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JICA trainees who completed the program on
"Gender Mainstreaming Policies for Government Officers 2012" in Kitakyushu

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Requirement for Individuals Who Want to be Active on the Global Stage

Chairman of the Board, CEO and President, Berlitz Corporation
Director and Executive Vice President, Benesse Holdings, Inc.
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Women Today

Requirements for Individuals Who Want to be Active on the Global Stage

The definitive difference between working on a global as opposed to a local level is the fact that you will be working with not only Japanese, but people from a diverse range of backgrounds as well. Organization in traditional Japanese companies used to be simple because they consisted exclusively of Japanese men who joined immediately after graduating college and stayed on loyally. This model consequently made it easy to emulate past successes to a certain extent. However we live in a day and age where the future is becoming increasingly uncertain, and the rapid pace of globalization is making it necessary to form teams that are more diverse in terms of nationality, ethnicity, age, gender, language, culture and many other aspects. Needless to say, members of such teams will possess varying sets of values, methods of reasoning and levels of creativity. I have discovered an essential set of skills required for business leaders with global sense that will enable a group of individuals from diverse backgrounds to transcend issues related to nationality, values and culture, move forward in unison toward a common goal, and exercise its maximum potential as a team.

The first skill is logical and analytical reasoning. Leaders will not be able to communicate effectively unless they can logically arrange and analyze each issue at hand and formulate accurate and substantive explanations. Leaders cannot rely on culture or tradition to cultivate understanding within a group of diverse individuals. In other words, efforts to achieve mutual understanding must be based on logic.

The next skill is team-building. Leaders must comprehend and then conceptualize arguments and opinions within the group. They must possess the ability to establish a vision by presenting these arguments and

Essential set of skills for global leaders



内永 ゆか子

Chairman of the Board, CEO and President, Berlitz Corporation
Director and Executive Vice President, Benesse Holdings, Inc.
Board Chair, J-Win (Japan Women's Innovative Network)

Yukako UCHINAGA

opinions in a visual manner that everyone can appreciate.

Furthermore, individual identity becomes more important as globalization advances. Leaders must ask themselves who they are, where they were born, what religion they practice, how they were raised, what values they possess. In the final analysis, business is just a matter of working with other people. It is crucial for leaders to identify their own sets of values in terms of philosophy, religion and ethics when working with people from other backgrounds. Leaders without a sense of self-identity will never command respect. This is because when they encounter a conflict between values they will fail to recognize what is necessary to resolve the situation and consequently end up being indecisive.

Finally, leaders must be able to develop personal networks. Networks in Japan have a tendency to be based on hierarchical titles and positions; however, leaders with global sense should have their own personal networks. Whether you change companies or positions, this network will remain your own valuable asset.

In addition to the skills listed above, leaders will also need the ability to communicate in English, and openly accept and respond to diversity and uncertainty.

Leaders should improve their ability to communicate in English, the *de facto* international language. There is a limit to how much communication can be achieved by speaking in Japanese and using an interpreter. Although they need not be fluent, leaders must polish their practical English language skills. Furthermore, leaders must become more tolerant towards other cultures. Though they might not intellectually understand other cultural practices, at the very least they must accept them. In addition to being open-minded, it is becoming more important to gain the capacity to narrow cross-cultural gaps and seek common ground.

Profile of Yukako UCHINAGA

Yukako Uchinaga has been Chairman of the Board, CEO & President of Berlitz Corporation and Director and Executive Vice President of Benesse Holdings, Inc. since 2008. She began her career in 1971 at IBM Japan, where she held several positions in development, marketing and management. She was elected to the board of directors of IBM Japan in 1995. She was named a member of board of directors at Benesse Corporation after she retired from IBM Japan in March 2007.

Ms. Uchinaga is Board Chair of J-Win (Japan Women's Innovative Network), a non-profit organization that promotes diversity in Japanese business. She holds a bachelor degree in physics from the University of Tokyo.

Women's Human Rights in Media Coverage

Part 2

Lay Judge System and Media Coverage



Associate Professor, Miyazaki Municipal University
Yumi SHIKATA

Shikata, who specializes in research of "Gender and Media," belongs to the Gender and Communication Network (GCN). In 2009, she joined the IWMF (International Women's Media Foundation) Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media. In FY2010, she served as a KFAW visiting researcher.

Some three years have passed since the lay judge system was introduced in Japan in May 2009. Although the result is now mostly reported positively, there are actually many problems and points to be considered when applying the lay judge system to a trial concerning a sexual crime.

Even prior to the introduction, there have been various concerns over the lay judge system, such as possible identification of the victim, the psychological burden on a victim who testifies in court; and a victim being blamed (secondary victimization) by lay judges, who represent the common people. One of the biggest problems is leakage of the victim's personal information and the infringement of his/her privacy. Under the current system, although it is strictly confirmed that lay judge candidates have no acquaintance with the victim, the candidates obtain the victim's information during the selection process. Even if they have no acquaintance with each other at the time of the trial, there is no assurance that they will not meet each other for the rest of their lives.

Lay judge candidates are not required to maintain confidentiality. This sometimes leads to the victim's information appearing in newspapers and other media, with the source of the information being such candidates. In a trial, although the victim's name and age are kept secret, the victim's status (occupation) is revealed and the information is sometimes released to the public by media. It can be said that this trial system considerably raises the possibility that the victim will be identified. In rural areas, where anonymity is difficult to maintain, the possibility is larger than in urban areas.

Lay judge trials tend to be covered by media more widely than non-lay judge trials, as indicated by press conferences involving lay judges. There are increasing numbers of cases where the victim would prefer that the suspect was committed to trial under a charge to which the lay judge system does not apply. (While the lay judge system applies to a charge of a rape resulting in bodily injury, the system does not apply to that of a rape.) There are even cases where the victim wishes that the charge against the suspect be withdrawn. Many victims fear that their cases might be known to many people through a trial under the lay judge system. Now that the existing system and its administration method leads to such serious concerns among victims, it is necessary to review the system.

Actually, however, this is not the root of the problem. In case of a sexual crime, unlike that of other crimes, the general public tends to pry, as if the victim were to be blamed. Some victims, even though they have experienced injury, select not to go to trial, fearing that they would be

blamed as if they had done something wrong. This has resulted in a big difference between the number of crime cases reported officially and that of the cases that actually occur.

Behind this bias against victims of sexual crimes may be the fact that there has been no law established in Japan prohibiting all forms of sexual violence. Moreover, society has not been made adequately aware of the seriousness of sexual violence. It is necessary to revise the lay judge system and solve problems regarding media coverage. It is also essential to establish an anti-sexual violence law and create a system in which sexual violence victims can make their recovery.

It is important for everyone to recognize that blaming the victim means committing a secondary victimization. It is also vital to establish a social environment in which people understand that sexual crimes are serious crimes. And that these crimes incur immense psychological and physical damage to the victim which is very difficult to overcome. Without these achievements, the problem will not be solved, even if the victim's privacy is strictly protected.

After the introduction of the lay judge system, the media has begun to over-simplify crime case reporting, perhaps because it strives to ensure that ordinary citizens can understand the case easily. Or the media may provide too many details about specialized points of the case. If the background of the case is not conveyed to the general public and the emphasis is laid just on some aspects that will stimulate readers and viewers' prying curiosity, the victim will suffer further damage, which must never be allowed to occur.

Finally, I would like to consider the lay judge system itself. It is said that it is difficult even for experts to make an assessment of culpability for a sexual crime, of which the recidivism rate is high. On top of making such an assessment, judges need to consider a rehabilitation program appropriate for the offender. I believe that it is impossible for ordinary citizens to do such things in just a few days. Just 'reflecting a sense of the common people' cannot solve all the problems.

It is essential not only for those related to the police and judicial sectors, but also for all other parties in society to recognize that sexual crimes are serious crimes that also impact on the victim's human rights. The sense of the common people acts like a trigger to spread such recognition.

At the same time endeavoring to ensure that the system works appropriately, there are some big problems to be tackled by citizens themselves as well as those engaged in the legal and media sectors. All of these groups need to obtain adequate knowledge regarding sexual crimes.

Theme

Striving for the creation of communities where both men and women can fully demonstrate their potential equality.

Topics

Sports

Family

Children

Job

Young Leader

Internet

Lifestyle

In 1991, the Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) established a foreign correspondents system to broadly network with people overseas, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region. Past and present foreign correspondents total 266 people in 40 countries. This year, persons from 7 countries work as KFAW foreign correspondents. Through this network, KFAW will continue providing up-to-date information from various parts of the world.

The profiles of the correspondents and other reports are available at the KFAW website

(<http://www.kfaw.or.jp/correspondents/index.html.en>)

Foreign Correspondents' Report

Why do Chinese People Love Social Dance? - Gender History Found in National Sports

Keiko OHAMA (China)

Do you know that social dance has long been deeply loved by Chinese people as a popular entertainment and also as a means of achieving and maintaining health? There are as many as 30 million dance fans in China. You can see men and women enjoy dancing hand in hand in parks and open spaces in communities all over the country. Chinese people have a very open attitude to pair dance. Since ancient times, China has been a nation of Confucianism, which exhorts people to emphasize the separation between men and women. When and how did the customs change and how did pair dance gain popularity as a national entertainment? Examination of the history of social dance in China reveals an interesting gender history.

Social dance was introduced from Western countries in modern times. In China, leading figures genuinely believed in the superiority of their own manners and at first totally ignored this culture from foreign countries. It was not until after the establishment of the Republic of China that social dance began to be accepted by Chinese people. In the 1910s, mass movements, such as the New Cultural Movement and the women's suffrage movement, developed extensively, criticizing the traditional Confucian norm and the patriarchy. In urban schools and public spaces, the separation between men and women was being abolished, promoting discussion on a new form of interaction between men and women. In China, social dance was named "Jiaojiwu", which in English roughly means "interaction dance." In the 1930s, this dance developed and reached full maturity as a form of entertainment in the settlement of Shanghai. Professional women dancers appeared and stood in the limelight. Many such women came from poor families to the settlement to escape war damage and made their living by earning daily wages.

After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the social system was changed, forcing dance halls and

Profile

In 1995, I began to study in China. I obtained a doctoral degree in education at Beijing Normal University. Hoping to build my career by blending into the local community, I worked as a foreign expert at the Central Bureau of Translation for 12 years. In 2011, I was appointed honorary professor by China Women's University, the main center of higher education for Chinese women.



professional women dancers to discontinue their business. Nevertheless, social dance continued. In 1950, a new marriage law was established based on the freedom of marriage and monogamy, encouraging men and women in China to face each other with more emphasis on equality. Social dance was renamed "Jiaoyiwu" which in English roughly means "dance to deepen friendship and relationship." After a while the Cultural Revolution began in the country, followed by the age of "desexualization," in which the expression of gender was denied. Social dance was prohibited.

Right after the Chinese Economic Reform was launched in 1978, social dance made its first re-appearance after having been banned for many years at the Spring Festival Gala Evening held in the Great Hall of the People. The news instantly triggered a new social dance boom. While men put on sneakers and bell-bottom jeans, symbols of individuality and youth, women took off gray slacks and went to a dance venue in a colorful and light one-piece dress.



People dancing in Sanlitun, Beijing

Finally, in the 80s, when laundry machines and refrigerators began to be used widely, many married women released from physically demanding household chores began to go to dance lessons, leading female dance fans to exceed male fans. It can be said that in this century, women in China are trying to go beyond the boundaries of gender to enjoy social dance, they are creating a new form of dance in which dancers can appreciate close communication regardless of ages.

Bangladesh Mr. Mizanur RAHMAN Director, Manush Manusher Jonnyo (NGO)		China Ms. Keiko OHAMA Honorary professor, China Women's University		China Ms. BI Junmei Researcher, Inner Mongolia Women's Association	
India Ms. Swapna MAJUMDAR Independent Journalist		Korea Ms. Young Joo KIM Researcher, Chungcheongnam-do Women's Policy Development Institute		Korea Ms. LEE Yoon Ju English Instructor, public Kindergarten	
Kosovo Ms. Keriman SADIKAY Senior Officer, Office of The Prime Minister		Nigeria Mr. Sadeeq Usman OMAR Deputy Director, National Centre for Women Development		Sri Lanka Ms. Thilini WIJETUNGE English Lecturer, Defence University	

Child-Rearing Support, Infant Education in Korea and Children Today

LEE Yoon Ju (Korea)

Every time the rainy season approaches, I vividly remember after my days as a young mother without any experience 15 years ago. Upon getting married, I resigned from the kindergarten where I worked. In those days, after my husband left home for work, I spent the time with my then five-month-old daughter in a room of our new apartment in a rural area, with the rain continuing to fall.

When I began to raise my daughter, I felt the pleasure of the experience. And at the same time, I also felt a kind of pressure. Although I was almost always somewhat tense in those days, I felt relaxed when I participated in a regular gathering with my friends. We then talked about children and husbands, or sometimes had some small meals together at other's homes.

In Korea, even today, public facilities where mothers rearing children can gather and play with their children are inadequate. Young mothers today do not have sufficient horizontal connections. As a result, they tend to become more isolated than young mothers before.

In Korea, available as a form of support for child-rearing are kindergartens; nursery schools, or *orinitibu* (children homes), which are small-scale, family-like childcare facilities established in apartment rooms or other spaces. Since the number of such facilities is large, parents can make an appropriate choice based on their educational philosophy. Meanwhile, some kindergartens, such as private ones, strive to distinguish themselves by providing special education for children, such as, ballet classes and English classes by native English speakers. Although this naturally results in an increase



children home

Profile

After studying infant education at Mokpo College, I worked for a kindergarten. After getting married and becoming a full-time housewife, I worked for two years at a kindergarten at which education was provided in English. In 2008 I began to study English and English literature at Mokpo National University. Last year, after completing the course, I began to work at a public kindergarten as an instructor of numbers, the Hangul alphabet and English.



in tuition fees, many parents who wish to have their children receive special education select such kindergartens. At some kindergartens, many children are placed on a waiting list.

Due to the amendment of the relevant law this April, the coverage of the childcare subsidy has been expanded from households with low incomes and households in rural areas to all households with preschool children. As a result, childcare for preschool children is now actually provided free of charge. It has been three months since the amendment. Especially in urban areas, the number of children wishing to be enrolled at such facilities is larger than the government first expected. As much more money than the original budget is needed now, some cities have begun to share the financial burden with local municipalities, making the future course unclear. Still, it is certain that the amendment has enabled mothers to secure time for themselves, to work or refresh themselves.

While such a measure is benefiting mothers, there is a concern that, partly due to the changing times, less emphasis is being laid on communication between parents and children as well as on education at home. Children are growing up in an environment of rapidly evolving digitization. At home, they do not read picture books, but dance and sing while looking at videos for children on smart phones.

Meanwhile, mothers tend to form close ties at their children's kindergarten, rather than in their local community. It is believed in Korea that a high educational background will secure a stable life in the future. Such a heavy emphasis on education also applies to infants. If parents emphasize education rather than childcare, they prefer high level educational facilities. In the future, it is necessary to secure enough facilities for children. Also greater consideration of the current situation and discussion about child-rearing support, especially support to establish flexible measures and form local networks is essential.

Gender Mainstreaming Policies for Government Officers 2012

Under a commission by JICA Kyushu International Center the Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) holds an annual seminar for central and local government officers in developing countries who are in charge of gender mainstreaming policies.

The purpose of the seminar is to foster government officers who can promote gender mainstreaming policies comprehensively and effectively in developing countries towards a gender-equal society.

This year, the seminar was held for approximately five weeks from June 6 to July 4, receiving eight trainees from seven countries.

The seminar began with a presentation and discussion session in which trainees shared their gender-related experiences and problems found in their countries. This was followed by lectures provided by gender issue experts, who presented the outline of national level gender mainstreaming policies from a historical as well as an international viewpoint. Additionally, the trainees listened to those actually engaged in the promotion of a gender-equal society at a public administration institution and other organizations in order to learn about specific gender mainstreaming efforts promoted by the central and regional governments in Japan. This helped the trainees become aware of the basics when they consider the effectiveness of policies to be implemented in their countries.

Subsequently, in order to ensure that the trainees will be able to organize, implement and assess action plans from the perspective of gender equality, lectures were delivered by people from a wide range of fields in Fukuoka Prefecture. The trainees also visited a nursery school and an elementary school in Kitakyushu City. Direct interaction with those who are engaged in gender equal education and who support working women enabled the trainees to learn about what should be done to implement appropriate policies in their countries. The trainees could also receive information about techniques and mechanisms which are needed to do so. Of particular note is the international interaction between children and the trainees which transcended the boundaries of culture and language.

In addition to these lectures, the seminar also included workshops which enriched the learning process. Above all, the workshop of the Gender Sensitive Project Cycle Management (PCM), which was designed to help the trainees formulate more logical, practical and effective action plans was evaluated highly by the participants.

The seminar concluded with an action plan presentation session in which feasible action plans were prepared and presented.



In Akamura tokusanbutsu Center

Trainees' Messages and Impressions

It was of great use to directly know what type of gender education is actually provided at Japanese schools.

What impressed me most was the visit to the atomic bomb museum in Hiroshima. While listening to a female victim during the visit, I felt as if we were experiencing the desperate day of the atomic bomb dropping. We were able to feel her agony.

The visit to the nursery school enabled me to gain understanding of details regarding the Japanese nursery school system and nursery education philosophy related to IT as well as dietary education. I was very happy that the children welcomed us very cheerfully.

In order to improve the status of women in my country, which is still developing, I would like to make good use of what I have learned in Japan after returning home. I would like to express my sincere appreciation for being given this opportunity to visit Japan.

I was able to understand that KFAW implements various administrative policies and works on different gender problems. I was impressed that KFAW promotes its activities on a global basis, especially in Asia.



The Roles of Women in the Recovery of Tsunami
– Affected Coastal Communities: A Comparative Study between the Aceh Province of Indonesia and the Tohoku Region of Japan

Visiting Researcher

Associate Professor, Extension Center,
Yamaguchi University

Kazuko TATSUMI



Co-Researcher

Professor, the Graduate School of
Biosphere Science, Hiroshima University

Masahiro YAMAO

Lecturer and Researcher, Bogor Agricultural University,
currently enrolled in a doctoral course of the Graduate School of
Biosphere Science, Hiroshima University

Zulhamsyah IMRAM

This research aims to identify problems generated in the reconstruction process after natural disasters and clarify the role of women in solving these problems. Specifically, surveys will be conducted regarding women's activities promoted in the areas affected by the Off-Sumatra Earthquake-Indian Ocean Tsunami in December, 2004, and the Great East Japan Earthquake in March, 2011. While a micro-analysis will be carried out concerning the changes for individual women, a macro-analysis will be conducted for the environment surrounding women with a multi-strata and dynamic approach. A comparison of these survey results will be used to examine an appropriate reconstruction process and an ideal disaster preservation scheme for the future, and to present recommendations regarding the role of women in the reconstruction of disaster-affected areas.

Discourse of “Motherhood” in Modern Taiwan

Visiting Researcher

Associate Professor, International College of
Arts and Sciences, Fukuoka Women's University

Seiko MIYAZAKI



In the field of gender research, re-examination of the concept of “motherhood” has been promoted for the past 20 years. Nevertheless, the idea of “motherhood,” namely, the role of delivering and raising a baby is regarded as the domain of women only. And the thinking that such a perspective is only “natural,” is still influential in Japan today. Although Taiwan is generally regarded as belonging to the Chinese cultural sphere, the country's society actually includes minority indigenous people and newcomers such as foreign workers. Even in Taiwan, the concept of “motherhood” has a certain level of influence on society. However, it cannot be said that the accumulation of research on this issue is adequate. In this regard, this research will examine the concept of “motherhood,” with an emphasis on child-raising and childcare discourses. At the same time, attention will be paid to differences involving ethnicity.

Specifically, I will examine how the concept of motherhood as it is evaluated by social systems, magazines on child raising and pre-school education books. I will also speak to 5-6 key persons about the same. Finally, I will examine the differences regarding the functions of motherhood in everyday life.

FY2012 KFAW Asian Researchers Network Seminar

Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) in 2009 established the Asian Researchers Network. This network is to further develop exchanges among researchers, principally located in Fukuoka and Kitakyushu, who are involved in gender related research and activities.

Since then, the KFAW Asian Researchers Network Seminar has been held 15 times. Researchers have shared the results of their work with 340 citizens over these seminars.

Please find below this year's seminar schedule. For the contents of previous seminars, please see KFAW's website.(<http://www.kfaw.or.jp/report/>)

▶ 1st Seminar “New Developments for Aung San Suu Kyi and the Myanmar Government”

Date & Time August 31, 2012 (Fri.) 18 : 30 - 20 : 30

Lecturer Kenji INO, Dean, School of Regional Development, the University of Kitakyushu

Completed

▶ 2nd Seminar “Relationship between Rio+20, Gender, and Kitakyushu”

Date & Time October 4, 2012 (Thu.) 18 : 30 - 20 : 00

Lecturer Yoshiko MISUMI, President, Kitakyushu Institute on Sustainability
Yukiko ODA, Chief Researcher, Kitakyushu Institute on Sustainability

Completed

▶ 3rd Seminar “Recent State of Affairs in Singapore: Falling Birthrates and Progressive Greying of the Population (Provisional title)”

Date & Time December 20, 2012 (Thu.) 18 : 30 - 20 : 00

Lecturer Keiko T.TAMURA, Professor, Ph.D. Program of Social System Studies, Graduate School, the University of Kitakyushu

Open for sign up

▶ 4th Seminar “Growth through Diversity: Issue of Gender, Economy and Ethnicity in Malaysia”

Date & Time January 17, 2013 (Thu.) 18 : 30 - 20 : 00

Lecturer Ayame SUZUKI, Lecturer, Fukuoka Women's University

Open for sign up

**The 23rd Kitakyushu Conference on Asian Women to be held
“Get United – To Eliminate Violence against Women and Girls”**

The keynote speech will be delivered by Mr. Chris GREEN, the Executive Director of White Ribbon Campaign UK, a men’s organization that calls on men to eliminate violence against women. This will be followed by a panel discussion which will deal with international trends regarding violence against women and girls as well as relevant efforts to solve these problems being promoted in Europe, Korea and Japan.



Mr. Chris GREEN

Date : November 10 (Saturday), 2012, 13 : 00 - 15 : 30
Venue : Main Seminar Room, 5th Floor, Kitakyushu Municipal Gender Equality Center, MOVE
Capacity : 130 seats (first-com-and-first-served basis)
Nursery service : available (500 yen per person, reservation needed)

▶ **Keynote Speech**
“Violence against Women will only cease when men speak out about male violence”

Mr. Chris GREEN (Executive Director, White Ribbon Campaign UK)

▶ **Panel Discussion**

Panelists

- Mr. Chris GREEN
- Ms. PARK, Inn hea (Director, Incheon Women’s Hot Line, Korea)
- Ms. Muneko ISHIMOTO (Counselor, Kurume Municipal Gender Equality Center)

Panelist / Coordinator

- Ms. Yukiko TSUNODA (Lawyer)

**Join us at a tea time to exchange ideas with Mr. Chris GREEN and other panelists!
(A translator will assist)**

Please reserve in advance.

- Place : 1st Floor Exchange Area
- Date : November 10, 2012, 15 : 45 - 16 : 30
- Participant Fee : ¥500 / person



KFAW Consulate Series Launched!

The Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) has decided to launch a new international cooperation project, “KFAW Consulate Series,” comprising lectures extended by consuls general of consulates located in Fukuoka Prefecture.

As the first project of this type in Fukuoka Prefecture, the series will feature easy-to-understand lectures delivered to the general public by consuls general from different countries on their countries’ education, employment, marriage, divorce, entertainment and other topics.

For more details, please visit our website.
 (<http://www.kfaw.or.jp/index.html.en>)

First Lecture

- Date** August 18 (Saturday), 2012
- Theme** Young Chinese Today
- Lecturer** LI Tian Ran, Consul General, the Consulate-General of the Peoples Republic of China in Fukuoka

Completed

Second Lecture

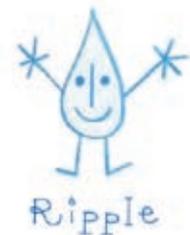
- Date** November 30 (Friday), 2012
- Theme** American Work Styles
- Lecturer** Michael CHADWICK, Consul for Public Affairs, the Consulate of the United States, Fukuoka, Japan

Open for sign up

Private Organization Established by KFAW Dating DV Facilitators

KFAW held a program for Preventive Education on Dating DV for Future Facilitators in FY 2010. KFAW then sent those who completed the program to schools as lecturers for dating DV prevention classes (attended by approximately 5,000 students at high schools, universities and other educational institutes in Kitakyushu City) in FY 2011.

We are now pleased to announce that Dating DV Prevention Fukuoka (Ripple Fukuoka), a private organization, has been established by nine dating DV facilitators who have participated in the KFAW program. The organization will continue to hold dating DV prevention classes for schools especially in Kitakyushu City. It will also promote independent activities to raise the general public’s awareness of the prevention of dating DV.



Ripple Fukuoka Website <http://ripple2012.exblog.jp/>

Email ripple.fukuoka@gmail.com



Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women

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KFAW

The Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) was established in October of 1990 with a special government fund for revitalization projects. Subsequently, in 1993, the KFAW was recognized as a foundation by the Ministry of Labour (the present Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare). The purpose of the KFAW is to promote the improvement of women’s status through various projects as well as their mutual understanding and cooperation in Asia.