he has a valid unexpired passport with visa?

Answer: Yes. In case of an epidemic, a leper, mental aberrant, a pauper who is likely to become a public charge, an ex-convict, narcotics violator, prostitute, firearms law violator, deportee, or a revolutionalist, entry into Japan will not be permitted.

Question: What about babies born of foreign residents in Japan?

Answer: A baby can reside in Japan without a status of residence only for 60 days after date of birth. If the parents desire to have him remain in Japan after 60 days, they must apply to the Minister of Justice for acquisition of residence status within 30 days from the date of birth.

Question: What determines how long a foreigner stays in Japan?

Answer: The maximum period of stay is dependent upon the status of residence, as follows:

traveller in transit	15 days
tourist	60 "
trader	3 years
student	1 year
educator	3 years
artist	1 year
performer	60 days
missionary	3 years
correspondent	3 "
technician	3 "
skilled laborer	1 year

Question: Must a foreigner, whose period of stay in Japan has expired, depart from Japan?

Answer: Yes, unless granted an extension. Upon application, the Minister of Justice may grant an extension.

Question: What if an alien resident is found to be engaged in an activity other than that described in his passport, without having his residence status altered?

Answer: He may be deported from Japan, or be subject to imprisonment with or without hard labor for not more than 3 years or a fine not exceeding 100,000 yen.

Question: If an alien resident remains in Japan over the period of stay specified in his passport, how will he be treated?

Answer: He may be given the same punishment as the alien who engages in unauthorized activity.

Question: Does a crewman of a vessel, who has been discharged from service in Japan, become an ordinary alien resident?

Answer: No, he does not. Under the Japanese Immigration Law, he is regarded continuously as a crewman as long as he is in Japan.

Question: Can an alien with a certain status of residence change his status to another?

Answer: In some cases, yes, in other cases, no. A trader, student, educator, performer, missionary, correspondent, technician, spouse and unmarried minor children can alter his or her residence status. Other foreigners

cannot. For example, once a foreigner comes to Japan as a tourist, he has to remain a tourist during his stay in Japan. Therefore he may not engage in any kind of commercial activities.

Question: Can a foreigner engage in an activity other than that authorized by his status of residence?

Answer: He may if he obtains prior permission from the Minister of Justice.

Question: How can a foreigner obtain a permanent residence status in Japan?

Answer: The Minister of Justice may give him a permanent residence status, if he is recognized as serving the best interests of Japan; has a record of good behavior; and has sufficient property or ability to secure an independent livelihood.

Question: How much fee must a foreigner pay to the Japanese Government, in case he has been granted the change of his residence status, extension of period of stay, permission for permanent residence or mission for reentry?

Answer: The statutory fees are charged according to the following schedule:

- (1) For each change of status of residence, ¥1,000;
- (2) For each extension of period of stay, ¥1,000;
- (3) For each permission for permanent residence, ¥2,000; and
- (4) For each permission for reentry, ¥1,000.

Question: What document must a foreigner residing in Japan carry in his possession?

Answer: Every foreigner who resides in Japan must carry with him at all times a valid unexpired passport, landing permit, or registration card.

Question: How is a foreigner who has landed in Japan in violation of Japanese Immigration Law treated?

Answer: He will be deported.

Question: What are general classes of deportable resident aliens?

Answer: In addition to aliens who are excluded from admission into Japan, any resident alien in Japan who comes under any of the following classes will be deported:

- (1) Aliens who are found to be engaged solely in an activity to be properly conducted by him under the residence status other than that described in his passport without having his status altered;
- (2) Aliens who overstay the period of stay;
- (3) Alien patients who are subjected to the application of the Leprosy Prevention Law;
- (4) Aliens afflicted with a mental disease as specified by the Mental Hygiene Law who have been placed in a lunatic asylum or a designated hospital;
- (5) Aliens who are paupers, vagrants or disabled persons who have become public charges,

- (6) Aliens who have been subjected to punishment heavier than imprisonment for violation of the provisions of Alien Registration Law.
- (7) Aliens who are juvenile as provided for by the Juvenile Law and who have been convicted with imprisonment with or without hard labor for maximum period exceeding 3 years.
- (8) Aliens who have been convicted of violation of the provisions of the Narcotic Control Law, Taima Control Law or Opium Regulation of Penal Code;
- (9) Aliens who have been convicted with imprisonment with or without hard labor for life or for period exceeding one year;
- (10) Aliens who are engaged in prostitution;
- (11) Aliens who have abetted, instigated or supported the illegal entry into Japan;
- (12) Aliens who are engaged in subversive activities; and
- (13) Aliens who the Minister of Justice finds have committed acts detrimental to the interests or security of Japan.

II. Registration of Aliens

Question: How can a foreigner get a registration card?

Answer: Within 60 days after the date of landing, a foreigner residing in Japan must apply for issuance of an alien registration certificate, to the head of city, town or village. With his application, he must submit his passport and photographs. A newborn child must also be registered by the father or mother within 30 days after the date of birth.

Question: In case a foreigner has lost his registration card owing to theft, robbery or destruction, can he apply for reissuance?

Answer: Yes, he must apply to the head of city, town or village where he resides, within 14 days from the date he becomes aware of the fact.

Question: What must a foreigner do, when he has changed his domicile?

Answer: He must apply to the head of city, town or village where he wants to reside for alteration of entry in his registration card.

Question: How long is an alien registration card valid?

Answer: It is valid for 2 years from the date of its issuance. A foreigner must get a new card by submitting the documents and photographs within 30 days prior to the expiration of 2 years period.

Question: Must a foreigner carry with him at all times his registration card?

Answer: Yes.

Question: What relation is there between obtaining a residence status and registration?

Answer: Registration, which is required by the Alien Registration Law, must not be confused with the acquisition of a residence status, which is provided

for in the Immigration Law. All aliens must register in accordance with the requirements of the Alien Registration Law. Any alien who has a legal status of residence will be issued an alien registration card upon registering.

Question: Should an alien return his registration card to the immigration officer, when he leaves Japan?

Answer: Yes, he must.

Question: What procedures must be followed by an alien, when he desires to depart from Japan?

Answer: He must have his passport endorsed by the immigration officer and surrender his registration card, whether or not permitted to reenter Japan, at the port of departure where he leaves Japan.

Question: If an alien desires to depart temporarily from Japan, prior to the date of expiration of his period of stay, with the intention of reentering Japan, what should he do?

Answer: He can obtain reentry permission from the Minister of Justice.

Question: How long is the reentry permission valid?

Answer: Not to exceed 1 year from the date he is granted permission for reentry and not to exceed the period for which he is authorized to stay in Japan.

III. Penalties

Question: What penalties are imposed upon violators of the immigration and registration laws?

Answer: Any alien who stays in Japan illegally will upon conviction be fined not to exceed ¥100,000 or be imprisoned not more than 1 year. An alien registration violator will be punished with penal servitude or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 1 year or with a fine not more than ¥30,000.

AMERICAN FULBRIGHTERS ORIENTATION PROGRAM TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULES

October 6, Monday

8:40 AM	at Shiba Park Hotel	to the Int. House	Bus	37 persons
4:30 PM	at the Int. House	to the Fulbright House	Bus	50 persons
* 5:30 PM	at the Int. House	to Mr. Boylan's Residence	Taxi	15 persons
** 5:30 PM	at the Fulbright House	to Mr. Boylan's Residence	Taxi	50 persons
7:30 PM	at Mr. Boylan's Residence	to the Int. House	Bus	45 persons
7:30 PM	at Mr. Boylan's Residence	to Shiba Park Hotel	Bus	37 persons

October 7, Tuesday

8:40 AM	at Shiba Park Hotel	to the Int. House	Bus	37 persons
9:00 PM	at the Int. House	to Shiba Park Hotel	Bus	37 persons

October 8, Wednesday

8:10 AM	at Shiba Park Hotel	to the Int. House	Taxi	37 persons
10:10 AM	at the Int. House	to the Embassy Annex	Bus	50 persons
11:40 AM	at the Embassy Annex	to the Int. House	Bus	50 persons
4:10 PM	at the Int. House	to Mitsui Club	(Bus 72 persons Taxi 14 persons	
4:10 PM	at the Fulbright House	to Mitsui Club	Taxi	10 persons
6:30 PM	at the Mitsui Club	to the Int. House	(Bus 72 persons Taxi 18 persons	
9:30 PM	at the Int. House	to Shiba Park Hotel	Bus	37 persons
* - Meet with Mrs. Maki at the Int. House -- Bradshaw, Hall, Karrenbrock, Kato. Moos, Soter, Walker, Winans, -- Mrs. Maki				
** - Visit to the Fulbright -- Ames, Blood, Bloom, Brauns, Burks, Daniels Donoghue, Edwards, Hoekendorf, Hullfish, Ishino, Lane, Maki, Nathans, Parish, Philippi, Rotwein, Sanders, Sines, Southworth, Soviak, Strauss, Tagliabue, Thompson, Varley, Williams, Yonemura -- Mr. Nishimura, Miss Masaki				

October 9, Thursday

8:40 AM	at Shiba Park Hotel	to the Int. House	Bus	37 persons
12:30 PM	at the Int. House	to Happon	(Bus	72 persons
			Taxi	14 persons
12:30 PM	at the Fulbright House	to Happon	Taxi	9 persons
2:45 PM	at Happon	to the Int. House	Bus	37 persons
2:45 PM	at Happon	to Shiba Park Hotel	Bus	37 persons
2:45 PM	at Happon	to Fulbright House	Taxi	6 persons

G U E S T L I S T F O R T E A

Tuesday, October 7th,
1958

2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

○ Social Sciences	--	Downstair Lounge
Humanities	--	Conference Room A
Natural Sciences	--	Conference Room B
English Teaching	--	Board Room

SOCIAL SCIENCES

American Grantees

Dr. BLOOD, Robert O., Jr.	Sociology
Mr. BRADSHAW, Carl J.	Comparative Law
Dr. BURKS, Ardath W.	Political Science
Mr. DANIELS, Michael P.	Maritime Law
Dr. DONOGHUE, John D.	Anthropology
Mr. HOEKENDORF, William C.	Economics
Dr. ISHINO, Iwao	Anthropology
Dr. KARRENBROCK, Wilbert E.	Accounting
Mr. LANE, John E.	Japanese Feudalism
Dr. MAKI, John M.	Political Science
Mr. MOOS, Felix	Anthropology
Mr. PARISH, H. Carroll, Jr.	Political Science
Dr. ROTWEIN, Eugene	Economics
Mr. SOTER, Richard P.	Modern Chinese History
Mr. SOVIK, Eugene	Japanese History
Dr. THOMPSON, Arthur W.	U.S. History

Former Grantees and Scholars

Prof. AYUSAWA, Iwao	Labor Law	Columbia Univ. 1955-56
Prof. CONROY, Hilary F.	Political Science	Tokyo Univ. 1953-54
Prof. HAYASHI, Yokichi	Economics	Harvard Univ. 1951-52
Dr. HOWES, John F.	Modern Japanese History	Tokyo Univ. 1953-54-55
Prof. ISHIDA ^{IZUMI} Shichiro ^{SEIICHI}	(Professor, Tokyo Univ.)	
Prof. ITO, Masami	Law	Harvard Univ., & Stanford Univ. 1954-56
Prof. KAJI, Motoo	Economics	Harvard Univ. 1953-54
Prof. KAJI, Shinzo	Economics	Stanford Univ. 1954-56
Prof. KANEKO, Takayoshi	Psychology	Univ. of Missouri 1952-53
Dr. KIDDER, Jonathan E., Jr.	Archaeology	Kyoto Univ. 1953-54
Prof. KIMURA, Takeyasu	(Member of USEC/Japan) American Studies	
Prof. MATSUNO, Kengo	Economics	Univ. of Wisconsin 1955-56
Prof. MIYAZAWA, Toshiyoshi	(Professor, Tokyo Univ.)	
Prof. OKADA, Yuzuru	Sociology	Univ. of Michigan 1954-55
Prof. SAITO, Hikaru	American Studies	Harvard Univ.
Mr. SAKURAI, Heihachiro	(Chief, General Affairs Sec., Tokyo Univ. of Education)	

SOCIAL SCIENCES -- Continued

American Grantees

Dr. WALKER, Statistical
Helen M. Method

Mr. WILLIAMS, Law
Timothy S.

Mr. YONEMURA, Psychology
Gary T.

Leaving Grantee

Dr. HANE, Japanese
Mikiso Modern History

Former Grantees and Scholars

Prof. SOMEYA, (Professor, Waseda Univ.)
Kyojiro

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Boylan, **Director**, Exchange of Persons Branch,
American Embassy;
Chairman, USEC/Japan

Dr. Takeyasu Kimura, Professor of Economics, Tokyo University
Member, USEC/Japan

Mr. Yoshio Muto, Secretary-General, Japan National Commission for
UNESCO;
Member, USEC/Japan

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Dr. and Mrs. William F. DeMyer, Deputy Chief, Exchange of Persons Branch
American Embassy

Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Donovan, Assistant Cultural Affairs Officer,
American Embassy

Mrs. Yuko Kobayashi, Returned Grantees Activities, American Embassy

FULBRIGHT SECRETARIAT

Mr. Iwao Nishimura, Executive Secretary

Mrs. Leonard Felsenthal, Administrative Officer

Mr. Stephen H. Green, Japanese Program Officer

Mrs. Yuki Maki, American Program Officer

Mr. Yoshito Ono, Fiscal Officer

Mr. Kazuo Matsuzawa, Transportation & Housing Officer

Miss Shige Masaki, American Program Assistant

Miss Mineko Hayashi, American Program Office

Mrs. Kimie Ito, Returned Grantees Activities

List of Doctors, Clinics, and Hospitals

Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe Areas

Name of Doctor or Clinic

KYOTO:

Medical Services:

<u>Name of Doctor</u>	<u>Speciality</u>	<u>Address & Telephone</u>
Baptist Hospital (Nihon Baptist Byoin) Dr. Satterwhite (Director)	General Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Gynecology	47 Sannomoto-cho, Kitashirakawa Sakyo-ku, Kyoto Tel: 7 (Yoshida)-540
Swiss E.A.M. Clinic	Dr. G.L.Schwelsen	Higashinotoin Oike-agaru Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto Tel: 2 (Honkyoku)-6939
Kyoto University Hospital Dr. Shumpei Yamamoto (Director)	Large staff of doctors in all fields Dr. Tokuji Fujinami	Shogoin Kawara-machi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto Tel: 7 (Yoshida)-4111
Dr. Yoshio Saeki	Dermatology Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pediatrics	Muromachi Kamichoja-machi Sagaru, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto Tel: 3 (Kami)-391

Dental Services:

Dr. Kiyoshi Horiuchi (Dentist)	6 Higashikishimoto-cho Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto Tel: 3 (Kami)-4443
Kyoto Prefectural Medical School (Furitsu Byoin) Dr. Goro Goto (Director)	Dept. of Dentistry Furitsu Byoin Kawaramachi Hirokoji Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto Tel: 3 (Kami)-3001

List of Doctors, Clinics, and Hospitals

Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe

-2-

OSAKA:

<u>Name of Doctor</u>	<u>Speciality</u>	<u>Address and Telephone</u>
Yodogawa Christian Clinic		556 Kunitsugu-cho, Higashi- Yodogawa-ku, Osaka Tel: 37-8153

* * * * *

KOBE:

Internatinal Hospital of Kobe (Kobe Bankoku Byoin) (A Catholic Hospital run by sisters with a Belgium doctor)	General Medicine, Surgery, X rays, Pediatrics, Obstetrics	33. 1-chome, Shinohara- Kita-machi, Nada-ku, Kobe Tel: 8-8231, 8232
Palmore Hospital		
Dr. Ren Miyake (director)	Pediatrics, Obstetrics	20, 4-chome, Kitanagasa- dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe Tel: 3-5056

August 14, 1958

Marsh and McLennan, Inc.
70 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

Dear Sir:

In September I am accepting a Fulbright lectureship at the University Tokyo. Accordingly, I would like to apply for the A.I.U. Health and Accident Insurance Policy (GS-117000) to cover myself and my family. Will you please send me the necessary papers?

Sincerely yours,

Iwao Ishino
Associate Professor

My home address:

1014 Chesterfield Parkway
East Lansing, Michigan

THE UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL
COMMISSION IN JAPAN

FULBRIGHT HOUSE

NO. 2, 2-CHOME, KUDAN, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO

July 8, 1958

Dr. Iwao Ishino
1014 Chesterfield Parkway
East Lansing, Michigan
U.S.A.

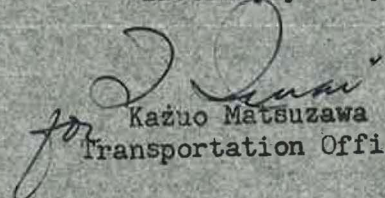
Dear Dr. Ishino:

We thank you very much for your letter of June 24.
American Express Tokyo had already issued an exchange order for
the San Diego-Seattle portion of travel, but we have advised them
to make a revision as per your letter.

Therefore, if you receive an order for travel previously
mentioned, please return it to American Express New York.

Hoping that everything works out smoothly and looking
forward to meeting you in Japan, we are

Sincerely yours,


Kazuo Matsuzawa
Transportation Officer

Part I.

- ① ~~More specific~~ ^{fully prepared to give}
Future grantees should be ~~told that~~
a personalized account of their own
~~town, community, college, and/or~~
department. Pictures and anecdotes
are helpful.

See
last
page.
12-10/58

- ② The orientation program was ~~highly~~
~~interesting~~ ^{very} enjoyable because
it stressed the esthetic and idealized
aspects of the host country, ~~but~~ at the same
time it glossed over many of the more
serious ^{social} problems facing this
nation. ^{In this respect} ~~The printed~~ materials were slightly
better than the lectures heard during
the orientation week. In a society
like Japan, where human relations are
so elaborate, more guidance on this
aspect might have been provided.

- ③ ~~My only~~
~~Regret I did not think that~~
I felt that travelling third class
on the Hikawa Maru was a decided
inconvenience to me. I would advise
all future Fulbrighters to Japan to travel
first class if they ~~are going to~~ ^{must} travel
on ~~the~~ that terrible Hikawa Maru.
~~The more~~ ~~the less~~ inconvenience and
discomfort suffered was not worth
the money I saved.

~~Finances~~ The handling of the Incidental
Educational Allowance was ~~also very~~
unnecessarily cumbersome, although the
~~local office~~ Tokyo officers tried their

best to facilitate our very special
type of request for ^{their} allowance.
~~one felt that we were~~ I often felt
like a little boy asking dad for some
pocket money. ~~or even worse, there was~~
~~an apriori presumption I felt that I was~~
~~charged with being guilty of misappropriating~~
~~this allowance.~~

Part II

1. Like other Fulbrighters I have ^{participated in a professional}
made a number of friends in Japan, ^{society meeting}
~~held informal~~ visited their families, and
~~and addressed~~ participated went on
~~in~~ lecture tours to ~~other~~ universities
other than my host institution.
Perhaps the most important was
the visits to twelve villages in
various parts of Japan. ~~We~~ On these visits
~~discussed American life~~ we not
only probed ^{into} the villagers' view of their own
~~own~~ way of life, but in exchange
we were asked almost as intensively
on ~~what~~ how life was in the
United States. These discussions usually
included the mayor, members of his
staff, leaders of the agricultural
cooperatives, and a representative
group of ~~so~~ farmers.
The reception accorded ~~us~~
us has been uniformly good.
We were treated with respect and
friendliness.

(2)

These are :

1. The Japanese are ^{excessively} ~~very~~ polite.
2. The Japanese are uncreative and uninventive.
- 3.

I hope to contribute by discussing these misconceptions with my colleagues, students, and friend. I also hope to ~~publish~~ write about these misconceptions.

(3) -

1. All Americans are rich
2. American universities have almost unlimited funds for research
3. All Americans ~~are~~ prejudiced hate Negroes.
4. American ~~has~~ is a war mongering nation.
5. American women completely control their husbands.

4.

~~With a college member of my
host institution and several other
Americans~~

With one member of my host institution
and several American anthropologists,
I am planning a seminar on
acculturation ~~at Sao Paulo in~~
problems to be held in Brazil in 1968.
I also will maintain contact through
a student who will be studying in
the U.S. ~~during this coming year~~
this next year. ^{From time to time} I will ~~also~~ be
receiving research reports from
graduate students ~~I have~~
who have worked closely with me
this past year.

Part III

(1)

~~Here are some personal qualifications~~
It seems to me ~~the most~~ one qualification
is for a scholar to ~~have~~ be sensitive to
complex human relationships found in
Japanese universities. ~~Suggestions for~~
~~changing the system should be held to~~
~~a minimum and given under the~~
~~most appropriate conditions.~~ I have
been ^{strongly} tempted to make ~~strong~~ recommendations
for change but these have been I have
learned, should be left to a minimum.
It also seems to me that recommendations
made during the latter part of my
stay were more frequently listened to
with interest than those made ~~to~~
in the earlier part.

(2)

Title: Lecture in Cultural Anthropology

Accomplishments:

I taught ^{two} seminars on "Values" and the other on "The Nature of Culture." at the undergraduate level I taught courses ~~on~~ ^{on} World Ethnography, Culture Change, and Anthropology and Modern Life.

~~Carried~~ I conducted a field ~~organized~~ I organized I with another colleague, I organized an intensive ^{field} research in three villages Japanese communities. ~~These~~ ~~were~~ ~~in part~~ ~~studies~~ about fifteen students participated in these studies as a part of their field training program. I felt that this ~~kind of teaching~~ ~~research~~ ~~endeavor~~ ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~ ~~successful~~ ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~my~~ ~~teaching~~ ~~program~~ ~~and~~ ~~more~~ ~~to~~ ~~train~~ ~~was~~ ~~a~~ ~~more~~ ~~effective~~ ~~method~~ ~~of~~ ~~teaching~~ ~~American~~ ~~anthropological~~ ~~concepts~~ ~~and~~ ~~practices~~ ~~than~~ ~~any~~ ~~lectures~~ ~~I~~ ~~prepared~~.

Methods of Instruction

Status of Teaching. Teaching at my host institution seemed to be haphazard compared with the more institutionalized system we find in the U.S. Yet, I felt that ~~personal~~ ^{as} professors in Japan took a more personal interest in their students, and this may result in a more satisfactory teaching program. ~~in the~~ if we took a long-run point of view, source materials, books, ^{and} visual aids for ~~and~~ ~~teaching~~ ~~cultural~~ ~~anthro~~ ~~my~~ ~~kind~~ ~~of~~ ~~cultural~~ ~~anthropology~~ ~~were~~ ~~were~~ ~~extremely~~ ~~scarce~~. ~~Any~~ ~~additional~~ ~~would~~ ~~have~~ ~~funds~~ ~~in~~ ~~this~~ ~~report~~ ~~segment~~ ~~for~~ ~~and~~ ~~resources~~ ~~would~~ ~~have~~

facilitated my teaching immeasurably.

Organization of instruction. The size of the classes were very small, ~~persons~~ ^{eight persons} on the average. Attendance was very good, although not compulsory. I required more written assignments than what the other instructors in the department. I found that ^{most} students did much less preparatory than my students at Michigan.

Institutional policies affecting teaching. This has been a mystery to me during my entire stay.

Contribution to subject matter development. ~~Difficult~~ This is difficult for me to evaluate.

Attitudes of students toward me. Very friendly and interested in my point of view. I have no information about their attitudes toward other foreign scholars.

Relationship with host colleagues. Generally this relationship was quite close. Although ~~on this~~ ^{this year} everyone was ~~very~~ extremely busy with writing & analysis of previous year's research, I was ~~able to~~ brought into their frequently asked to contribute to their work and they helped me in return they have helped me with my problems.

↓

Opportunities to observe research
+ Courses other than my own . . .
I had ~~many~~ many opportunities
~~I tried out~~ ~~for~~ I frequently
~~watched~~ observed other groups
~~for the sheer~~ ~~purpose~~ but did not find
them particularly stimulating to me.

Helpful places - trips. I found
the Research Institute's library
the most helpful. I did not take
advantage of the National Diet
Library, ^{the Municipal University} Museum and were not
conveniently located for
my purposes.

Recommended area of specialty
for future ^{American} grantees.

I should like to suggest that
an anthropologist with strong
area interest in either ~~of both~~
~~Latin Latin America~~ ~~or~~ ~~on~~
Middle East be invited to Tokyo
University. These two areas seems
to be the current research
foci of ~~Academy~~ at Tokyo University.

- (3) I have ^{published} prepared a short paper
~~on the rituals of rice production~~
in a book written by Hideo Haga.
This is called (Ta no Kumi; The Rituals of
Rice Production, Tokyo, 1959).
In addition I have prepared a
paper which was presented at
the last meeting of the Central Social
Anthropological Society. This paper
is to be published in a book on

pleasant societies.

In preparation now is a book that ^{will} report on my activities ~~for a survey of culture change in rural Japan~~, on my research activities during this past sojourn. It is a book which describes some of the basic factors in the changing rural communities. Changes that have taken place in the last ten years.

4.

~~I will be happy to cooperate in any way I can. This exchange program is exceedingly important~~

I will be happy to serve.

5. ~~I have had no other with the ex.~~

~~As suggested above,~~

One of the things that struck me ^{was that children} was that children that ~~more than~~ ~~all~~ ~~one~~ children seemed of Fullbrights or of particularly fine to eight year olds, seems to have a more difficult time adjusting to living conditions in Japan than adults. Particular attention need to be given these children to keep them entertained and facilitate making friends with Japanese children.

~~One last~~

One problem that I would like to ~~see~~ ^{have} discussed at ~~the~~ Orientation meetings in Japan has to do with the complicated ritual and custom and

Suggestions:

- (1) Future grantees ^{should be} ~~might be~~ prepared to ~~with pictures~~ discuss their own daily living habits & conditions in the U.S. ~~as~~ a personalized account is always helpful in conveying the nature of American society.
- (2) Future grantees should be ~~prepared~~ warned that the Fulbright program is necessarily a large bureaucracy and that ^{many of its} activities require more "red tape" than many ~~for~~ small colleges & universities in the United States.

FULBRIGHT Japan-United States Educational Commission
日米教育委員会

Sanno Grand Bldg. 207, 2-14-2, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 JAPAN
〒100 東京都千代田区永田町2-14-2 山王グランドビル 207号

Fall 1993

Dear Colleague:

The Japan-United States Educational Commission (JUSEC) is pleased to present you with a copy of As Others See Us by Eugene Uyeki of Case Western Reserve University and a 1985 Fulbright lecturer to Japan. This monograph, which includes an appendix of an earlier study of Japanese Fulbrighters conducted by Fulbright alumnus Professor Tetsuya Kobayashi, was sponsored by the Commission and published with the assistance of the Institute of International Education (IIE) as IIE Research Report Number Twenty-Five.

If you were one of the *participants* in the study, we thank you for your cooperation which made this study possible. If you are an *administrator of the Fulbright Program*, we believe you will find the results not only interesting but useful in future program development. If you are a *university administrator* responsible for international education, we believe the results will help you to further reinforce the value of international educational exchange on your campus.

While studies of Fulbrighters have been conducted previously in Japan and other countries, this study is unique in being the first (1) to cover grantees from both the host nation and the United States, (2) to survey not only the respondents' Fulbright experiences but to solicit their current views toward the other country, and (3) to compare their views with cohorts who have not been Fulbrighters.

Your comments are welcome.

Sincerely,


Caroline A. Matano Yang
Executive Director