



みなとユネスコ 会報

Bulletin

MINATO UNESCO ASSOCIATION NEWS & CALENDAR

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No. 164: September 1, 2021

A thought upon the 70th anniversary of Japan's accession to UNESCO

NAGANO Hiroshi, President of the Minato UNESCO Association



This year marks the 70th anniversary of Japan's accession to UNESCO, admitted in 1951. Japan was then still under the occupation of the U. S. military forces, and was yet to gain independence under the San Francisco peace treaty. Therefore, I trust this UNESCO membership brought to Japanese people a great hope for the future. In retrospect, the grassroots UNESCO movement started in Sendai soon after Japan's defeat in WWII, and it worked as a driving force to attain the UNESCO membership. It is not hard for us to imagine how much Japanese people in those days aspired for peace.

I have a memory in my childhood of learning a phrase that went "Japan should become a Switzerland in the Orient." I don't think the intention of the phrase was to follow the suit of Switzerland in the preservation of natural beauty. Rather, it must have meant a longing for a future image of Japan like Switzerland, a country which has maintained peace as a permanently neutral country.

Realization of world peace, which is the ideal of UNESCO, is an extremely challenging task in reality. We are seeing battles and coup d'états under way internationally while state-to-state frictions emerge one after another in East Asia. Regrettably, we don't have any quick medicine to remedy these conflicts. The only means to eradicate root causes, I trust, would reside in promoting cross-cultural understanding and providing education to foster inclusive mind.

However, it would require time and resources to put the said means into action. In addition, expected betterments are not likely to occur under the direction of a single influential figure. In Japan, a bill was recently passed to cope with increasing cases of hate speech. In the U. S., a country which has been perceived as a successful model of an immigrants-inclusive country, we are seeing repeated assaults on Asian citizens, triggered by the spread of the pandemic. These cases demonstrate that the promotion of cross-cultural understanding is not an easy task.

In response to such reality in the world, UNESCO formulated in 2005 a convention which aims to "protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions." It is extremely unique in nature among other multi-lateral treaties agreed upon among nations. The world is now being tested in the implementation of the objectives proposed in this UNESCO convention.

In addition to the 70th anniversary of Japan's accession to UNESCO, this year also marks the following two milestones: (1) the 50th anniversary of "UNESCO Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme." It aims to promote UNESCO Eco-Parks which are designated areas to realize harmony and coexistence between Nature and Humans. Japan has ten such parts at present. (2) the start of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development, in which UNESCO is expected to take a leading role.

(To be continued on P. 4)

The Second 2020 Cross-cultural Awareness Workshop Architectural Culture of Italy

Speaker: Mr. KURABAYASHI Kimio, President, FS Research Laboratory; Former Director of Land and Water Resources Bureau, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Date & Time: March 5, 2021 (18:30 – 20:00)

Venue: International House of Japan

Co-sponsor: Minato City Board of Education

“Italian Journey” written by GOETHE:

GOETHE is a great German writer with many loves. He was also well upon architecture. While he demonstrated his skills as an administrative officer in Weimar, he suddenly traveled to Italy without telling his lord. He was an ultimate man of freedom staying away from the bonds of loves as well as works. Being exposed to arts and architectures of Italy, he gradually devoted himself to neoclassicism. Let's get on an intellectual journey walking around architectures in Italy.

Verona:

There is an amphitheater there. It was built around the same time as Colosseum in Rome. But it has been well maintained since the 16th century and concerts are held there even now.

Vicenza:

A city where Andrea PALLADIO an Italian architect in the age of Renaissance was borne. The city in its entirety looks as though it was built as an exhibition hall for the works of PALLADIO. It is well characterized by its corridor and pillars are built in the style of Ancient Rome or Greek architecture. There also exists Teatro Olimpico which looks like a castle of middle Age renovated into a theater of ancient Rome.

Difficulty of Conservation:



It calls for enormous efforts to maintain PALLADIO's works. I once was involved in the maintenance work of Kyoto's Townhouses which required far more money than building new houses. Kyoto's Townhouses could not have been built after the Building Standard Act was put into effect back in 1950. They only could be kept by way of refurbishment. Current conventional method of construction provides a house with strength to survive earthquakes by pillars and walls, while Kyoto's Townhouses are provided with seismic isolation structure. They do not compete with the

power of nature by utmost efforts but absorb the power through transformation. There remain 20,000 Kyoto's Townhouses currently but they are declining rapidly as they call for a great amount of expenses for refurbishment.

Refurbishment of houses owned by REIZEI Family is eligible for subsidies but ordinary townhouses are not. While the situation is same in Vicenza, I recognize a high level of consciousness in the mind of people there as they continue conservation efforts on their own.

Creation and Imitation:

In Vicenza GOETHE came across a debate session titled which of creation and imitation brought about effectiveness in art. I personally am interested in this theme. Artists are excessively expected to be original. Artists are instantly accused of their works if people recognize even a little similarity with a work of others. Arts cannot make progress under such circumstances. Adoration for great works create great works. It was exactly so during the period of the Renaissance.

When ANDO Tadao, a Japanese architect, was selected in the competition process for refurbishing an old customs ruins in Venice into a museum, there occurred pros and cons as a Japanese was selected for such a work.

He however did a great job. He made the most of the old material. The polished concrete wall presented a luxurious image.



Mr. Kurabayashi (left)
and MUA
President Nagano



I was deeply moved by an iron gate being similar to a Japanese style gate made of knitted bamboos. I found a similar iron gate when I observed the interior decoration of the famous Olivetti shop built by Carlo SCARPA an architect in Saint Mark's Square. There exists Castelvecchio in Verona, a marvelous museum altered by SCARPA from a castle of the Middle Ages. There was a gate similar to the one made of knitted bamboos as well. Is it an imitation? No, it was a good example of adoration for the great work created the great work.

Birth of a Genius:



There was another Japanese garden in Kyoto I liked very much in addition to Shugakuin Imperial Villa owned by Emperor GO-MIZU-NO-O. That is the garden of Heian Shrine. I could not speak it out, however, as the person who built it was a mere planter. There exists a villa named "Murin-an" owned by YAMAGATA Aritomo, an elder statesman in the days of the Meiji Restoration. He thought that while gardens of Western Europe and traditional Japanese rock gardens are marvelous, fields and mountains as well as rural landscape in Japan are so beautiful. He wanted to build a garden

that has such beautiful scenery. As YAMAGATA was not blessed with the ability for building a garden, he invited OGAWA Jihei, a gardener. The garden of Murin-an was built as the result of their yelling at each other regardless of the difference in their social positions. Planter Jihei's genius flowered at last. Most of the gardens in Meiji era were built by Jihei. Jihei was blessed with the ability for building gardens but not with ideas which was provided by YAMAGATA. Kyu-Furukawa Garden and the garden of this International House of Japan were both built by Jihei. PALLADIO was a mere mason as well. Gian Giorgio TRISSINO a noble humanist acknowledged the ability of PALLADIO, and provided him with the education on Latin, music and art. Knowledge without technological background is in vain while the technology without intellectual background only generates products without much value. Well matched knowledge and technology gives birth to a genius.

Color:

Exterior walls of buildings and houses in Burano, Venice are painted colorfully and beautiful. In Burano, people moved around on a boat in waterway, but foggy days made it difficult for them to identify their own houses. This is why they started to paint their houses. A bell tower on Burano is tilted. The bell tower built in front of Saint Mark's Basilica in Venice which GOETHE once visited fell down in 1902. (It was rebuilt later.) Towers built by stones would fall.

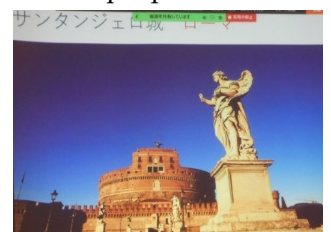


People Connecting to Posterity:

PALLADIO once took the world by storm, but gradually forgotten by people through the passage of time. An English architect Inigo JONES discovered PALLADIO and wrote books on him. GOETHE came to Vicenza as he read this book. Jakob Ludwig Felix MENDELSSOHN discovered Johan Sebastian BACH and played BACH's musical pieces frequently which widely spread the excellent works of BACH among people. Japanese history books and classical literatures were discovered by HANAWA Hokiichi who was a blind scholar in the Edo Period. He gave feudal lord or court aristocracy a massage and let them read those books locked up in their residence in return for the massaging service. Thus, he discovered many valuable books and eventually published them. Helen KELLER stated on her visit to Japan that she has been looking forward to visiting Japan where HANAWA Hokiichi was borne whose books her mother repeatedly read for her. These people are not creators but connect genius to posterity.

Rome:

Pantheon was renovated by Publius Aelius Trajanus HADRIANUS (the period of reign 117 – 138). It miraculously remains the appearance at that time. Castel Sant'Angelo was built at the command of HADRIANUS as well. It was the location of Tosca composed by PUCCINI, and physically connected to St. Peters Basilica 700 meters away, where the hero ran away in the story of Angels and Demons, the third book of Da Vinci Code.





St. Ignatius Church is the head church of the Society of Jesus. As the result of Catholic Reformation, Ignacio LOPEZ de LOYOLA and Francis de XAVIER expanded missionary activities to Germany, the New Continent and Asia. The ceiling of church is trompe l'oeil instead of arched ceiling.

Cicily:

Massimo Theater in Palermo was constructed in 1879. Though GOETHE did not see it, it was the third biggest theater in the world. It became known to people as it was shown in the film of Godfather Part III. In the horrible last scene of the film, the interlude of the opera Cavalleria Lustricana was quietly played.

Florence:

In Florence, there exist a cathedral which served as the setting of a film titled "Calm and Passion", Ponte Vecchio that was referred to in the opera "Gianni Schicci" as the place from which a daughter said she would throw herself if her marriage wasn't allowed by her parents, and Uffizi Gallery which owns The Birth of Venus.

Milan:

Milan is the city which is, in a sense, generous to foreign talents, as the city was dominated by France and Austria alternately. There are beautifully designed buildings produced by ISOZAKI Arata or Zaha HADID in the Expo Site. It is quite understandable that there exist Milan Cathedral there which is the gothic masterwork that was in fashion centering France and Germany. A genius architect GIO PONTI built a beautiful building in Milan that was burnt down during the World War II. An apartment house covered by plants became famous recently.



(Written by YAMADA Yuko, the International Science & Culture Committee, and translated by SUDA Yasushi, the PR & Internet Committee Associate)

(Continued from P. 1) A thought upon the 70th anniversary of Japan's accession to UNESCO

In view of the rising geopolitical tension in East Asia, it must be a still more important task for grassroots UNESCO movements to re-assert the UNESCO ideals and provide opportunities, to be shared domestically and internationally, to think about world peace. In this connection, it is necessary for us to call out for new members who can share the said UNESCO values. Due to the persistent pandemic, activities undertaken by regional UNESCO associations have been kept under restraint. Notwithstanding, let us maintain our steady activities in cooperation with other UNESCO associations.

(Translated by TANAHASHI S., the PR & Internet Committee)

"Furoshiki"- a Traditional Japanese Culture

Date & Time: 13:30-16:00, Saturday, March 6, 2021

Venue: Minato Ward Lifelong Learning Center, Room 305

The history of furoshiki has begun as a "wrapping thing" since the existence of cloth in Japan. Furoshiki is a typical "eco" product. DAIKUHARA Satoko (Japan Furoshiki Association Wrapping Coordinator) as a lecturer on the day was welcomed, and 25 participants (3 members) enjoyed the variety of tying methods.

(Participation fee: 500 yen, Free for members)

Program contents:

- Explanation of the culture and manners of furoshiki wrapping
- Demonstration by the instructor
- Each participant can experience a variety of furoshiki wrapping using two large and small furoshiki.

Comments from the attendees:

- Saving and fashionable.
- It is useful because it is easy to make.
- Can be used as a gift.
- I'm glad I was able to participate.
- It is good because there are various way of uses from one piece of cloth.
- Useful for walking dogs and for old dogs.

A comment from MUA staff:

He taught me various ways of wrapping, using two types of furoshiki, large and small, that I couldn't even image. The most common points are "watermelon wrapping" that wraps spherical objects, "roll wrapping" and "wine wrapping" that wraps elongated bottles. There are many types of wrapping, but most commonly used was "use wrapping". Above all, I was very impressed with the "backpack" that can be used when evacuating. The teacher's guidance was wonderful, and everyone was happy to participate with a polite and easy-to-understand explanation. Not only general "use wrapping" but also "wine wrapping" is very popular.

"Backpack" by wrapping a furoshiki.



(Written by Hands-on Cultural Workshop Committee Chairman / Standing Director KASAHARA and translated by MAEDA M., the PR & Internet Committee)

"Bonsai" - a Traditional Japanese Culture Demonstration and Experience

Date & Time: Sunday, March 14, 2021 (13:30 -16:00)

Venue: Minato Ward Lifelong Learning Center, Room 304

On the day of the event, we welcomed YAMAZAKI Chie (certified by the All Japan Shohin Bonsai Association) as a lecturer, and 24 participants (including 4 members) realized the traditional charm of bonsai.

Program contents:

History explanation of bonsai

Demonstration by the instructor

Make your own bonsai (material, cherry blossoms)

Comments from the attendees:

- Touch the soil and touch the life of the plant, it was very meaningful.
- It's a wonderful project.
- I will grow it from now on! It was fun.
- I want to recommend it to my family.
- It was a very fresh experience and I enjoyed it.
- Please start again.

A comment from MUA staff:

Bonsai was very popular.

They were looking forward to the finished product and enjoyed the difficulty of making it.

Everyone looks happy.

Men's junior high school students also participate.

I can feel the enthusiasm.



Junior High School Student



Absorbed in creation

(Written by Hands-on Cultural Workshop Committee Chairman / Standing Director KASAHARA and translated by MAEDA M., the PR & Internet Committee)

Start of English and Japanese Language Courses

In addition to the Japanese language lesson course, launched last fall, two English courses started newly at MUA in April this year. We have an internal exhibition-classes for each course; Japanese course on Saturday, March 27 and English courses on Tuesday, March 9, respectively.

Due to the pandemic emergency statement from the Tokyo metropolitan government, these courses were forced to close its program by 8 p.m. at the Minato City Life-long Learning Center. All possible preventive caution was taken in each class, including hands sanitization, mask wearing, placement of acrylic boards, and room ventilation. Vibrant interaction between each instructor and students characterizes the atmosphere of these courses.

The summer semester will be held as follows:

<u>Courses</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Start Date</u>	<u>Day & Hour</u>	<u>No. of Classes</u>
Japanese	Ms. TAGAWA Junko	July 3	Saturday, 10 – 11:30 a.m.	10
Intermediate English	Mr. NAKAZAWA Masao	July 6	Tuesday, 6:30 – 8 p.m.	10
Business English Conversation	Mr. KANAMORI Naoto	July 5	Monday, 6:30 – 8 p.m.	10



Ms. TAGAWA



Mr. NAKAZAWA



Mr. KANAMORI

Each class still have unoccupied seats. Please consider your participation in any of the aforementioned Japanese or English courses as a way to expand your international horizon.

(Written by KOBAYASHI T., Standing Director & Chairperson, the Membership Committee, and translated by TANAHASHI S., the PR & Internet Committee)

Start of the Spring Semester of the Japanese Language Course

Date: Saturday, April 3, 2021

Venue: Minato City Life-long Learning Center

I'd like to describe the core of the Japanese lesson which addresses the background of our learners and the objective of their Japanese language study. Two students enrolled this semester; one is a Thai businessman who had joined the previous semesters and the other is a Belgian graduate school student who was sent to Japan as an intern from a European public institution, and who will stay here until July this year.

First of all, we should be aware that foreigners, especially those who live in metropolitan areas, are not necessarily exposed to a Japanese-speaking environment in their daily life. Simply put, most of them commute each day between their residence and workplace where English is spoken. Their networking is limited to English-speaking communities. Therefore, they rarely have an opportunity to speak Japanese.

In metropolitan areas like Tokyo, they can get along well with their English-speaking skill alone. Thus, it is critically important to understand their life-style before you prepare a well-focused and effective lesson plan.



The objective of my two students is to acquire basic Japanese linguistic skill needed for shopping or eating, among others. As it is not necessary for them to learn how to read or write Japanese, I use a textbook which is printed in Roman characters only. As for figures, it is enough to learn basic numericals such as “Hitotsu” (one), “Futatsu” (two), “Mittsu” (three), etc. rather than memorizing “Ichi,” “Ni,” “San,” “Shi,” “Go,” “Roku” up to “Ju”. To begin with, almost all commodity items today have price tags which show prices in numericals. Therefore, there won't be an opportunity to ask salesclerks “Ikura desuka?” (How much?). Indeed it's enough to say something like “Hot coffee, futatsu” (two hot coffee) at restaurants.

Practical expressions taught in the class include the following:

- (1) “Noun + Onegai-shimasu”: useful for expressing your need in restaurant or taxi.
Examples: (In restaurants)- “Manu onegai-shimasu” (Show me the men, please) or “Order onegai-shimasu” (Take my order, please) or “Mizu onegai-shimasu (Water, please).
(In taxi) “Roppongi Hills onegai-shimasu” (To Roppongi Hills, please)
- (2) “Osusumewa?”(What's your recommendation?): useful in asking for advice on menu items. etc.
- (3) “Noun + Arimasuka?” (Do you have + noun?) useful in various situations.
Example: “Kasa arimasuka?” (Do you sell umbrellas?), “Ookiino arimasuka?” (Do you have larger sizes?), “Yasuino arimasuka?” (Do you have less expensive ones?).

I always tell my students that they may use English words in the above sentence patters if they cannot remember Japanese nouns. For example, the following sentences would be understood: “Mask arimasuka?”, “Hand soap arimasuka?” or “Smartphone charger arimasuka?”

I'd like to share with our readers a funny story. A non-Japanese friend of mine, who lives in Tokyo, went to a superstore to purchase ginger. Because he could not remember the Japanese word for ginger, he asked the store clerk, “Ginger arimasuka?” He was escorted to outside the store and received directions to reach a nearby Shinto shrine. This traditional religious institution in Japan is called “Jinja” which happens to sound like “ginger” in English. In general, however, most Japanese in metropolitan areas would understand English words.

In MUA's Japanese language class, students learn the basics from the textbooks while also acquiring “Survival Japanese,” as explained above, based on proprietary education tools which fit their specific needs. I hope they will find interesting factors in the ordinary Japanese expression we casually use.

(Written by TAGAWA J., Standing Director & Chairperson, the Foreign Language Study Committee, and translated by TANAHASHI S., the PR & Internet Committee)

MUA Committee Leaders for 2021

Committee Name	Vice President	Standing Dir's etc.	Chairperson	Vice Chairperson
Membership	Kikuchi K.	Akiyama M. Kobayashi T.	Kobayashi T.	Akiyama M.
PR & Internet	Kikuchi K. Tanabe K.	Tanahashi S.	Maeda M.	
Foreign Language Study	Tanabe K. Miyashita Y.	Tagawa J.	Tagawa J.	Furuichi Y.
International Science & Culture	Okumura K. Miyashita Y.	Sato R. Watabe T.	Sato R.	Kaneta N.
Zazen Workshop	Kikuchi K.	Watabe T.	Watabe T.	
World Cooking	Okumura K.	Matsuzaki K.	Furuichi Y.	
Japanese Speech Contest	Hirakata K.	Tagawa J.	Tagawa J.	Watanabe K.
Hands-on Cultural Workshop	Hirakata K.	Kasahara M. Tagawa J.	Kasahara M.	
Youth Activities	Hirakata K.		Matsumoto K.	
Kumin Citizens Festival	Okumura K.	Isobe T.	Isobe T.	Kitaoka O.
Youth Activities	Hirakata K.	Kobayashi T.	Matsumoto K.	

MUA Officers, Directors, Auditors, Counselors and Advisors for 2021

President	Nagano, Hiroshi	Fellow, Japan Science and Technology Agency
Vice President	Tanabe, Kiichiro	Former Board Director, Mitsubishi Petrochemical (today Mitsubishi Chemical Corp)
Vice President	Kikuchi, Kensuke	CEO, Fuse Limited Liability Company
Vice President	Okumura, Kazuko	
Vice President	Hirakata, Kazuyo	Former member of Yokohama Housing Policy Committee
Vice President	Miyashita, Yukari	
Standing Director	Akiyama, Masayo	
Standing Director	Isobe, Toyoko	
Standing Director	Kasahara, Masako	Director, Ura-senke Tea Ceremony Class
Standing Director	Kobayashi, Takayuki	
Standing Director	Sato, Ritsuko	
Standing Director	Tagawa, Junko	
Standing Director	Matsuzaki, Kazuko	Medical Doctor
Standing Director	Watabe, Toshiko	Certified Instructor, Sakura Kimono Workshop
Director	Imamura, Takako	Member, the Circulo International de Cultura Hispanoamerica (CICHA)
Director	Shimizu, Gunji	President, Minato Federation of Music Associations; Director, Minato Sports, Community, Culture and Health Foundation
Director	Suzuki, Harumi	
Director	Newell-Tsuboya, Ikuko	CEO, International Education Center; CEO, Tokyo International School; Chairperson, NPO International Secondary School
Director	Togo, Kazuhiko	Former Ambassador to the Netherlands; Director, Institute of World Affairs, Kyoto Sangyo University
Director	Tomogane, Mamoru	Former Supervising Instructor, Social Education, Minato City
Director	Nakamae, Yuki	Minato City Assembly Member
Director	Nagai, Michiko	Councilor, Kashiyama Scholarship Foundation
Director	Nagato, Yoshiko	President, Inter-Cultural Community Life Association; President, Utsunomiya UNESCO Association
Director	Hara, Fujiko	President, Diplomatt, Inc.; Managing Director, Ozaki Yukio Memorial Foundation
Director	Mineo, Shigekatsu	Representative Director, The FP Consulting Co., Ltd.
Director	Miwa, Emiko	
Director	Morimura, Shunsuke	Corporate Advisor, Morimura Bros, Inc.
Director	Yamada, Setsuko	Attorney
Auditor	Tanahashi, Seiichi	Vice President, Hino-Redlands Sister City Association
Auditor	Nakagawa, Norio	Junior Chamber International Tokyo Special Member
Honorary President	Miwa, Kimitada	Former MUA President; Professor Emeritus of Sophia University
Counselor	Kiso, Isao	President, Chiba Institute of Science;
Counselor	Matsumoro, Hiroshi	Former MUA Vice President
Advisor	Akashi, Yasushi	Former Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations; Honorary Advisor, International House of Japan

Advisor	Ito, Kohei	President, Keio University
Advisor	Takei, Masaaki	Mayor, Minato City
Advisor	Takai, Mitsuko	Former MUA President
Advisor	Mikami, Yoichiro	President, Institute of Sounds Arts

Greetings from newly elected MUA officers

• Mr. TANABE Kiichiro, Vice President

It is a great honor to be elected as Vice President at MUA. I always pay a deep respect to MUA people who have exerted concerted efforts since its inception and accumulated splendid accomplishments.

I graduated from MIT, an American university, in 1961 and joined a Japanese chemical company. I was mainly engaged in corporate planning and international business in my career. After retirement, I enjoy volunteer activities, teaching English to community people or singing along in a chorus group, for example.

From now on, I'd like to make whatever possible contributions for further growth of MUA, based on my past career. I look forward to working closely with you all.



• Ms. TAGAWA Junko, Standing Director

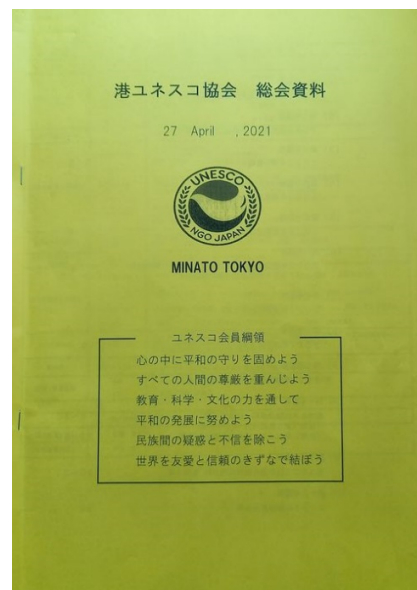
I'm very much grateful for this appointment to serve MUA in a new capacity. I'd like to make the best of my long career in education for facilitating future development of MUA activities.

Your continued support and guidance would be highly appreciated.



2021 MUA Annual General Meeting

This year we originally planned to hold our AGM on April 23 but were again forced to give up the plan due to the pandemic emergency statement from the Tokyo metropolitan government. As an alternative solution, we decided to use postal service to send related documents to our members and receive their votes by return. This enabled us to constitute a virtual meeting on April 27. The MUA secretariat received 40 vote documents (regarded as the number of virtual attendees) out of the total membership of 106. 38 approved the resolution by mail method and 2 did not express their decision. We and thereby pass resolutions on the following ten agenda. The number of aye or nay votes for each agendum is respectively shown below. AGM agenda resolutions are subject to majority votes by attendee members as per the MUA rule. As shown below, all agenda were approved as proposed.



(Handout Agenda Document)

<u>Agenda</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Votes</u>
No. 1	2020 Business Report, Introduction of New Members	40 Approvals
No. 2	2020 Report on AGM & Directors' Meetings	40 Approvals
No. 3	2020 Report on Fiscal 2020 Settlements	40 Approvals
No. 4	2020 Report on Business Expenses	40 Approvals
No. 5	2020 Auditors' Report	40 Approvals
No. 6	2020 Cooperation with the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan and the Tokyo Council of UNESCO Associations, and 2021 Plan for MUA delegates to these organizations	39 Approvals, 1 Disapproval
No. 7	2021 Business Plan	40 Approvals
No. 8	2021 Budgetary Plan	40 Approvals
No. 9	2021 Plan of MUA Officers, Directors and others	40 Approvals
No.10	Plan for MUA rule amendment regarding Article 5 (Membership)	40 Approvals
No.11	Plan to formulate a rule to protect private information	40 approvals
No.12	2021 Leaders of each MUA Committee	40 Approvals

Minato UNESCO Association is a citizens' voluntary membership organization that promotes Japanese traditional culture, holds cross-cultural workshops and presents multicultural events and international symposia for world peace. For any questions or comments about our articles, please contact our secretariat office at:

Tel: 03-3434-2300, Tel & Fax: 03-3434-2233,
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 URL: <https://minato-unesco.jp/en/>

