



# Iwate International Exchange

2013

岩手県国際交流協会機関誌「いわて国際交流」

Spring, Vol. 74



Special Feature

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## Aid Activities of Foreign Residents and the International Association Since That Day

Osamu Inada  
Managing Director, Iwate International Association

Two years have passed since 3/11. Visiting the affected areas, even now one can feel the tremendous horror of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. Efforts toward reconstruction continue, but there are still a large number of survivors living cramped lifestyles in temporary housing. In some places people associated with international exchange organizations lost their lives in the disaster, and the work they were doing has still not been recovered. The Iwate International Association has been working since the disaster to provide aid to foreign residents who were affected, and to help international exchange organizations in the affected areas. Let us reflect on what has been done in the two years since that terrible day.

### Damage in Iwate Prefecture

On March 11, 2011 at 2:46 p.m., an earthquake occurred off the Sanriku coast. With a magnitude of 9.0, it was the largest earthquake ever to hit Japan (within Iwate it reached a seismic intensity of a lower 6). The enormous tsunami following this earthquake struck the coastal areas. Within Iwate 4,672 people were killed, and 1,151 remain missing. 24,534 homes were completely or partially destroyed and the number of evacuees reached a peak of 54,529. Essential utilities were also affected, with approximately 760,000 power outages that took 78 days to fully recover, approximately 180,000 water stoppages that took 133 days to fully recover, and approximately 66,000 telephone line disconnections that took 37 days to fully recover. At present there are around 39,000 people living in approximately 16,000 temporary residences.

### Foreign Residents and 3/11

The International Association interviewed foreign residents about their experiences of the disaster.

About the tsunami:

*"I escaped to relatively high ground, but someone told me I had to keep going higher, so I kept running. I could hear the sound of the water behind me. It was terrifying."*

*"Because I had never experienced a tsunami, when the earthquake hit and the seawater pulled back, I just thought 'What's going on?' I still sometimes see the tsunami in my nightmares."*

*"I took my two children and ran. My husband, sister-in-law, her husband and my mother-in-law just said it would be fine and stayed where they were, and they were all swallowed up by the waves."*



These harrowing stories described the terror of the tsunami.

About living in the shelters, and the distribution of information:

*"I couldn't understand the Japanese road signs like 'Road blocked' or the warnings on TV, and so I just became more panicked."*

*"A group of Chinese trainees who didn't know Japanese also came to the shelter, but they couldn't understand when the rules were explained, like use as little water as possible. So they wound up getting the other people angry at them."*

*"I couldn't get the information I wanted in English, like where I could get food and water, or whether I could withdraw money. I wished they would give us that kind of important information in English as well as Japanese."*

*"I didn't know anyone in the shelter, and it was lonely."*

*"Staying in the shelter with my two sons, I was constantly worried. When the other children picked on them I couldn't help thinking, 'Is it because I'm Chinese?' It was very depressing."*

Others had more positive experiences:

*"In the shelter I was able to talk with the other people in the area, and we helped each other out."*

*"The Japanese were concerned for us, and interpreted for foreigners who couldn't understand Japanese."*

*"In the shelter, the Japanese people and I did our best to get along with each other by putting ourselves in each other's shoes."*

They recalled how they felt after the disaster, and many were very thankful for the help they received:

*"I was so thankful for all the volunteers, and to the people who sent supplies and money."*

*"I'd lived in Japan for 17 years. Since I came to Iwate everyone has been helping me out, and I wanted to return the favor, so after the earthquake I started doing volunteer work."*

Others showed resolute determination to stick it out:

*"After losing both my job and my home, I did consider leaving Ofunato for good. But then I thought of my children who have settled in here, and I decided that I should continue living here."*

People had complex emotions about how things have gone since the disaster:

*"I'm living in temporary housing now. There are Japanese people who show some compassion, but since the disaster I've learned how difficult it can be to interact with one's neighbors. I feel hurt because of the cruel rumors people are spreading because I am a foreigner. My image of Japanese people as being kind and generous has changed somewhat."*

*"I'm married to a Japanese person and I've built a life here in Japan. Even though there was a disaster, I'm not able to leave my husband and go back to my own country."*



## **The International Association's Response in the Aftermath of the Disaster**

Requests for confirmation of the safety of foreign residents came one after the other from both within and outside Japan. But information gathering through the International Association's network did not go as smoothly as planned because the lines of communication with the coastal region had been cut. Tragically, some of our contacts in the coastal municipalities had died in the tsunami. So we checked the local papers for the lists of evacuees and the names of those who had been confirmed to have been killed,

and used tools like Google Person Finder to gather information. Once the phone lines were back up, we telephoned the people in our network one-by-one, and as we got through to them we were able to gradually confirm their safety.

Additionally, in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, we offered information regarding the disaster both on our website and over the radio in Japanese, English, and Chinese. We had information ranging from modes of transportation, how to access aid supplies, and the healthcare system.

Further, every day there were requests from both foreign residents and the international media about methods/financial assistance for going back to one's home country, places to stay, places to get supplies, places that needed volunteers, and so on.

## **Visiting the Affected Areas**

Immediately after the disaster, gasoline was difficult to find, and so we couldn't use our cars. The International Association arrived in the affected region only after the buses starting running on March 17. After we were able to get gasoline, we traveled around the different affected areas day after day, visiting shelters and listening to people's stories, passing on information about repatriation aid and handing out portable radios with flashlights attached. Lots of people were ill at ease, and life in the shelters was causing them tremendous stress. Care and support were needed, so we commissioned three people involved in international exchange as counselors, so that we could be in a position to talk to people about the problems on a more personal level.

## **Bringing Cheer Back to the Affected Areas**

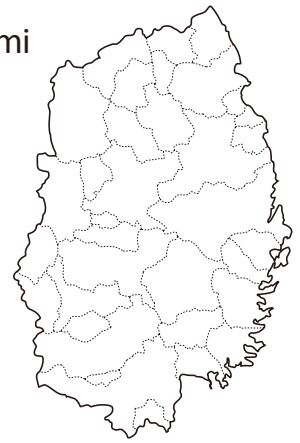
In addition to counseling survivors of the disaster, we also supported the activities of international exchange organizations in the affected areas, and held the international exchange event "One World Festa" in Noda Village, Miyako City, Kamaishi City, Ofunato City and Rikuzentakata City. In addition to creating a chance for foreigners and Japanese to interact, we had participants write "message cards" to express our thanks to people around the world for the kind words of encouragement and aid money that came in in the aftermath of the disaster. The International Association's Sansa Odori team participated in the Sansa Odori festivities, and foreign residents of the affected areas as well as people from the international exchange organizations both joined us.

## **Towards Reconstruction**

The burden of the reconstruction is on all of us who live in Iwate, regardless of nationality or country of origin. Japanese and foreigners alike must join hands and move forward together. If Iwate can be a place that foreigners can be happy they live in, then isn't that an Iwate that is good for Japanese people as well?



# 3/11 By the Numbers



## Foreign Residents and Iwate's International Relations

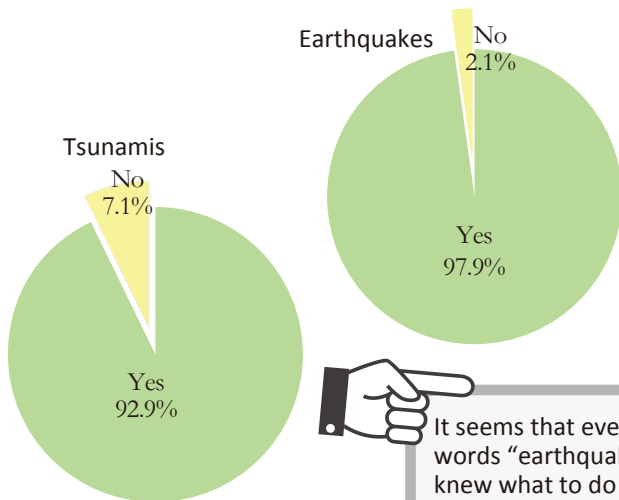
It's been two years since the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. What kind of effect did the disaster have on the people of Iwate from the perspective of internationalization? Moreover, how did the foreign community in Iwate deal with the disaster? Let's take a look at the figures.

## Concerning Foreigner Residents

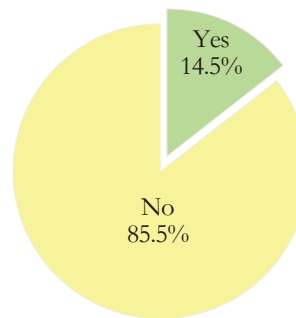
We surveyed foreigners in Iwate Prefecture with either a questionnaire or by interview. The survey period was April 2011 to March 2013, and the number of respondents was 98.

### Before the Disaster

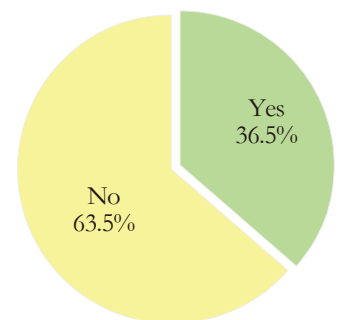
Did you know about earthquakes and tsunamis?



Had you ever experienced earthquakes or tsunamis in your home country?



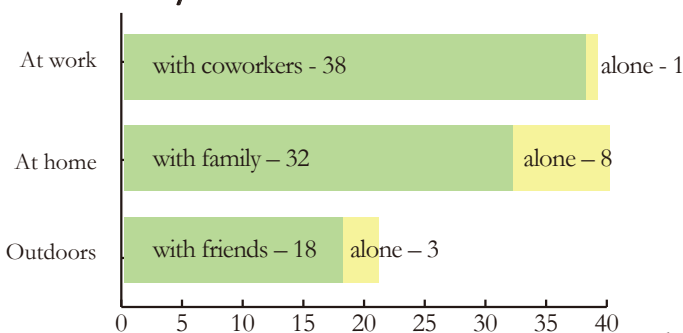
Did you know your local evacuation site?



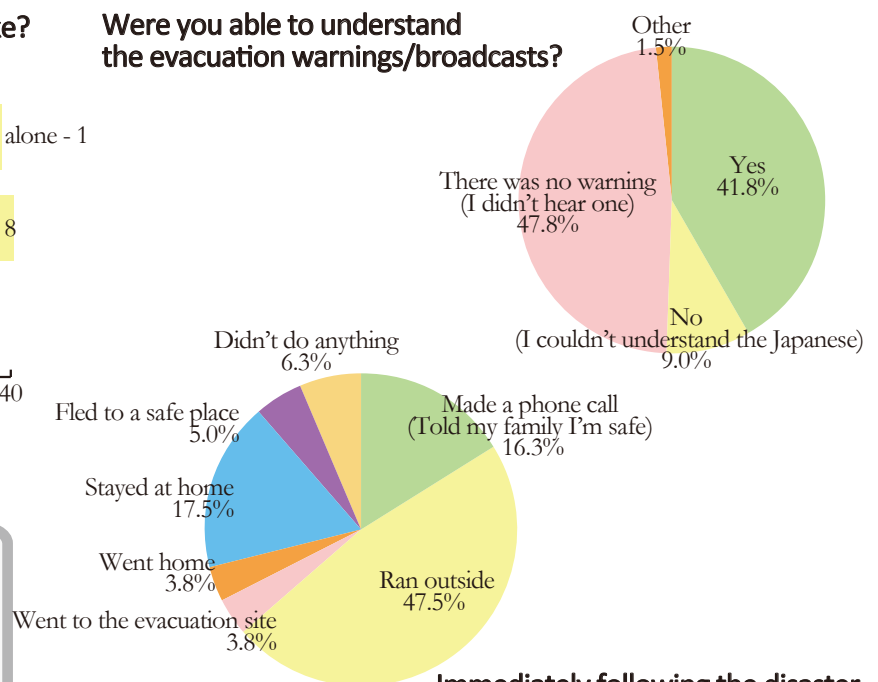
It seems that even though most people knew the words "earthquake" and "tsunami", very few knew what to do in case one actually occurred.

### After the Disaster

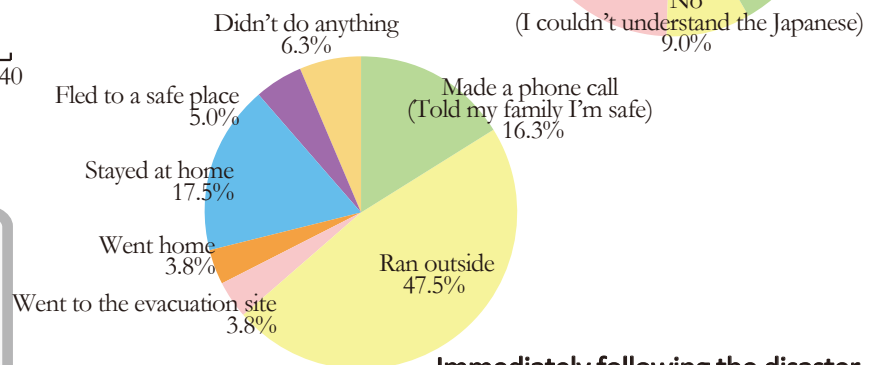
Where were you at the time of the earthquake? Who were you with?



Were you able to understand the evacuation warnings/broadcasts?



There weren't many foreigners who were alone immediately following the earthquake because many were in international marriages or here as trainee workers, and because it was a weekday afternoon.



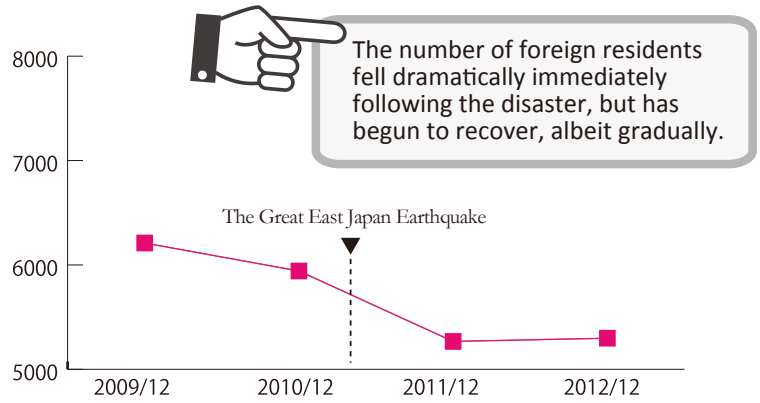
Immediately following the disaster, what was the first thing you did?

## Foreigners living in Iwate

-Trends in the number of registered foreigners

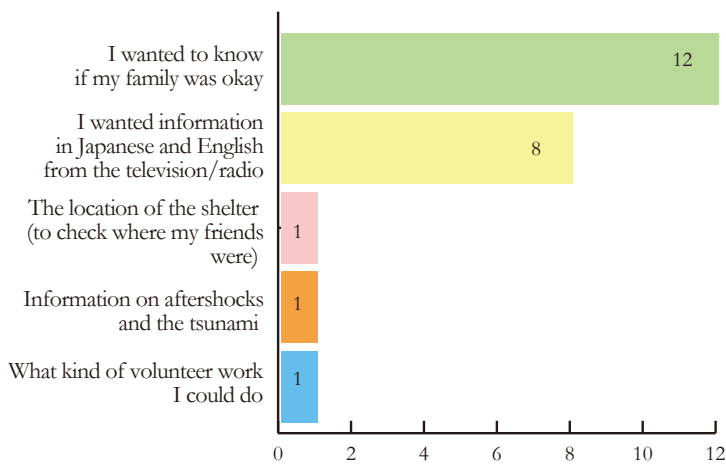
Before the disaster	12/2009	6,210
	12/2010	5,942
After the disaster	12/2011	5,267
	12/2012	5,298

“Survey of Alien Registration according to Nationality and Municipality of Residence,” Iwate Prefecture



## At the evacuation site

### What kind of information did you want at the evacuation site?



### What kind of things bothered you in the shelter?

- I couldn't find out if my family were okay.
- There wasn't enough food or things to protect us from the cold.
- It was cold. There were 1,600 of us crammed into the gymnasium so I couldn't even sit down.
- There was so little food I thought I would die of hunger.
- There wasn't enough food, so I split my share with my husband.
- There were some communication problems.
- I had been on my way home from work, so spending 5 days in the same shirt and tie was not fun.
- Food, medicine, information.
- The aftershocks kept coming and it was scary. But I was able to get information from the people in the shelter.
- I was able to talk with all the local people in the shelter, and we helped each other out with our problems.
- It would have been easier to exchange information if there was another foreigner in the same shelter.
- I had no private space. (It was fine at first, but as time wore on I started to notice it.)

### Was there anything you worried about?

- I couldn't contact my family in China, so I knew they must be worried about me.
- The electricity kept cutting out. And I couldn't contact my family in the Philippines.
- Will there be any other earthquake? Are any more aftershocks coming?
- I couldn't contact my husband for 5 days.
- I had to make my friend, who hates Japanese food, eat onigiri and miso soup.
- I've been here a long time, so I have a support network, but there were probably foreigners who had it much worse.
- I was worried about public utilities. I wanted my normal life back. (Transport, food, etc.)
- I was worried about the future, and my children.
- About work. (Will I be able to renew my contract?)
- I didn't have any gasoline so I couldn't go shopping, and because I have a large family we ran out of food.
- I was stuck in the shelter for 10 days.
- It was terrifying seeing the great tsunami.
- I went into shock when I saw the bodies of my relatives.
- I wasn't able to sleep well in the shelter.
- I was very concerned that my baby's crying might bother the people around me.
- Will I be able to get the medicine I need for my condition?

In the immediate aftermath, being unable to check on their families and the shortage of food worried them. Also, no matter what nationality you were, Japanese and foreigners alike had difficulty with life in the evacuation shelter.



A lot of people were worried because they were unable to contact their families in their home countries. Additionally, on top of a lack of information and necessary goods, many people suffered trauma from the horror they had experienced during the disaster.

# International Exchange with Sister-Cities and Aid Received from Overseas

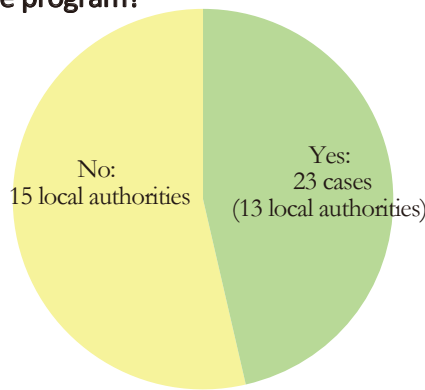
In the aftermath of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, the countries of the world reached out and supported us. Twenty-four countries and regions dispatched emergency rescue teams, medical aid teams, and restoration aid teams. The Japanese government also received supplies and money from 163 countries/regions and 43 international bodies. This was real international cooperation in action, and we saw just how important these ties are.

International aid was not only directed at the national government. Iwate Prefecture's various local authorities also received a tremendous amount of support from abroad.

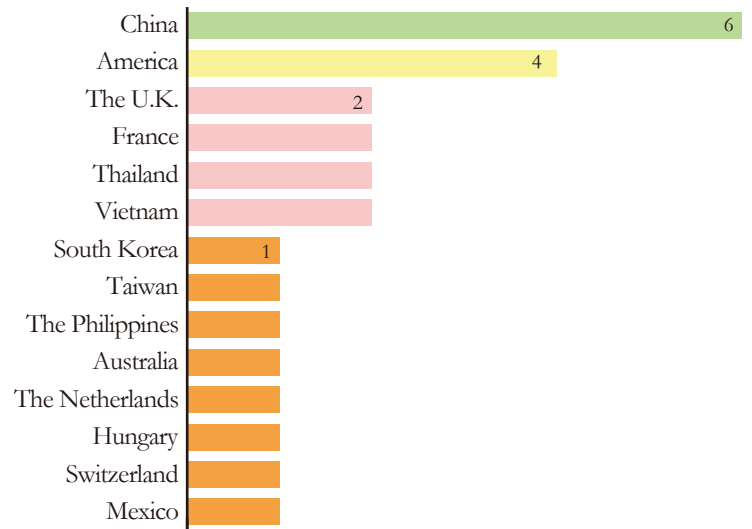
A survey of 31 municipalities in Iwate (excl. Rikuzentakata City and Otsuchi Town), jointly conducted with Dr. Tomoko Sato of the Common Education Center, Iwate Prefectural University  
 Survey Period: October-November, 2011 Number of Respondents: 28 municipalities

## Aid Received from Foreign Cities with No Official Exchange Program

Did you receive aid from a city/region with which you do not have a foreign exchange program?



Which cities/regions did you receive the aid from? (By country.)

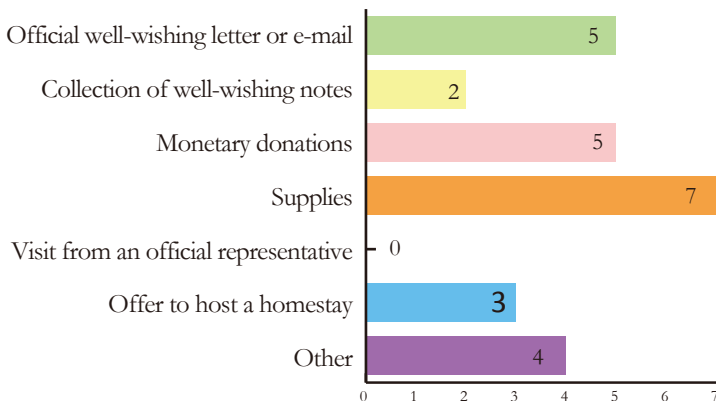


How did the aid reach you?

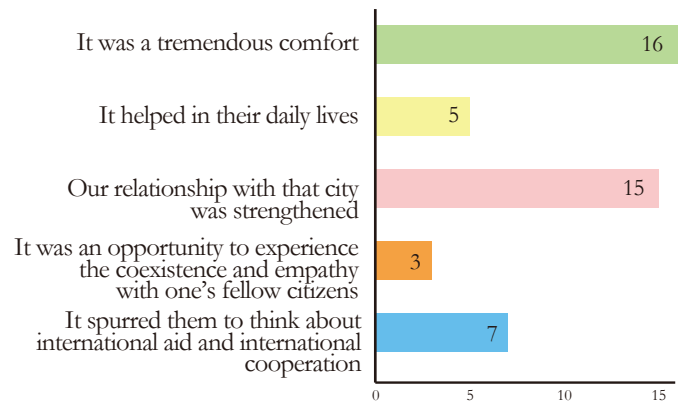


Kuji City received donations from Gugi, Switzerland because of the similarity of their names. Oshu City received a well-wishing plaque among other items from the city of Gaithersburg in the United States due to their both being on the same latitude and both being home to International Latitude Observatories.

What kind of aid was it?



How did your citizens feel about the aid received from foreign cities?



## Iwate's Municipalities and Sister (Friendship) Cities Abroad

According to the Council of Local Authorities for International Relations (CLAIR), 18 local authorities within Iwate are connected with 28 Sister Cities (Friendship Cities) abroad.

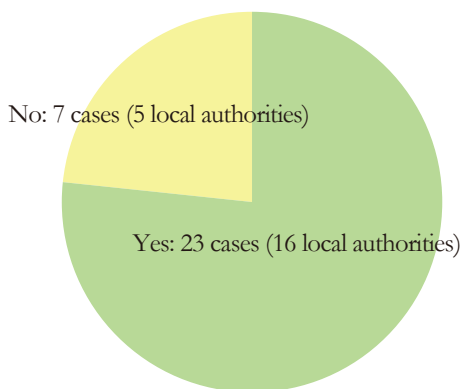
Local District	Connected District	Country/Region	Local District	Connected District	Country/Region
Morioka	Victoria	Canada	Hachimantai	Altenmarkt	Austria
Miyako	Yantai	China	Oshu	Breitenwang	Austria
Miyako	La Trinidad	The Philippines	Oshu	Reutte	Austria
Ofunato	Palos de la Frontera	Spain	Oshu	Shepparton	Australia
Hanamaki	Hot Springs	U.S.A.	Shiwa	Southern Downs	Australia
Hanamaki	Berndorf	Austria	Shiwa	Portage	U.S.A.
Hanamaki	Rutland	U.S.A.	Yahaba	Fremont	U.S.A.
Kitakami	Sanmenxia	China	Kanegasaki	Amherst	U.S.A.
Kitakami	Concorde	U.S.A.	Kanegasaki	Changchun	China
Kuji	Klaipeda	Lithuania	Kanegasaki	Leinefelde-Worbis	Germany
Kuji	Franklin	U.S.A.	Hirazumi	Tiantai	China
Tono	Salerno	Italy	Otsuchi	Fort Bragg	U.S.A.
Ichinoseki	Central Highlands	Australia	Yamada	Zeist	The Netherlands
Kamaishi	Digne-les-Bains	France	Iwaizumi	Wisconsin Dells	U.S.A.

Source: CLAIR, List of Sister Cities [http://www.clair.or.jp/j/exchange/docs/shimaiteikei-data\\_20130228.xls](http://www.clair.or.jp/j/exchange/docs/shimaiteikei-data_20130228.xls). (Accessed 3-29-2013)

## Aid Received from our International Exchange Partners

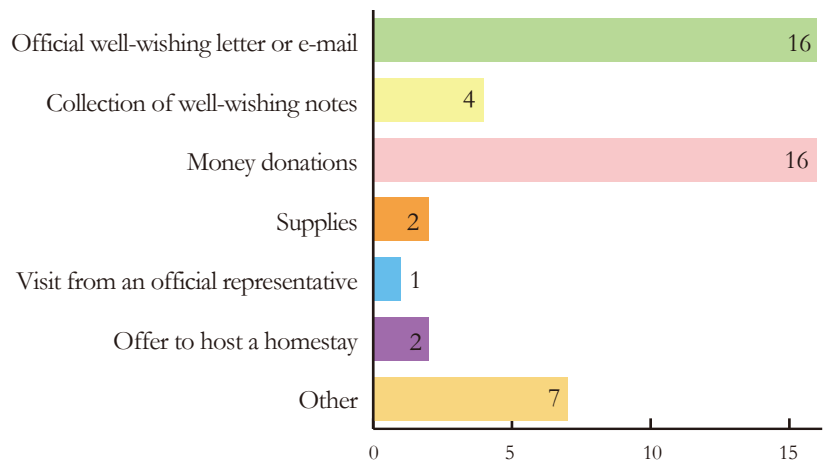
\*These partnerships are not included in the official "List of Sister Cities" above but the foreign city (etc.) has a similar exchange program in place.

### Did you receive aid from a city with which you have a foreign exchange program?



Both disaster-affected areas and inland municipalities alike received donations and well-wishes from concerned partner cities.

### What kind of aid was it?



## Exchange between Kamaishi and Digne-les-Baines

The "Ammonite Wall", which was a symbol of Kamaishi City's "Sanriku: Exhibition of the Sea" of 1992, forged a link between Kamaishi and France's Digne-les-Baines, and in April 1994, an official partnership agreement was forged. But after a few years, the exchange between the two cities had dried up, and the friendly relationship was broken. In 2011, when Digne-les-Baines heard that Kamaishi had suffered significant damage from the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, the mayor sent out an appeal, and the flag outside city hall was flown at half-mast, with thirteen schools in the city offering up a silent prayer. Further, in their bulletin the city described the damage Kamaishi had suffered and called for aid, and the citizens donated a large amount. Additionally, during a phone conversation between the two mayors, the mayor of Digne-les-Baines said, "I'd like to do as much as possible to help from here on out. I'd like to work to revive our cities' Sister City relationship." Even though these two cities that had largely lost touch with each other, when their friends were in trouble Digne-les-Baines did all they could to help as a Sister City. When Kamaishi returned these kind sentiments, a new bond was born between the two cities. Aid from their partner city was a tremendous comfort to the people of Kamaishi, and renewed Sister City exchanges are on the rise.

Tomoko Sato and the Iwate International Association. "The Value of International Exchange in Times of Disaster (1): Case studies from local authorities in Iwate Prefecture" IN General Policy Studies (Sōgō Seisaku), academic newsletter of the Faculty of Policy Studies, Iwate Prefectural University (due to be appear in May 2013).  
 CLAIR "Announcement of the recipient local authorities of the Minister of the Interior's Prize at the 6th Sister City Exchange Awards". <http://www.clair.or.jp/j/exchange/docs/booklet-6th.pdf>. (Accessed 3-29-2013).



## Bringing Joy to the Region with the Produce of Iwate

João's Kitchen – Chatons Chef João Santos

João Santos is the chef at “Chatons”, an Italian restaurant whose fame has spread through the internet and other venues to the point that it is so popular one has to wait in line to get a seat there at lunch time. Where does he get the enthusiasm to produce so many imaginative dishes one after the other? He spoke to us about how he feels making these dishes with of local ingredients.

### The Road to Becoming an Italian Chef

I've been interested in cooking since I was a child. After studying cooking while working in Italy, France, Portugal and Spain, I came to Japan and worked in Azumaya (a soba noodle establishment), and learned about Japanese cuisine as well. Japanese food is simple but you always get a sense of the current season: spring with wild vegetables, autumn with mushrooms, summer has cool dishes, and winter has hot dishes to keep you warm. I think that's really interesting the way the Japanese put that kind of consideration into it. My restaurant is affiliated with Azumaya as well, but they turned what was once a normal coffee shop into an Italian restaurant for me. Why an Italian restaurant? I was born in Brazil, but my ancestors on my father's side originally immigrated from Italy. In order not to forget about our ancestral homeland, every Sunday the whole family would get together and prepare and eat an Italian meal. It's a bit like New Year for the Japanese. We did it every week, and if you



weren't there you'd be in for an argument later! I also had relatives with a restaurant in Italy, so I had experience working there as well.

### The Secret to His Fame

For me, delicious food is something that depends on both the ingredients and a skilled chef. Iwate, with its ocean and mountains, has no shortage of rich ingredients. These are fresher than any foodstuffs we could import from far away, and because less fuel is burned in the process it's also good for the environment. The chef graciously receives the fruits of local farmers' labors, and prepares them in order to deliver a delicious flavor to the customer. For this reason, I use my days off to read culinary journals, go to specialist conferences on cooking, and study the latest cooking techniques that I can use in my dishes. A great chef once said that cooking isn't a competition; it's about helping each other out to become stronger chefs together. I like to share information with my colleagues in the cooking conferences and with other Italian chefs who

use Nanbu pasta, and work together to improve our cooking. I'll teach them anything they want to know, as well. There are no secrets. If there are any culinary students who want to learn from me, I can say that while my restaurant is small, they are always welcome.



### Hopes for the Future

Are you familiar with the type of cheese known as “caciocavallo”, which becomes tastier if it is cooked? In Ninohe, there is a certain dairy farmer who makes delicious cheese by raising his Jersey cattle in a stress-free environment and letting them graze freely. I suggested to that farmer that he try making caciocavallo; he worked hard and was finally able to do that for me. The caciocavallo was just produced a short while ago, and I plan on making it a part of my restaurant's menu.

I think that working with people and looking positively toward the future in this way is definitely a good thing. Already the number of restaurants that make pasta using Nanbu wheat has increased. The most interesting part is that, according to blogs and the like that I have seen online, the number of customers traveling from Sendai and Tokyo has increased. The tides are turning, and people are coming out to the countryside to try our more delicious food. Right now, I would say that my hope is for local people to use local ingredients, and stimulate not just their own restaurants but the entire area, so that everyone can better themselves together.

João's Kitchen CHATONS  
Morioka-shi, Nakanohashi-dori 1-3-20  
(facing the extension of the Azumaya main restaurant)  
TEL 019-653-0234

A real Italian restaurant where you can taste the fresh ingredients of Iwate, and a participant in the Iwate International Association's Ethnic Restaurant Map.



# What it Means to Be an Iwatean

President of the Iwate Kenjinkai of Brazil **Hiroaki Chida**

The Iwate Kenjinkai\* of Brazil is an association founded by emigrants who left Iwate to go and live in Brazil. On August 18 of this year, they will celebrate the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of their founding, and they are inviting guests from Iwate and other locations far afield.

They are organizing a wide variety of exchange events in order to better understand Iwate and what it means to be an Iwatean. (\*Iwate Kenjinkai – People of Iwate Heritage Association)



## Founding of the Kenjinkai – What His Father Yasuharu Poured His Heart and Soul Into

Fifty-five years ago, when the Iwate Kenjinkai of Brazil was founded, it collected the names of people who had come from Iwate from newspapers, almanacs and so on, with the ultimate intention of creating a register. They would travel by bus around São Paulo City, the inland part of São Paulo State, and around other states, with their survey ultimately seeing them traveling over 50,000 kilometers in total. They surveyed some 1,500 families and were finally able to produce their register of Iwateans in Brazil.

At its height, the association's membership included 300 families. In 1977 we set up a small office, and we acquired our current convention hall in 1983 with aid from Iwate Prefecture. There's a general gathering place on the first floor and the offices and library on the second.

## “A Place to Remind Us of Our Homeland, Iwate”

The Kenjinkai is a place for people who originated in the same homeland to get together, and so friendship is its core focus. When we meet once in a while, it's mostly like “Oh, hi, Mr. X – how have you been lately?” Some members even speak with a strong accent. We aim for it to be a place where we can be reminded of our ancestral homeland Iwate.

About 450 copies of our newsletter go out to our members, other Iwate Kenjinkais around the world, Iwate's municipal governments, and our supporting members, and in it we describe current events in Iwate, Iwatean cookery, business affairs and trends in the Iwatean community in Brazil. We have had events for the mochi-matsuri and wanko soba, as well as introducing Morioka reimen. May 26 of this year will see our 7<sup>th</sup> Wanko Soba Festival. It comes round every year, and everyone looks forward to it.

Then there's the *Nihon-Matsuri* (Japan Festival), where the heritage associations of all 47 prefectures each prepare one dish from their prefecture, and our association prepares udon noodles with Sanriku wakame seaweed. We can get wakame, shiitake mushrooms, kombu, and so on in Brazil, but because we want people to get the real Iwate taste we always try to get our hands on Iwate-made products.

For a time we weren't able to get ingredients from Japan because of the disaster, but now things are beginning to go

back to normal. As a Japanese, I would like people to try authentic Japanese food.

## A Sense of Dread at the Fading of Memories

As the years go by, members out in the countryside are finding it more and more difficult to visit São Paulo, and their ties to the Kenjinkai grow weaker. Members also have to leave because they have grown too old to keep participating. We still send our newsletter out to former members to tell them what the Kenjinkai is up to.

When we're doing some event, the young people always help. One-time exchange students and trainees who have spent time in Iwate also come and help out. Thanks to them, young people are also joining in on the Kenjinkai's events. Once Japanese-Brazilians reach the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> generation, they usually have ties to several different prefectures. Some people in the 4<sup>th</sup> generation have great-grandparents who came from up to 16 different prefectures! A person like that may only have a thin sense of “Iwate-ness.” I think it's very important for us to reach out to the young people with our events and activities.

## To the Youth of Iwate

My spirit goes out to you even from extremely far away. I hope you will travel abroad – it doesn't matter to where – and experience as much as you can. I think you will figure out your hopes and dreams and the path you must follow by having a broad knowledge of the world. Young people from both Iwate and all over Japan come and visit our Kenjinkai. We show them our hospitality and tell them about the kind of activities we are engaged in.

I believe that a step toward reconstruction from the disaster is to introduce Iwate's rich culture and spread Iwate's products around the world. It is my hope that if we tell people – especially young people – about Iwate, we can help the disaster-afflicted areas move closer to reconstruction.



Iwate Kenjinkai of Brazil  
A.C.A.Iwate Kenjinkai do Brasil  
Rua Thomaz Gonzaga 95-M-Liberdade – São Paulo-SP,  
Brasil CEP 01506-020  
URL <http://www.iwate.org.br>  
E-mail: [iwate@iwate.org.br](mailto:iwate@iwate.org.br)

The Kenjinkai was founded in 1959 by the Iwate-emigrants located by Mr. Chida's father Yasuharu. It now has 250 members.

# Business Activity Plan and Financial Budget for Fiscal 2013

## Business Activity Plan (Overview)

Two years have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami as we head into the 2013 fiscal year. However, a great many survivors of the disaster are still living cramped lives in temporary housing, and many international exchange organizations in the affected areas remain unable to resume their normal activities. For this reason, the Iwate International Association has been counseling foreign disaster-survivors, working with international exchange organizations in the affected areas to support their activities, and engaging in other disaster reconstruction aid activities. We are also working hard to promote Iwate's Kitakami Mountains as the site of the International Linear Collider by providing information and engaging in other activities. It is hoped that the Linear Collider will become a symbol of the Tohoku region's reconstruction. We are also supporting the organization of the 65<sup>th</sup> Japan-America Student Conference's Iwate program, which will see interaction between students from Japan and America and will have the disaster reconstruction as its theme.

With the above in mind, we will now present an overview of our planned activities, which follow our four pillars of

Support for the survivors of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami,

Development of a multi-cultural regional society,

Community development through exchange, and

Cultivation of human resources that will lead the next generation.

The Association's main activities are listed below.

### 1. Distribution of Information

Various kinds of information for daily life in Japan, such as information on international exchange events and disaster-related information through the multilingual website (Japanese, English, Chinese, and Korean) and the newsletter "jien go" (6 editions annually). Also published is the biannual organ, "Iwate International Exchange".

### 2. Support for Learning the Japanese Language

Training workshops aimed at broadening opportunities to study Japanese (Kamaishi City, 16 times), training workshops for Japanese Language Learning Supporters (twice), registration and utilization of Japanese Language Supporters, grants to help with operating costs of Japanese language classes (up to 80,000 yen each), Japanese classes for intermediate level and up (12 times per term, 2 terms).

### 3. Support for the Daily Lives of Foreign Residents

Consultation for foreign residents, training workshops for multilingual supporters (interpreting workshops for foreign residents, 5 times at each of the 2 locations, themed interpreting workshops 6 times at each of the 2 locations), registration and utilization of multilingual supporters, scholarships for foreign students studying at their own expense (10 people, 40,000 yen/month).

### 4. Lectures and Workshops

Iwate Glocal College (6 times), international understanding workshops (5 times), the "Iwate Seinen Kokusai-juku" seminar on overseas experiences, study abroad (44 people), internships, and regional internationalization leadership training sessions.

### 5. Promoting International Exchange

Operations of the International Exchange Center, "Chatland" Cultural Exchange with Foreigners event (12 times), One World Festa (held at the International Exchange Center and 2 other locations), dispatch of teachers to introduce foreign culture, registration and utilization of host families, registration and utilization of Iwate Internationalization Human Resources, grants for activities costs of international exchange organizations (up to 100,000 yen each), building networks overseas, exhibitions, exchange events to support groups in disaster affected-areas.

### 6. Reception of Foreign Trainees

Support of foreign technical trainees and foreign civil service trainees.

## Income and Expenditure Budget (Overview)

The 2013 Fiscal Year is expected to see ordinary revenue at approximately 77.08 million yen, and ordinary expenses at approximately 79.72 million yen, with nonrecurring profits at 2.7 million yen

Ordinary revenue is expected to be collected from investment gains from fundamental assets along with membership fees from Association Supporting Members ("membership fees received"), donations from individuals and organizations ("donations received"), trust money from the Iwate Prefectural Government to run the Association and operate the International Exchange Center ("operating revenue"), and activity grant money from the Iwate Prefectural Government, the Council of Local Authorities for International Relations, and the Iwate Branch of the Japan Educational Mutual Aid Association of Welfare Foundation ("grants received"), etc.

Ordinary expenses are as follows: operating expenses at approximately 64.5 million yen and administration costs at approximately 15.21 million yen. Expenses are categorized as "Activities for Public Interest Purposes" totaling 56.71 million yen, "Activities for Profit Purposes" totaling 7.78 million yen, and "Accounts" totaling 15.21 million yen.

This outline is taken from the data in the Fluctuations in Net Assets that follows.

## Fluctuations in Net Assets (Overview)

Year Beginning April 1, 2013 and Ending March 31, 2014 (Units: 1,000 yen)

	Subtotal for Activities for Public Interest Purposes	Subtotal for Activities for Profit Purposes	Subtotal for Accounts	Total
<b>I. Fluctuations in Net Assets</b>				
1. Ordinary fluctuations				
(1) Ordinary revenue	54,175	7,955	14,952	77,083
Gains on fundamental assets	9,864	0	9,864	19,728
Membership fees received	1,387	0	0	1,387
Operating revenue	18,857	7,216	0	26,073
Grants received	23,967	739	4,696	29,403
Contributions received	0	0	120	120
Donations received	100	0	0	100
Miscellaneous revenue	0	0	272	272
Gains on valuation of investment securities	0	0	0	0
(2) Ordinary expenses	56,715	7,787	15,218	79,721
Operating expenses	56,715	7,787	0	64,502
Administration costs	0	0	15,218	15,218
Total fluctuations during the period	2,539	167	265	2,638
2. Other Fluctuations				
(1) Nonrecurring profits	1,350	0	1,350	2,700
Gains on sale of investment in securities	1,350	0	1,350	2,700
(2) Nonrecurring costs	0	0	0	0
Total fluctuations during the period	1,350	0	1,350	2,700
Total changes in general net assets for period	1,189	167	1,084	62
General net assets at the beginning of period	50,760	213	55,665	106,639
General net assets at end of period	49,570	380	56,749	106,701
<b>II. Fluctuations in Specified Net Assets</b>				
Donations received	50	0	50	100
Gains on fundamental assets	11,214	0	11,214	22,428
Gains on the valuation of fundamental assets	0	0	0	0
Transfer amount to general net assets	11,214	0	11,214	22,428
Total changes in specified net assets for period	50	0	50	100
Specified net assets at beginning of the period	512,146	0	512,146	1,024,292
Specified net assets at end of the period	512,196	0	512,196	1,024,392
<b>III. Net assets at end of the period</b>	<b>561,766</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>568,945</b>	<b>1,131,093</b>

(Numbers rounded to nearest 1,000)

## | Supporting Member of the Association |

We are looking for new supporting members to support our mission and projects. The Supporting Member Dues will be used for public events that promote international exchange, cooperation, and multicultural society.

### Your Privileges as a Supporting Member

- (1) We will send you publications by the Association:
  - ・International Exchange Newsletter “jien go”
  - \* Student members will only receive information through email newsletters
  - ・Association Annual Organ “Iwate International Exchange”
- (2) We will send you information on Association events before the general public.
- (3) You receive a complimentary discount on Association events and seminars.
- (4) We will send you the “Ethnic Restaurant Map.” You can receive various services from the associated restaurants.
- (5) We will send you the “Complimentary Travel Map.” You can receive various services from the associated stores.
- (6) You can receive tax deductions.

### Yearly Dues

- (1) Individual members... 3,000 yen
- (2) Organized groups... 10,000 yen
- (3) Student members... 1,000 yen

If you use the Association's special formatted bank money transfer form, you will not be liable for any transfer fees if you transfer from our list of approved banks. Please feel free to inquire with us and we will send you the money transfer form. We also accept these forms at the Association.

### Now recruiting students for the Overseas Experience Study-Abroad Seminar “Iwate Seinen Kokusai-juku”

After tremendous success last year, in 2013 we will again be organizing the “Iwate Seinen Kokusai-juku”, which aims to prepare young people to thrive in an internationalized society. Applicants should be in their teens or twenties, with most participants being high school or university students. We plan to start the course in August, and students will be given the opportunity to improve their language, communication, and presentation skills through a series of seminars. Details will be decided at a later date, and information will be made available via the International Association's website and other venues.

### Intermediate Japanese classes at Aiina (planned)

We will be organizing an intermediate-level Japanese language class aimed at foreigners living in Iwate to be held in the International Exchange Center in Aiina. This class will allow foreign residents with a level of Japanese intermediate and above to improve their language skills, with the goal of improving their ability to live and work effectively in Japan. The class will have two sessions, with the first being from September to October, and the second being from December to February, and each session will consist of 12 classes (once-per-week).

## | Request for Donations |

The International Association runs many international exchange and cooperation events so that the people of Iwate can catch a glimpse of the world around them and so that foreign residents of Iwate can live a comfortable life. From a private sector perspective, we strive to make our events even better as we contribute to the development and vitalization of the region using international exchange and cooperation. Please support our financial solvency so that we can continue the Association's activities progressively for the long term.

\* Donations to the Association will be counted as tax deductible expenses and deductions for donations.

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### Multilingual Record of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami in Iwate – March 11<sup>th</sup> and the foreign residents of Iwate



In order to preserve the history of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami, and never to forget the lessons it taught us, as well as to help foreigners living in Iwate to live safe and happy lives, we have compiled a multilingual record of Iwate's foreign residents' accounts of the disaster. We interviewed them about their experiences at the time of the disaster, and about their

lives in the aftermath. The record is available in Japanese, English, and Chinese.

If you would like to be sent a copy of the record, please contact the Iwate International Association.

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#### Cover Photo

2012 One World Festa in Iwate (November 14, 2012)  
Photograph taken by Jason Hill

### ■ International Exchange Center

(5F Aiina Citizen's Cultural Center)

- Open: Everyday
- Hours: 9:00-21:30
- Closed: During the year-end holidays

Published by: Iwate International Association

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