Japan - East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths

The 2010 Invitation Programme
for Japanese-Learning Students at Australian Universities

Implementation Report

〈7th December 2010 to 15th December 2010〉

January 2011
Japan International Cooperation Center (JICE)
Table of Contents

Foreword · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Foreword

The Invitation Programme for Japanese-Learning Students at Australian Universities was planned to promote closer human relation between Japan and Australia in the fields of higher education or business utilising Japanese language education in Australia. This programme was carried out as a part of JENESYS Programme which was initiated by Japanese Government, and announced at the 2nd East Asia Summit (EAS) in 2007.

As the third year of the programme, 44 young students studying Japanese language and a professor visited Japan from Tuesday, 7th December to Wednesday, 15th December, 2010.

The participants received lectures on the history of Japan-Australia relation, economic situation in Japan, Japanese sub-culture and others, and visited the Australian Embassy in Tokyo as well as various Japanese enterprises. Besides Tokyo programme, the participants had unique experience of campus life at the Ritsumeikan University and Nagoya University, sharing time with Japanese students and attending lectures by the university professors. The participants also enjoyed Home stay programme in Shiga and Aichi prefectures. However it was really short time to stay with host family for Australian students, and to spend they had a wonderful time together. We believe that the delegate deepened their understanding of Japan, stimulated themselves toward further study of Japanese language and established human relations with their Japanese counterparts.

Wrap-up Session took place on the day before leaving for home with attendance of the Foreign Ministry officials in charge of this programme, and representatives from each group made a presentation on the programme from view points of impressive and strange points found in Japan, and how to utilise their experience and knowledge obtained in Japan for their future.

We are convinced that the friendship developed on the programme will grow further and be of some help in deepening relationship and mutual understanding between Japan and Australia.

For the planning and implementation of the programme, we received considerable cooperation and contribution from various institutions including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Embassy of Japan in Australia, the Consulate-General of Japan in Sydney, and Australian Embassy in Tokyo. We greatly appreciate the cooperation and effort extended by concerned parties for the successful completion of the programme.

Japan International Cooperation Center
1. **What is JENESYS Programme?**

   **(Japan-East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths)**

   At the Second East Asia Summit (EAS) held in January 2007, Japanese Government announced a plan to implement a 35-billion-yen youth exchange programme, inviting about 6,000 young people to Japan mainly from the EAS member states (ASEAN, Australia, China, India, New Zealand, the ROK) every year for the next five years, with a view to establishing and/or reinforcing a basis for Asia’s stalwart solidarity by expanding youth exchange.

2. **Outline**

   **JENESYS Programme**
   **(Japan - East Asia Network of Exchange for Students and Youths)**

   **Objectives**

   ● To help lay the foundation for solidarity among Asian countries by promoting mutual understanding of the future generation of ASEAN and East Asia Summit member countries.

   **Outline of the Programme**

   ● Japan contributed USD 315 million in total to ASEAN Secretariat, Japan-China Friendship Centre, Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation and SAARC Secretariat for the implementation of the JENESYS Programme. Respective exchange projects under the Programme are to be arranged in collaboration with the related youth organisations within Japan.

   ● The JENESYS Programme consists of (a) inviting East Asian youths to Japan, (b) dispatching Japanese youths to East Asia and (c) other exchange activities.

   **Invitation to Japan**

   1. Short-term stay
      ● Approximately 1 ~ 2 weeks stay in Japan
      ● Visit to sites related to Japanese politics, economy, social and cultural affairs, as well as local communities
      ● Exchange events with Japanese youths and citizens, including home-stay, camp, school visit, discussion, seminar, student conference etc.
   2. Mid- and long-term stay
      ● 1, 2 months ~ 1 year stay in Japan
      ● Study at Japanese high school / university with Japanese youths etc.

   **Dispatching Japanese Youths**

   ● Short-term dispatch of Japanese youths to East Asian countries
   ● Possible dispatch of students who interacted with youths invited to Japan
   ● Dispatch of Japanese language teacher

   **Exchange Activities**

   ● East Asia Student Conference, Ship for East Asian Youth, East Asia Youth Network etc.

*SAARC: South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation*
Programme Outline for
The 2010 Invitation Programme for
Japanese-Learning Students at Australian Universities

• Programme Period
  Tuesday, 7 December, 2010 to Wednesday, 15 December, 2010

• Number of Participants
  45 Participants (17 Male, 27 Female and 1 Supervisor)

• Universities the delegate belong/belonged to
  The Australian National University, Curtin University of Technology, Edith Cowan University, Griffith University, La Trobe University, Macquarie University, Monash University, Swinburne University of Technology, The University of Sydney, The University of Melbourne, The University of New South Wales, The University of Queensland, the University of Technology, Sydney, University of the Sunshine Coast, The University of Western Australia, James Cook University, University of Wollongong

• Prefectures visited in Japan in the programme
  Tokyo, Aichi, Kyoto and Shiga
Invitation Programme for Japanese-Learning Students
at Australian Universities

~ Stay in Japan shown by pictures ~

Common Programme 【Tokyo】

- Lecture “Japan and its people”
- Visit to Yoyogi Animation Gakuin
- Visit to Mitsubishi Corporation
- Group Discussion
- Farewell Reception (1)
- Farewell Reception (2)
【Shiga Kyoto Group】

Visit to the Ritsumeikan University

Cultural experience in Hino town

With host family(1)

With host family(2)

Visit to Kyocera corporation

Japanese traditional culture experience
【Nagoya Group】

Visit to Nagoya University

With Japanese university students

Discussion with Japanese university students

With host family

Japanese traditional culture experience

Visit to Toyota Motor Corporation
## The 2010 Invitation Programme for Japanese-Learning Students at Australian Universities
### Overall Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and Time</th>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dec 7 (Tue)</strong></td>
<td>17:10</td>
<td>Arrival to Tokyo (JL772)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:30-11:00</td>
<td>JICE Orientation</td>
<td>To understand JENESYS programme and the itinerary for smooth programme implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30-12:00</td>
<td>MOFA Briefing on Japan-Australia relationship</td>
<td>To gain deeper understanding of Japan-Australia relationship by learning government-to-government relationship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-15:00</td>
<td>Lecture: Outline of Japanese Economy</td>
<td>The lecture provides an opportunity for participants to deepen their understanding on the history of economic development as well as economic structure of Japan, thus helps the participants to understand corporate visits and lectures during the programme better and to gain knowledge that can help mutual development of Japan and Australia in the future.</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:15-16:45</td>
<td>Lecture: Japanese Culture and Its People</td>
<td>The lecture enables participants to establish friendly and smooth communication with Japanese people through deepening their understanding on Japanese culture including customs that are unique to Japan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dec 8 (Wed)</strong></td>
<td>10:00-13:00</td>
<td>Visit to Mitsubishi Corporation</td>
<td>To gain knowledge of characteristics of Japanese corporations such as efforts on human resource development by visiting a globally successful Japanese corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00-16:00</td>
<td>Visit to Yoyogi Animation Gakuin</td>
<td>To understand Japanese modern sub culture through Japanese Manga and Animation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dec 9 (Thu)</strong></td>
<td>10:00-16:00</td>
<td>Exchange programme: Nagoya University</td>
<td>To enhance Japan-Australia relationship in the future by establishing understanding and friendship through interacting with Japanese students of the same generation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:15-17:45</td>
<td>Homestay Orientation Meeting with host families</td>
<td>Participants are not to only learn about Japanese sense of value and way of thinking through experiencing a life in Japan but also to rediscover Australia and its culture, and to reflect on differences between Japan and Australia.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dec 10 (Fri)</strong></td>
<td>All day</td>
<td>Homestay</td>
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<tr>
<td>-12:00</td>
<td>Homestay</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00-13:50</td>
<td>Farewell reception</td>
<td>To understand a way of thought that is rooted in the minds of Japanese people through experiencing traditional culture.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dec 11 (Sat)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>15:00-16:30</td>
<td>Japanese culture experience: Shippo yaki cloisonne</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dec 12 (Sun)</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Common programme
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dec 10</td>
<td>9:30-16:00</td>
<td>Exchange programme: Ritsumeikan University</td>
<td>To enhance Japan-Australia relationship in the future through establishing understanding and friendship through interacting with Japanese students of the same generation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19:30-21:30</td>
<td>Visit to Kiyomizu Temple</td>
<td>To deepen understanding on Japanese history through visiting a traditional Japanese architecture in Kyoto, the old Japanese capital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 11</td>
<td>10:30-</td>
<td>Visit to Hino town, Shiga prefecture</td>
<td>Participants are not only to learn about Japanese sense of value and way of thinking through experiencing a life in Japan but also to rediscover Australia and its culture, and to reflect on differences between Japan and Australia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Meeting with host families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 12</td>
<td>9:30-12:00</td>
<td>Visit to Toyota Motor Corporation (Motomachi plant, Toyota Kaikan Museum, and a session with Toyota Motors Asia Pacific Division)</td>
<td>To deepen knowledge on the characteristics of Japanese enterprises such as their efforts toward human resource development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:30-16:00</td>
<td>Visit to Byodo-in Temple (Uji Maccha tea plant tour and tea ceremony experience) Move to Tokyo</td>
<td>To understand a way of thought that is rooted in the minds of Japanese people through experiencing traditional culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 13</td>
<td>10:00-12:00</td>
<td>Visit to Honeston Co., Ltd. (Tour of Komaki plant, Q&amp;A with the president)</td>
<td>To deepen understanding on the characteristics of Japanese industrial structure by visiting a Japanese small and medium sized enterprise, SMEs, the foundation of Japanese industry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:30-16:00</td>
<td>Visit to Byodo-in Temple (Uji Maccha tea plant tour and tea ceremony experience) Move to Tokyo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 14</td>
<td>9:30-12:00</td>
<td>Visit to Australian Embassy</td>
<td>To provide an opportunity for participants too reflect upon and organize experiences gained during the program so that they can be useful in the future.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13:30-16:00</td>
<td>Workshop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16:00-17:30</td>
<td>Report Presentation</td>
<td>Participants have an opportunity to present what they have learned through the programme with the other group as well as those concerned to organizing programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18:30-20:30</td>
<td>Farewell Reception</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 15</td>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Depart Narita (JL771) → Arrive in Sydney in the morning of Dec 16th</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The 2010 Invitation Programme
for Japanese-Learning Students at Australian Universities

**Detailed Programme**

### Common Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Programme details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 Dec. (Wed)</td>
<td>Briefing on Japan-Australia relations by Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**[Lecturer]**
Mr. Takero Aoyama, Principle Deputy Director, Oceania Div., Asian & Oceanian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**[Summary]**
The contents of the lecture was as follows;

Japan and Australia have established the close, solid, and strategic partnership based on two pillars which are “Complementary Economic Relationship” and “Security Cooperation” over a long period of history. This strong partnership should be maintained and developed further through various economic negotiations and international cooperation for peace. However, some emotional disparities have emerged over the issue of whaling in recent years. It is important for two nations to deepen mutual understanding of culture and historical background in order to firmly maintain friendly ties.

**[Questions from Participants]**
1) From the Australian point of view, whale is a beautiful animal and quite different from other marine life such as tuna. So we don’t understand why Japanese are so sticking to and continuing whaling.
2) Are there any other disputes than whaling between Japan and Australia?
3) Why is the whale meat sold in Japanese markets in spite of the assertion by Japanese government that Japan is conducting research whaling only?

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Lecture: "Outline of Japanese Economy"

**[Lecturer]**
Mr. Hideo Kimura, Executive Managing Director, Strategic International Management Associates

**[Summary]**
The lecturer covered a wide range of topics on Japanese economy, explaining Japanese economic development since the end of World War II, changes in the industrial structure, the current economic situation, and corporate culture. In addition to those topics, he mentioned about various challenges Japan is now facing such as declining population, aging society, and a large amount of government’s debts.
**8 Dec. (Wed)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lecture: “Hidden values of Japan” (Japanese culture and its people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Lecturer]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Sozo Yokoyama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Summary]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis on consciousness embedded in Japanese DNA was explained in comparison with cultures and customs of other countries. Original meanings of Japanese daily greetings or expressions and their backgrounds were explained through Chinese characters used in each phrase. The lecturer attracted a lot of the participants since they have been learning Japanese and Japanese culture.</td>
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**Company Visit: Mitsubishi Corporation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>[Lecturer]</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Masahiro Miyazaki, General Manager, Asia &amp; Oceania Office, Global Strategy &amp; Coordination Department, Mitsubishi Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Yuuki Yoshioka, Senior manager, Metallurgical coal, MDP unit, Ferrous Raw Materials Division, Mitsubishi Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Summary]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The participants were briefed about the history, profiles and 8 business units of the company as well as their relationship with Australia as a strategic base. Japan has shared business interests with Australia before Meiji Restoration by importing coal and other natural resources. The main items of import today are crude oil, oil products, LPG and coal. As an independent entity while maintaining a membership of Mitsubishi Group, they have developed and expanded their own businesses with other companies in various fields. All such detailed information was also included in the briefing. After the briefing, the participants had Q&amp;A session with foreign employees (from USA and UK) and gained information on working in a Japanese enterprise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Questions from Participants**

1. Hasn’t your identity being lost by living long away from your home country?
3. Is it possible to fit in Japanese society completely?

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**9 Dec. (Thu)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visit (Educational Institution): Yoyogi Animation Gakuin</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Person in Charge]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Yuji Maeda, Student Affairs Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>[Summary]</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The programme was implemented as follows;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Greetings and explanation on the school outline and its education philosophy by Mr. FUJII Tatsuo, the Chief Financial Officer &amp; Executive Director of the Education Division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Dec. (Thu)</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 Dec. (Tue)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 14 Dec. (Tue) | 2) What made you work as a diplomat? (for Lec.2)  
3) When many of Japanese start speaking English well, what about our future? Japanese speaking Australians would lose their jobs? (for Lec. 3)  
4) Do the socio-economic changes of Japan affect your business? (for Lec. 4)  
5) Are Japanese women treated equally at their work places? (for Lec. 4) |
| Group Discussion | **Summary**
The participants were divided by the visited prefectural groups, and discussed their new experiences and knowledge obtained through participating in the programme, those backgrounds or reasons and similarities and differences between the two countries, as well as how those obtained experiences and knowledge would affect to their lives or how to utilise them when they go home. And they summarised their workshops and prepared for the presentation. |
| Group Presentation | **Summary**
Using photo-slides or the power-point material, the representatives of the two groups reported the results of their discussion. After the presentation, Mr. Masaki Takaoka from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dr. Spence-Brown, the supervisor presented their comments and encouraging words. |
# Local Programme

## Kyoto Group

### Exchange Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Programme details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Dec. (Fri)</td>
<td>Exchange Programme : Ritsumeikan University (Graduate School of Technology Management)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

【Persons in Charge】

Ph. D. Masaki Kuroki, Professor  
Mr. Daisuke Hanamura, Office of International Planning& Development  
Ms. Sakiko Sawada, Office of International Planning & Development

【Summary】

The exchange programme has been implemented as follows;

1. Campus Tour  
2. Presentations “Incubation” (Classroom Experience)  
   ① “Entrepreneurship in Japanese Higher Education” by RU Students  
   ② “Undertaking New Businesses at the Ritsumeikan University BKC Incubator” by Mr. Kiyoshige Kato, the Incubation Manager  
3. Observation: Ritsumeikan Incubator  
4. Lunch with RU students (Exchange)  
5. Discussion

For the exchange and discussion sessions, 16 RU students joined. Also from the programme 2, Prof. Kuroki and his assistant, Mr. Francis facilitated and guided the sessions.

【Questions from Participants】

1) Do you target international fields for your incubation projects?  
2) Could you introduce some samples of collaboration project with private sectors?  
3) For the establishment of the Incubator, have you received subsidiary or supports from the central or local government?

### Observation (Cultural Heritage) : Kiyomizu Dera Temple

【Summary】

The participants visited the Kiyomizu Dera Temple and its appendage facilities, utilising the occasion of the special night viewing, and appreciated the historical and cultural heritage area and night view of Kyoto City from there.

### Visit (Cultural Heritage) : Omi-Hino Merchants Museum

【Lecturer】

Ms. Masako Kitagawa, Omi-Hino Merchants Museum

【Summary】

The participants were Lectured by Ms. Kitagawa of the museum, on the history and commercial methods of the Omi Merchants, and observed and appreciated the exhibits and the traditional merchants residence house guided by Ms. Kitagawa and Mr. Austin H Moore who lives in Hino town.
### Saturday, 11 Dec.

#### Visit (Cultural Heritage) : Heritage Area in Hino Town

**Instructor**
Mr. Austin H. Moor

**Summary**
Guided by Mr. Moore, the participants appreciated the historical townscape and learnt about the history and culture of Omi Merchants. Also the participants observed the religious event at the Shingyou-in Temple.

#### Traditional Culture Experience : Playing Festival Music

**Instructors**
The members of the Hino Festival Music Preservation Society and Kawaharada Community Association

**Summary**
The Hino festival music, which is designated as the Shiga Prefectural Intangible Cultural Asset, was played and explained by the above mentioned members. Followed by it, the participants practiced music, trying two types of drums (Oh-daiko and Ko-daiko) and small gongs (Surigane) instructed by the members nearly one hour, then they presented music to the Mayor and host families.

#### Home-stay

**Summary**
The participants were divided into 8 groups and experienced one-night home-stay. They enjoyed various activities with their host families; such as visiting local shrines and temples, playing traditional card games, making rolled Sushi, pounding rice cakes, and wearing Kimono. Although it was a short stay, it was a good chance for them to experience Japanese lifestyle and culture at first hand.

### 12 Dec (Sun).

#### Farewell Party

**Summary**
With the host families and people concerned in the town including the mayor, the participants spent time, promising reunion or wishing health and prosperities with rather bitter feelings of leaving. While enjoying limited time, a musical performance of “Hino Matsuri Bayashi” which the participants also tried on their first day in Hino Town and local dance was performed by the town people, and "Waltzing Matilda" and a skit showing different attitudes between Japanese and Australian were performed by the participants.

### Monday,

#### Company Visit : Kyocera Corporation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 13 Dec. | **[Lecturer]**  
Mr. INOUE Keiji, Assistant Manager, Administration section, Corporate Communications Division, Kyocera  
**[Summary]**  
The outline of the company was first introduced using English version of DVD material, then Mr. INOUE additionally described its history and business, introduction of the founder, as well as the company’s philosophy for about 40 minutes. Guided by him, the participants observed the Fine Ceramic Museum and also learnt about the Solar Photovoltaic Generation System of the company. They also had a chance to observe the Art Museum, which is opened to the public as a part of the Corporate Social Responsibility. |  
Japanese Culture Experience: Visit to Sankyu-an Uji-cha Museum and experience of making and tasting Uji-cha  
**[Instructor]**  
Mr. San-nyu Kambayashi, President, Sanseien Kanbayashi San-nyu Honten  
**[Summary]**  
The 16th owner of the Sanseien Kanbayashi San-nyu Honten showed the participants around the Sankyu-an Uji-cha Museum. They learned about the history and tradition of Uji-cha. After grinding Uji green tea leaves into powder, they whisksed stone-ground tea powder by using a tea whisk to make tea. The participants enjoyed their green tea with Japanese sweets, which was followed by Q & A session by the owner. Since the explanation covered was not only how to make tea, but also the background or meaning of each movement, the participants learnt about the mindset of Japanese towards harmony and respecting each other.  
**[Questions from Participants]**  
1) Do people practice Sado (Tea Ceremony) daily?  
2) Do tea trees for green tea and black tea differ? |  
Visit Cultural Heritage: Byodoin Temple  
**[Summary]**  
Volunteer tour guides showed the participants around the Byodoin Temple. After visiting the main hall, they inspected the museum. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Programme details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dec. 10 (Fri.)</strong></td>
<td>Exchange Programme : Nagoya University School of Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>【Summary】 Museum Tour （Guide : Prof. Tatsuo Oji）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nobel Prize Exhibition Hall （Guide : Prof. Tanahashi）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outline of Nagoya University by DVD （Explanation : Ms.Taka Horio, Director）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class Participation 1) Co-existence of economy and environment （Prof. Arakawa）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Economic globalization and market integration （Prof. Yasuhiro Doi）</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3) The essence of global human resources （Prof. Makoto Nishimura）</td>
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<td>Exchange with students</td>
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<td>School of Economics attached Library Tour （Guide : Ms. Natsume, Info. Service Div.）</td>
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<td><em>While Japanese counterparts were very nervous during the discussion session, students of both sides became gradually relaxed and enjoyed their direct exchange.</em></td>
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<td><strong>Questions from participants</strong></td>
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<td>1) What impact does the theory of Nobel prize of this time give to the society?</td>
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<td>2) Is there any influence of Chinese environmental problems to Japan?</td>
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<td>3) What are the indispensable elements to be global human resources?</td>
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<td>4) What is the most crucial issue regarding the environment in Japan?</td>
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<td>5) What do Japanese schools teach to students about reduction of CO2 emission?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dec. 11 (Sat.)</strong></td>
<td>Home-stay</td>
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<td><strong>Summary</strong> The participants were divided into 15 groups and experienced two-night home-stay. They enjoyed various activities with their host families; such as visiting amusement park and making Japanese food. Although it was a short stay, it was a good chance for them to experience Japanese lifestyle and culture at first hand.</td>
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<td><strong>Dec. 12 (Sun.)</strong></td>
<td>Japanese Culture Experience: Shippo-yaki Cloisonné Enamel Ware</td>
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<td><strong>Summary</strong> Hands-on Experience &amp; Exhibition Hall Participants designed a base metal and applied the coloured glaze on its surface after having instructions for better making. Later, they moved to the exhibition hall to see video on history of Cloisonné enamel ware in Shippo town and learned about the traditional tools for processes in display. They were astonished to see elaborated masterpieces exhibited there.</td>
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### Company Visit: Toyota Motor Corporation

**Summary** Toyota Motor’s Motomachi Plant Tour & Museum  
**Lecturer** Mr. Ryoji Takahira, Mr. Ryo Yokoyama, TMAP Div. Australia Group  
After the plant tour, participants were briefed from the persons in charge of Oceania region on global & Australian markets and their global sales strategies.

**Questions form participants**
1) What strategies does Toyota have in order to expand market share in Australia?
2) What measures should be taken against young generation’s lack of interest towards cars?
3) What is Toyota’s strategy for environmental issues?
4) Why does Japanese government give incentives such as tax reduction when people buy a car?
5) What kind of research is conducted to grasp the market difference?
6) How can TOYOTA gain advantages against their competitors in terms of price and models?

### Enterprise visit/Lecture: Honeston Co., Ltd.

**Dec. 13**  
**Lecturer** Mr. Masayoshi Sasaki, President of Honeston Co., Ltd.  
**Topic** Business policies and One-off manufacturing

**Summary** Lecture on the origin of the company name and his business policy (Profit“儲け”is generated as the result of the good communication between people “人”and “者”.) as well as on reverse engineering and present status of die manufacturing industry in Japan.

**Questions from participants**
1) Is it difficult for the company to find good human resources?
2) Is there any possibility to shift from die manufacturing to others in the future?
3) Is it possible to change the raw material for die-part manufacturing?
4) As the founder, have you had difficult time?
5) How do you release your stress as company president?
Outcome of the Programme

We measure and evaluate the outcome of the programme by “Questionnaire Survey” and “Group Presentation about Achievement.”

Questionnaire

We distribute questionnaire sheets to the participants on the first day of the programme, so that they can join the programme with a sense of purpose and we surveyed satisfaction level of the participants and how their impression of Japan has changed at the end of the programme.

Questionnaire is composed of the following two different parts. (respondents: 45 = all members of the participants)

(1) Quantitative Evaluation

Evaluation was marked by five-grade scale, dividing by two elements namely “Satisfaction level of overall programme” and “Programme operation”. We asked the participants to answer the overall satisfaction level and the degree of contribution for deeper understanding of Japan.

(2) Qualitative Evaluation

In regards to “Outcome of the programme” except the item ‘contribution to deeper understanding of Japan,’ we asked the participants to describe concretely how they felt about Japan through lectures, visits, cultural experience and exchange with Japanese in various places, and how they utilise their experience of the programme in the future.

Workshop on programme output

The participants members are divided into two groups and had discussions regarding the output of the programme based on Questionnaire filled in. Each group delivered a presentation on outputs putting focal points written below;

① Whether the programme help in understanding Japan or not
② How the impression of the participants toward Japan changed after the programme
③ Impressive points about Japanese people, life, culture or business that the participants acknowledged by attending the programme
④ Peculiar points in Japan, and
⑤ How to utilise knowledge and experience obtained in the programme

The following pages contain the result of “Questionnaire” and the summary of group presentations for your reference.
1. Were you satisfied with the programme as a whole (Average: 4.4, out of 5 points)

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2. Programme operation:
   a) Overall programme (Average: 4.9, out of 5 points)

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   b) Accommodation (Average: 4.9, out of 5 points)

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   c) Transportation (Average: 4.9, out of 5 points)

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   d) Meals (Average: 4.6, out of 5 points)

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3. Result of the programme

1) Changes of impression towards Japan after the programme?
   - So impressed by modern technology-Shinkansen, automated side by side with traditions and rich history and culture.
   - The home-stay programme was the highlight of the trip. I was moved by the kindness, generosity and helpfulness displayed by the Japanese particularly that of my host family which I am very grateful for.
   - Although I already had a high impression of Japan, I was virtually unaware of the business situation. I have been impressed by the innovation & customer care shown by many of the businesses we have visited.
   - Seeing how companies operate was something new for me and it showed me how efficient Japanese people are.
I received lectures on Japanese society / culture in areas. I had no knowledge in (economy), and visits to Japanese companies were very informative in different areas.

Much of what I experience first hand I had previously read or heard about. One thing that was surprising to me was the finding out about different efforts in place to find skilled & bilingual employees from overseas as I was previously under the impression that employers are very strictly only looking for Japanese employees.

I gained a much greater understanding of culture and industry which has fuelled my desire to return and learn more.

The interaction with Japanese people throughout the programme has allowed me to attach personalities and characters to a country. I have learnt about predominantly through reading.

Japan is not a “dream” like place anymore, but a reality- I can’t have fantastical or second-hand ideas anymore. Certain things, like being told that police often stop foreigners to check their passports(!), are not true etc.

During my study of Japanese society, my impression of Japan decreased slightly because we learnt mostly about the social problems. The programme allowed me to see the more positive aspects of Japan which improved my impression.

The programme reinforced my impression of Japan by allowing me the opportunity to meet more Japanese people and further experience their kindness.

I did learn a lot about the business and economics side – but I felt it was a little “too idealistic” and students should be exposed to the more “ugly” + “competitive” nature of companies.

I didn’t realise before just how polite Japanese people were and how much they are focused on teamwork and working for the good of others.

2) Findings about Japanese people through the programme

Not only did I confirm what I thought of the Japanese people, but it was exceeded when I found out how welcoming they are and how much we have in common.

Japanese people care a lot for each other and the world, it is a little bit different way from Australian.

I gathered further insight into the punctual and hardworking nature of Japanese people, as well as into the respect they have for their careers, eg. the case lady bowing as she enters/exits carriages on the Shinkansen, the case work hours and the punctuality of tours/transport. I also gained, further insight into the importance of drinking culture and trust building in Japanese business relationships.

After participating in this program, my initial image of the Japanese people remained the same, if not better as they are so humble and polite at all times.

My time spent with my host family was absolutely fantastic. They were some of the most encouraging people I have come across. I felt a particularly strong bond with my host family. Also, some of the lecturers we had had strong and positive characteristics which was left me with a deep image, that Japanese people are some of the most fantastic people you will come across.

This compassion and generosity was surprising and welcoming. I had high expectations and they were slightly exceeded.

By being in a home-stay family which had small children, I gained a new respect for Japanese mothers. Seeing first-hand the way in which a household is run was very interesting.

I was taught in university that I should deny complements. My host grandmother said that this isn’t quite
true and that it is perfectly fine to accept certain complements with a thank you. Also I was under the impression that when speaking to older people, it is extremely important to be very polite. But my host grandparents, both in their 70s, were very impressed by small things like お邪魔します (Ojama shimasu). When I used humble forms to talk about my family 父、母 etc.- they said I should teach their grandchildren Japanese - as they don’t use these terms.

- For the homestay programme, I got to stay in Hino Town, this is the first time to live in the local area. The image of Japanese people improved a lot by the way they treat me. I’m really pleased.
- I once again realised through school interaction how concerned the Japanese people are about the welfare of those around them. A longer stay and more interaction would no doubt improve this image further.
- Everyone has been really nice and I appreciate the effort and time many of the Japanese people I have encountered here taken to accommodate us. Even hearing about Japanese people from foreigners gave me a much more positive and eye opening idea of Japanese people.
- Japanese people aren’t perfect but from my experiences they’ve always been appreciative when someone has shown an interest in their culture. I think they’re great people.

3) Differences between Japan and Australia

- Respect, honesty, trust. They’re all at least better than Australia’s standards.
- Australians are more casual and lax with personal restraint, but Japanese have more restraint and more culture.
- Japanese are very appreciative of people adapting to and adopting their culture.
- Social groups-girls and guys rarely seen in mixed group when shopping, eating, etc.
- Japanese appear to be more hardworking and kind. Work longer hours. More commitment to work life and teamwork.
- Japanese people very much mind their own business and do not wish to interfere in others unless to help.
- Dedication in the workplace more evident and promoted in Japan.
- Japanese people are far more helpful and generous. Public transport is far more efficient with transport.
- Work is viewed entirely different between the countries - while in Australia, it is often viewed as an obligation, the Japanese work ethic is admirable, especially the dedication and concept of “Shigoto-as the thing I do to serve others.”
- It is very visible that there are fewer foreigners in Japan than Australia, a fact that can be intimidating.
- Everything in Japan seems so much more efficient than Australia. People are harder working I think.
- Japanese people seem more reserved / polite than Australian work power.
- Japan seems to be a much more polite, organised and hard working, as well as fashion conscious.
- Working condition in Japan is stricter. Most people set their work as a priority. Also the social structure of Japan is very strict.
- The main difference is that in Australia, as a colonised country, we have a very short history and not very much tradition. As a Caucasian living in a country that I know rightfully belongs to indigenous Australians, I feel like I’m missing the rich history, tradition and ancient/long culture of somewhere like Japan.
- Another huge difference is that Australia is very multi cultural – we have many different country/language backgrounds in our population – we both have no culture and have many cultures – where as Japan is ironically “Japanese”, there is one definite culture.
- The culture that encourage for innovative ideas and technology improvements. And several cultural and
social factors.

- Japan is cleaner, everything is more automated and there seems to be a general appreciation of beauty that isn’t present in Australia.
- Australia is quite a young country in comparison to Japan, so I think Japan boasts a richer traditional cultural heritage.
- The mind frame between the Japanese and Australian people is very different with the Japanese people putting everyone else around them and working hard, whereas the Australian culture seems to prairie individuality and uniqueness. There are too many and this space is inadequate to answer.
- Collectivism and sacrifice of individuality in Japan.
- While both countries obviously have different cultures, I found the norms and customs in Japan to be sticker.

4) How to take advantage of the knowledge and experience gained through this programme to your future

- I learnt a new perspective, new problems. Facing another country, new ways to overcome national issues and a great chance to speak Japanese and make more friends. I will use all I have learnt when discussing national and international issues with friends and colleagues. I plan to come back to Japan again soon to learn more about its culture and people.
- I was able to gain a greater understanding of Japanese people and culture. The program gave me an idea of what it would be like to work for a Japanese company like Mitsubishi.
- I learnt of the possibilities of employment for when I graduate. JENESYS has opened my mind to the economic importance for Australia/Japan. We have made Aust. Connections with other Japanese learning students. I have also made connections with people in Japan. I plan to return to Japan and work for a year before returning to Aust. to be a Japanese teacher.
- I felt very welcomed into Japanese businesses and felt so fortunate and privileged to have this opportunity.
- My eyes have been opened to a whole new understanding of trade and commerce. The essentiality of Australia/Japanese co-operation has been enlightened.
- I was able to gain further insight into Japanese culture (both in the workplace, in public and or home) as well as deepen my understanding of the people and the Japanese language. I hope to utilize this in my studies and travel opportunities in the future, and I sincerely hope to keep in contact with my host family and develop a long-lasting friendship.
- I have a strong desire to both study and work in Japan in the future. It has increased my interest in Japan and I want to work to strengthen the links between our countries and cultures on a person to person level.
- This experience in Japan has helped to further my understanding of the language itself particularly with adding “Gozaimasu” after saying Arigatou and Ohayou. I previously thought Gozaimasu meant-very much, so I often didn’t think it was necessary, but now, I understand the significance of it. This has definitely reshaped my perception on Japanese politeness. I will continue applying this notion of thought when practicing with Japanese people in the future.
- One thing that has been wonderful about this programme is meeting other dedicated students of Japanese. I’m sure we will be able to encourage one another in our studies and career. I was also encouraged to see that business opportunities do exist for foreigners.
- I really managed to gain a deeper understanding of Japanese way of thinking and their way of conducting business. I hope to use this information in helping me gain employment in Japan and being more aware of
Japanese customs, etc.

- What I found encouraging was learning from the different foreigners working in Japan and finding out about their successes & their own personal backgrounds. I don’t know if I have built my networks that will be useful on a professional level, but I do intend to keep in contact with my host family and hopefully I will see them again in the near future.

- I am pursuing my career in the field of business. Through JENESYS I was able to learn about different aspects of business and how Japanese companies approach towards their profit maximising and also managing their employees.

- I hope to use my participation in the programme as a spring-board for obtaining job interviews. Also, the type of information presented has given me an idea as to what experience qualities and expertise are required from those hoping to work in the diplomatic core.

- I have a bank of resources/experiences/photos to share with my future high school students in my Japanese classes - which will inspire and motivate them to learn Japanese and come to Japan. I have met many fellow Japanese language/culture fans and future teachers from around Australia – with whom I will stay in contact with through facebook, in order to dissect, discuss and share our experiences here and help in the upcoming years. I have achieved my long-held dream of travelling to Japan and personally feel very happy and certain that I will return hopefully to live and work here as a teacher for several years.

- Every session in the programme has helped me to shape my understanding and knowledge about the Japanese people and their culture. This one unique experience has inspired me to further my study of Japanese as a language and also corresponding social and cultural factors. I would like to utilise this experience to clear up noise of this mistaken cultural perceptions and other sort of issues about Japan as I return to Australia.

- I was able to see interactional relations from a business perspective and was able to gain insight into the working lifestyle of foreigners in Japan. It was very illuminating and it has made me seriously consider working in Japan.

- This experience will inform my future role as a teacher by giving me a much broader knowledge of Japan which is not normally taught at universities. In addition, the friends that I have made on this trip will remain useful contacts in the future.

- This programme consolidated my desire to be involved in foreign affairs relating to Japan. It was brilliant to meet other like-minded young people, and I hope to maintain these new relationships in the future to help strengthen Japan/Australia ties, and find work in my areas of interest.

- I have always had an interest in commerce and Japan but I was never really aware of opportunities working in Japan. This trip taught me a lot about having a career in Japan and I am now seriously considering it for my future.

- I was able to expand my understanding and appreciation of Japanese language and culture, and I hope that I will be able to make use of all of these invaluable experiences in my future career path, which I hope will largely involve the relationship between Japan and Australia. Hearing the experiences of other foreigners, particularly Australians, was also very interesting and helpful.

- I learnt primarily more about the ways of thinking in Japan and amongst Japanese. This will help me greatly if I return or if I do business with Japanese people in the future because I can respond accordingly and appropriately to their needs.

- My Japanese has improved and JENESYS has inspired me to get a career closely linked to Japan where I
can utilise my experiences and networks I’ve built here to improve relations between Australia and Japan.
- Everything I learnt in this programme, especially the culture, will enrich my understanding of Japan and the daily lifestyle. I really hope I can get a job where I can use Japanese often perhaps as an English teacher in Japan, or Sydney because of JICE, JNTO, Japan Foundation, or even an international company like QANTAS.
1. How Deep This Program Helped Your Understanding Of Japan

- Mutually beneficial trading relationship
- Further learning about Japanese economic situation
- Insular culture & society, i.e. knowing little about outside languages such as English
- English learning in Japan on the decline
  - English ability on par with North Korea and Laos
- Indicates there is a market for English language teaching, Opportunities for students such as ourselves
2. How Your Impression Towards Japan Has Changed After This Program

- Visiting a rural area, i.e. 滋賀県・日野町，the people proved to be very hospitable
  - Most students hadn’t visited a rural area of Japan previously
  - Pleasantly surprised at rural culture, hospitality
- Some students felt impression of Japanese business culture was worsened,
  - Business ethic presented was ‘too strong’
  - Appeared to present all positive points rather than anything negative
- Was assumed that the Japanese would be a lot less welcoming than they were, pleasantly surprised
- Misogynistic culture in comparison to Australia
- Korean students felt that they may not have been treated as kindly, were pleased with the experience as it was their first time to Japan
- Happy to see students and teachers interacting in a friendly way, expected that the teachers may be more strict, however this may not be the norm

3. Impressive Things About Japanese People, Life, Business and Culture

- Environmental awareness, public cleanliness
- Business ethic: obligation to society, business integrity
- Harmonious relationship between ‘old’ traditional culture and new technology
- Work culture of Japan, “Happy to Work”
  - 仕事：‘a task that you do for the sake of others’, learned from the first-day lecture
- Japanese people ability to apply themselves to a task, no suitable work-life balance
- Intricacy of cultural architecture, i.e. temples and shrines，平等院、清水寺
- Encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship among students, i.e. business incubator
  - Encouraging students to participate in revitalization of local rural economies
4. Differences Between Japan and Australia: People, Life, Culture or Business

- General interaction between people, i.e. higher level of formality and politeness in Japan
  - Bowing in Japan, greater sense of common courtesy
- Japanese rich traditional cultural history, intertwined with modern Japanese culture
- Japan appears to be a more trustworthy society
  - Bag checks are common at stores in Australia, quite rare in Japan
  - Honesty with lost property in Japan, i.e. Lilian’s camera!
- Food culture in Japan based around fish, vegetables, rice, etc.
  - Compared to Australia, based around red meat, chicken, etc.
- General public cleanliness, uniforms
- Religion, rituals and tradition in Japan compared with Australia
  - More of a way-of-life in Japan, observing of Shinto rituals
- Homogenous society, stronger sense of patriarchy in Japan

5. How To Take Advantage To The Knowledge And Experience Gained Through This Program

- General improvement of understanding, and inspiration to continue study
- Three main areas in which we will use the knowledge:
  - Business world
  - Education
  - Diplomacy, politics and international relations
- General opinions of students within the Kyoto-Shiga Group:
  - Use in education career; learning about the culture behind the language
  - Reinforces interest in Japan, including Japan-Australia relations
  - Great experience for working with Japanese people in the future, i.e. customs, habits
  - Allowed for a more global perspective
  - Using experience towards living and working in Japan in the future
  - Taking lessons from Japanese corporate principles
  - Reinforces respect for Japanese culture
6. Overall Evaluation

• We have not only cultivated our interest in Japan and Japanese culture but thanks to the JENESYS program, we have all gained a deeper understanding of Japan as a whole.

• Whether or not we decide to live in Japan, it is safe to say that we have learned a lot from Japan and hope to continue to be involved in maintaining the relationship of mutual benefit between Australia and Japan.

• In conclusion, we’d like to thank JENESYS for this wonderful opportunity. All our lives are richer because of it and through this program we hope to strengthen the link between Japan and Australia through mutual understanding and co-operation. Thank you.
Nagoya Group Presentation: Summary

This presentation has been split into 3 unique sections:
1. Business
2. Culture
3. Future

1. Business
The major components of Japanese business, as we saw them, were:
1. Strength of Mutual Relationships
2. Strength of Core Values

Firstly, mutual relationships can be seen to comprise of 3 components:
1. International relations. Australia is the number one source of energy resources for Japan (mainly for Coal/Iron Ore), and the second largest trading partner overall.
2. Interpersonal Relationships. Japan's core business is conducted in a bottom-up manner, meaning that a consensus is reached amongst the lower hierarchy before the employees ask their boss for the go-ahead. There is also the feeling that everyone who is working is happy to work... At least while they're at work.
3. Business Relationships. Businesses work towards the true meaning of hospitality: provided a service independent of whether the customer has the means to pay for it. Such a level of trust and such strong values are the basis for the continuation of the production of quality goods and the provision of quality services.

Secondly, the values can also be divided into 3 components:
1. Pride. Japanese people take great pride in the work they do, whether it be the head of a major corporation, or a single employee of a small business.
2. Trust. Nothing in this world could work without trust, but this is even more integral when it comes to businesses. Japanese people ensure trust is kept by going out of their way to be accommodating to other peoples situations and circumstances.
3. Teamwork. Japanese businessmen have a way of pushing teamwork to a whole new level, just in their attitude towards the work that they do. It's easy to see when you consider the lifestyle of the average Japanese businessman, in the late hours, and the constant interaction with their peers.

Such is our understanding of the basis of Japanese business.
2. Culture

Understanding Japanese culture is an integral part to being able to understand Japanese people, and also to be able to continue and extend relationships between Australians and Japanese people. The beautiful thing about this is that we had an amazing opportunity to be able to absorb this culture in just a few days. In our time spent in Nagoya, we were shown many different traditional things, such as Shippo, traditional temples, even Nagoya castle for some of us. Being able to be so completely enriched in the culture makes it easier to understand the mindset of these people, and appreciate their customs.

However, we weren't just shown the traditional side of culture. Going to Nagoya University was perhaps one of the best parts of the trip. Being able to see what it's like for someone of the same age, in the same situation, just in another country, is an eye-opener on modern culture. It was perhaps the first time for some of us to talk to people of the same age as ourselves, and learn a little bit about not just the differences between our two countries, but also the similarities between their people.

Most likely, there is a consensus amongst the group: that the Home Stay program will be the most unforgettable part of this trip. Each person had their own individual experience, and did different things, but there is a certain and evident appreciation for the time they spent with their families. It is a rare opportunity to come to understand the everyday lifestyle of a Japanese person, even if we are a little spoilt along the way.

Whilst we were in Nagoya, we also found out a little piece of culture that none of us were aware of: the production of Shippo, or Shippoyaki. The design of Shippo itself is intricate, yet the skill it takes to produce such pieces of work is quite long and complex. We were surprised to find such a strong history in the production of Shippo, and how globally recognized Japanese Shippo craftsmen are.

3. Future

This topic is a difficult one to discuss, as how we plan to take these experiences into the future is different between different people. However, we will just give a few examples from Josh, Aaron, and Tomas' personal points of view:

#Tomas

As he plans to become an English teacher in Japan, there are a few obvious points that can be made as to the usefulness of this program. However, perhaps something less obvious is
how Japanese business ethics can help to provide better service, and improve Australian businesses. Australian citizens could even become the gateway to the global marketplace for many different Japanese businesses. This trip most certainly confirmed his will to become an English teacher in Japan, and could well become quite the turning point in his career.

#Josh
I started Japanese at university, even if only because I didn't know what else to do. I knew I wanted to use it in my career, but I wasn't sure of what options I had. I think I really benefited from this trip because I got to experience a wide range of Japanese, and meet with many people from different backgrounds. It has motivated me to keep studying Japanese, and has shown me that there are a lot of options available to me as to how I can use my experience in the future.

#Aaron
Aaron came to Japan 2 years ago on a home stay experience, and it was the people, culture and values of the Japanese people that really captured his heart, and made him wish to come back to Japan, and is the reason why he decided to study Japanese. As to why, he wished to be able to meet more people and begin to incorporate their values into his life. There was a realization as to just how special and unique Japanese people really are.
I quote:

‘I personally like being a foreigner in Japan, because although I may never assimilate into this society, I will always have acceptance and respect admiring these people and their way of life. While I was here, I made the most of all the opportunities available to me, spending as much time with my host family as possible, exchanging ideas and values, and just appreciating the opportunity for 2 different worlds to come together. My future is unknown to me, and I think it should be. But I came here to learn as much as I can from and about these wonderful people, and I'll do my best to incorporate as much of Japan and it's ideologies into the remainder of my life.’
受け入れ家族の声

○本当に楽しかった時間を過ごすことができました。
○食事は美味しいもので、交流の機会を楽しみにでした。
○日本語を学び、友人との交流で楽しかったです。
○日本の文化を体験し、日本語を学びました。
○日本人の方々と交流したことが嬉しかったです。

オーストラリアの学生たちの声

○短い期間でしたが、いろいろな日本文化や言語を学びることができました。
○日本語を学び、日本での生活を楽しむことができました。
○教科書でしか見てしまいなかった日本の生活を体験することができました。
○親しみやすい日本人の方々でした。
○日本語は難しかったです。
Conclusion

The Questionnaires and Group Presentations made on the final day of the programme realised us that the Japanese-learning students from Australia have deepened their understanding on Japan and its people, through compiling knowledge on economic and social situation in Japan or experiencing tradition and culture of Japan on lecture or visit programmes. We strongly believe that delegate shall make the best use of the network of people made in Japan and relationships among the delegate members built up during the programme, for their personal life and business in future.

Although the programme in Japan was very short, we sincerely hope that the friendship between the Japanese learning student from Australia and their Japanese counterparts shall be nurtured eternally. We earnestly hope that the friendly “bridge” between Japan and Australia shall be strengthened.

In conclusion, we would like to extend our sincere gratitude to all the parties concerned for their contribution to the 2010 Invitation Programme for Japanese-Learning Students at Australian Universities.