Asian Rural Institute
Rural Leaders Training Center
**Disaster Timeline**

**March 2011**

3.11 Earthquake - Campus shaken severely; no injuries; heavy damage to buildings; no power; no water. Everyone gathers for ‘non-electric’ community supper.

3.12 Clean up and repair of broken glass, burst water pipes, smashed dishes and the shambles of the offices and library.

3.13 Radiation precautions - masks and raincoats required for outdoor work; livestock feeding once a day; First financial donations received.

3.14 Temporary office set up at Nasu Seminar House; start of morning meetings to share info on NPP conditions, radiation levels, wind direction, and to make daily plan.

3.17 Training postponed tentatively by one month; ARI delivers food supplies to 80 evacuees in Nasushibara City.

3.20 Visit to Fukushima by ARI staff to check on farmer friends and bring fresh produce.

3.27 Proposal for 2011 Training Program made at staff meeting to conduct first 3 months at the Theological Seminary for Rural Mission in Machida City (near Tokyo).

3.29 First radiation check on ARI soil by retired professor of chemistry and former ARI director, Dr. Koa Tatsaka, with a borrowed Geiger counter.

**April-May 2011**

4.1 Koinonia dining hall & main building declared structurally unsound.

4.5 The Theological Seminary for Rural Mission accepts ARI’s proposal to conduct first half of training on their campus.

4.11 7.1 Aftershock further destabilizes Main Building & Pipps; pigs transferred to temporary greenhouse pen.

4.12 Rating of NPP accident raised from level 5 to level 7 (same as Chernobyl).

4.13 Tochigi govt. prohibits grazing or feeding of fresh grass to livestock.

5.13 Community rice transplanting on ARI campus.

5.26 New Koinonia & Classroom construction started.

5.28 Training program moved back to ARI campus in Tochigi.

5.29 First 2012 participants arrive.

5.30 New Koinonia & Classroom building permit issued.

6.11 Main building demolished.

6.28 ARI opens 'Becquerel Center' for local people to bring products to test for radiation.

7.1 Two hectares of soy beans sown as part of “Green Oil Project” to decontaminate the soil & produce ‘clean’ soy bean oil.

7.20 Milk cow sold due to lack of local ‘clean’ grass & corn.

7.28 Decision reached to hold 2012 Training Program in full on the ARI campus.

7.29 First 2012 participants arrive.

8.10 ARI sets own food safety standard at 37 Becquerels/kg.

9.2 New Prime Minister voted in: Mr. Yoshihiko Noda.

9.4 Participants visit tsunami devastated city - Kesennuma.

9.27 Rice harvest day - record yield of 9 tons.

9.28 First 2011 participant arrives – Mai Mai from the Philippines.

9.29 ARI joins local citizen’s movement, Riba no Toride, formed to address issues of radioactive contamination in the area.

10.9 Harvest Thanksgiving Celebration held at Nasu Seminar House.

11.10 Machine to measure radiation content (Gamma Spectrometer LB2043) is donated by the NCCJ; ARI begins detailed analyses of soil, water, produce, and feed; most food below ARI radiation limit for consumption and soil is recoverable.

11.11 ARI delivers 1.2 tons of rice to Tohoku as a donation.

11.12 Main building demolished.

11.13 Decision reached to hold 2012 Training Program in full on the ARI campus.

11.22 New administration offices completed in west end of Farm Shop.

11.28 New Koinonia & Classroom building permit issued.

12.12 ARI opens ‘Becquerel Center’ for local people to bring products to test for radiation.

12.20 New Koinonia & Classroom construction started.

**June 2011-April 2012**

3.11 Magnitude 9.0 earthquake strikes off the coast of Northeastern Japan triggering a massive tsunami – 16,447 dead / 4,787 missing.

3.12 Hydrogen explosions in Reactor #1 of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant; evacuation order issued for residents living within 20 km; gasoline rationing begins.

3.14 Hydrogen explosions in reactor #3 of the nuclear power plant; Tokyo Electric Power Company commences planned power outages.

3.15 Hydrogen explosion in reactor #4 & explosion noise heard in reactor #2.

3.21 Prime Minister Kan bans sale of agricultural products exceeding radiation limit of 500 Becquerels/kg.

3.23 Radioactive Iodine found in Tokyo water; people start stockpiling bottled water.

6.11 Cooling systems re-established at NPP.

7.19 The Committee for Food Security issues new exposure limits; a controversial yet widely accepted statement to the Japanese Government that a lifetime exposure rate of up to 100 milli-Sieverts of radiation is safe.

10.16 Prime Minister Noda declares that the nuclear reactors have reached cold shutdown and the nuclear crisis has been brought to a conclusion.
Greetings from the Board Chair / Director

The Great East Japan Earthquake that occurred on March 11, 2011 and the subsequent accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant caused tremendous hardships for the people of Japan as well as great physical destruction. The Asian Rural Institute also suffered heavy damage to most of its buildings. For the short term, emergency repairs were made to prepare for the 2011 training program. For the long term, the Board of Directors approved the “ARI Disaster Reconstruction and Funding Plan” which outlines a comprehensive rebuilding program for all the damaged and weakened facilities, in order to ensure the safety and durability of the ARI campus.

The radiation leakage from the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, located 110 km (70 miles) to the Northeast brought about radioactive contamination to ARI’s soil, crops, and livestock. We have put a great amount of energy into dealing with this situation, including a) measuring the amount of radiation in the soil, water, crops, meat, eggs, etc. on the ARI campus, b) taking measures to decontaminate the campus, 3) taking part in the meetings and decontamination activities of the citizens’ group Toride, and d) together with the cooperation of local citizens on January 1, 2012 we opened a public radiation measuring service for food and agricultural products called the ARI Becquerel Center. The center is equipped with a state of the art Gamma Spectrometer that was given as a donation by the National Christian Council in Japan Ecumenical Disaster Response Office.

The Earthquake and Nuclear Disaster also impacted the approaching 2011 Rural Leaders Training Program. The number of participants decreased by about ten compared to regular years. Furthermore the first three months of the training were moved to the campus of the Theological Seminary for Rural Mission in the metropolitan city of Machida. At the end of July, all the participants returned to ARI, and we are grateful that we were able to continue their training until graduation. However, in order to reduce any potential health risks for the participants, we shortened the training by three weeks and held the commencement service on November 19.

Additionally we had to cease the making and selling of jams and other ARI specialty foods. We have always aimed to provide fresh, healthy, safe food and we were no longer able to guarantee this. As such, the sales of our agricultural products were greatly diminished. Also, the majority of our regular work campers and working visitors cancelled this year, causing a significant drop in the overall number of visitors.

Amidst these kinds of difficulties many people showed their concern for us, visited the campus, prayed for us and supported us, for which we express our deep-felt gratitude. We received a great number of donations from individuals, groups, and churches from within Japan and around the world to aid in our disaster reconstruction. The Theological Seminary for Rural Mission opened their school facilities for ARI for three months making it possible to carry out the 2011 training program. Furthermore, the Student Christian Fellowship (SCF) offered the use of the Nasu Seminar House as a temporary head office and evacuation space for some of our staff immediately after the Earthquake. We were supported in so many various ways and I give our thanks for that.

In closing, I would like to inform that the person who stood closely by our side throughout these hardest of times, and devoted his full energy to the reconstruction of ARI, the Chairman of the Board Dr. Akira Niwa, was called to heaven on June 25, 2012. Because of this I have recently been reflecting deeply on the meaning of having together with him believed in and followed the words from Romans 5:3-4: “that suffering produces perseverance; perseverance, character; and character, hope.”

Director & Chair of the Board

Rev. Kenichi Otsu
First of all I am deeply thankful for God’s abundant blessings and guidance during our 2011 Rural Leaders Training program at the Asian Rural Institute. I am also grateful that due to the support and cooperation of many friends and patrons, we were able to complete this year’s training program and send out 19 new graduates of 13 nationalities.

ARI at the crossroads
After the earthquake of March 11, the staff were not sure if we could even hold this year’s training program. Could we really start the training in 2011? Could 2011 participants come to Japan? ARI was greatly damaged by this disaster. We have to rebuild the Main Building and Koinonia. Soon after the quake, we removed the ceiling of Koinonia since some parts had fallen down. Even now, we cannot use the downstairs area. The men’s dorm and women’s dorm need to be repaired. And many other areas were damaged, such as the outside stage, the water supply system, the pig pen, the charcoal kiln and so on. Moreover, we faced another disaster because of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. Our area is located 110km (70 miles) from the plant. We are experiencing the effects of radiation here in Nasushiobara City. At the beginning, nobody knew how much radiation would come or when the accident would be resolved.

Could we start the training of 2011 under these conditions or not? This was the first question we had after the disaster. Aftershocks occurred frequently. The damage to our campus was not yet cleaned up. The NPP accident was not settled at all. Some of us even thought we should stop our training for one year. But we could not forget our candidates who were waiting in their countries. If we canceled, some of them may not be able to come to our training next year. They are grassroots leaders who work in their communities. Their situation does not allow them to easily go abroad. And also we had to think about their people who are going to receive the benefit of this training through their learning. If we cannot train one person, many people will be affected. The benefit of ARI training goes to our participants and then continues on to their people and communities. For them, we must not stop our training. Moreover, many supporters’ and graduates’ voices encouraged us and helped bring us back to our mission to train rural leaders. “Let’s have the training for 2011!” This was the decision of the staff meeting at the end of March.

Moving the training to Tokyo
But the situation was not so easy. At first, we postponed the start date by one month. We also decided to hold the first few months of the program in another
place. Fortunately the Theological Seminary for Rural Mission (Machida city, Tokyo) accepted our request to use their facilities. They offered use of their dormitory, one staff house, dining hall, classroom, office, and even vegetable fields. All the participants, together with 10 staff/TA/volunteers, took part in the training at the seminary. Other staff and volunteers remained at ARI in Tochigi to take care of the campus and fields and start rebuilding. In this way, we began our 2011 training.

Finally our participants arrived at Narita airport. There were fewer than usual, but still they came to Japan to have training. When I look back at this year, the difference between this year’s training was the reaction of Japanese people rather than the length of training or number of participants. People often said to them, “thank you very much for coming to Japan even after this disaster.”

But is that true? I mean that they are “unfortunate participants” who had to come to Japan in such a crisis year?

This year the training was 7 months – 2 months shorter than usual. We had to cut some of the time of research/preparation, farm work, and summer individual projects. But almost no classes were cut. We also changed the design of our curriculum since we had training at a different location for three months. Many classroom sessions were moved to the first semester, and livestock practical study was moved to the second semester. Observation trips in Tochigi went to the second semester, and we had more discussion sessions in the first. The Rural Community Study Tour and Western Japan Study Tour (WJST) became longer than other years to reduce exposure to radiation.

Unexpected Learning Opportunities

There were some special lectures and learnings which we could only have had because of this year’s situation, such as “Dealing with Critical Incidents” from Dr. Joe Ozawa, and learning about community building from the leader of tsunami victims in Kesennuma. Since we extended our stay in Minamata during the WJST, we were able to see the city of Minamata from the sea and we felt how small the factory which caused that city’s terrible suffering really was and how big was the sea which it poisoned. During our stay in Tokyo, we also had more fellowships, because many people said, “Tochigi is far, but because you are in Machida we can visit.”

At the end of the training program we hold a reflection session with the participants and one of the questions was, “This year’s training was carried out during a crisis situation in Japan. Can you find any

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lecture Agenda 2011</th>
<th>Total Instruction Hours: 1,795</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leadership</strong></td>
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<td>Rev. Kenichi Otsu</td>
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<td>Tomoko Arakawa, Yukiko Oganagi</td>
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<td>Miki* &amp; Steven Cutting</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Catherine Cadden*, Jesse Wiens* (NVC</td>
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<td></td>
<td>trainers), Ken Anno*, Suzuki Shigeko*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rev. Bernard T. Appau</td>
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<td>Yukiko Oganagi</td>
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<td>Yukiko Oganagi</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr. Joseph Ozawa*</td>
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<td><strong>Sustainable Agriculture</strong></td>
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<td>Concepts of Sustainable Agriculture</td>
<td>Ardhendu Chatterjee* (76 Graduate, Agricultural Advisor, India)</td>
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<td>Crops and Vegetables</td>
<td>Osamu Arakawa</td>
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<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Dr. Gilbert Hoggan, Sanae Kabeya</td>
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<td>Feed Management</td>
<td>Dr. Gilbert Hoggan, Rev. Bernard T. Appau</td>
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<td>Dangers of Chemical Farming</td>
<td>Dr. Koa Tasaka* (ARI board member)</td>
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<td>Natural Farming in Tropical Areas</td>
<td>Shimpei Murakami* (natural farmer)</td>
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<td>Permaculture</td>
<td>Toru Sakawa* (organic farmer)</td>
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<td><strong>Agroforestry</strong></td>
<td>Masaaki Yamada* (Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology)</td>
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<td><strong>Development Issues</strong></td>
<td>Nozuki Tsurudome* (JA)</td>
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<td>Environment and Development</td>
<td>Tomoko Arakawa</td>
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<td>Nutrition and Development</td>
<td>Dr. Koa Tasaka* (ARI board member)</td>
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<td>Micro Credit</td>
<td>Kazuhiko Takeuchi</td>
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<td>Impact of Globalization</td>
<td>Hoiichi Endo</td>
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<td>Localization</td>
<td>Rikkyo University ESD, DEAR, ISDEP*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gender Issues</td>
<td>Yoji Kamata* (NPO Ancient Futures)</td>
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<td>Human Trafficking in Asia</td>
<td>Tomoko Arakawa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peace Movement in Taiwan</td>
<td>Machiko Kaida* (JJCRC)</td>
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<td>Rev. William K. Lo* (Presbyterian Church in Taiwan)</td>
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<td>Pollution Issue</td>
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<td>J.B. Hoover* (Exec. Director of AFARI)</td>
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<td>Tatsuaki Sakahara* (Director of Shozo Tanaka University)</td>
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<td>Kyoko Ogawa*</td>
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learning from this?” Some answered, “I learned how to deal with this hard situation. I learned how we can encourage each other.” “We must have courage in a crisis.” “We thought development was good but we didn’t know that development could bring something bad. If we know how to climb up a mountain, we need to know how to climb down, too.”

Of course, some of the participants worried about radiation. Also staff were inexperienced about the issue of radiation and struggled to get accurate information about the situation of our campus and our food products. But in this time of difficulty, one of the participants said in his morning gathering, “When I signed the agreement letter for this training, I was ready to accept any kind of sacrifice. To participate in this year’s training is not just an opportunity. This is a calling.”

I feel that this year was one of our strongest years for participants to have motivation toward their mission for their people. They always remembered and mentioned their communities to be the meaning, purpose, and the “target” of the training.

Many participants mentioned that one of their biggest learnings was about globalization and localization. They realized how much local resources (like rice husk, kitchen garbage, grass, bamboo, or leaves) are wasted. They discussed how to face the reality of the disappearing of their own traditions and cultures. Even some of their own languages that they themselves speak are vanishing. This year’s most significant questions were “What is development? What is richness?”

Once again, I want to show my great appreciation for all the people who support ARI and give thanks to God for his protection.
Due to the unprecedented accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power plant, there was, initially, a great deal of confusion concerning the operations of the farm in 2011. Conflicting information about the radioactivity and its potential effects was flying all around. In this uncertain environment there was only one thing we knew for sure. We needed to immediately stop the production, consumption, and sales of products cultivated in our soil. Until last year, we have always aimed for food self-sufficiency through making good use of local resources. Gradually our rate was edging closer and closer to 100%. But this year, in the case of crops and vegetables, it fell to 10%.

At ARI we practice a cyclical model of farming, integrating cultivation with livestock rearing. We grow our food in connectedness with all living creatures. In normal years we practiced and taught how to recycle organic matter such as fallen leaves from the forest and the weeds from the fields back into the soil. But now, even these simple resources are spoiled.

Practical Training In The Greenhouses
In order to secure the minimum area of land needed for our practical training, special preparations were necessary. In some fields we removed the top layer of topsoil and set up four greenhouses. Most of the vegetable growing took place inside these greenhouses. This year we increased our emphasis on companion planting, for example, putting basil or peanuts next to the tomatoes, or onions next to the cucumbers. Each crop has its own characteristics. Some plants have an aroma that deters insects. Some plants have an aroma that attracts beneficial insects which will eat the harmful insects (like aphids) on the adjacent plants. By this practice, the participants learned some techniques of disease and pest management without using agricultural chemicals.

Radiation Measuring Machinery
Radiation has no smell or color, so it is impossible to detect its presence with the human senses. The only way to measure the degree of contamination of harvested farm produce is by using a machine. We sent our vegetables to labs in Tokyo and Tochigi requesting readings of radioactive content. However, in November an expensive and much needed machine for measuring radiation, called a gamma spectrometer, was donated to ARI. With this machine...
we were able to take detailed measurements of every substance on our farm. Knowing the numeric value that this machine could produce gave us a new peace of mind.

**Soy Beans and Rapeseed**

In the days after the nuclear disaster ARI joined a number of gatherings of farmers, none of whom had ever even dreamed of having to deal with radioactive contamination of their land. We also met with researchers and scholars and began compiling knowledge about how an organic farm can deal with radioactive contamination. Through these dialogues and this exchange of information, we learned about the technique of planting oil producing crops such as sunflowers, rapeseed, and soy beans. These crops tend to easily absorb radioactive Cesium, effectively pulling it from the soil. After harvest, their seeds can be pressed for oil without any radionuclides passing from the stems or even the seeds into the oil. This brought hope to us who are practicing agriculture in this environment. By growing certain crops we clean the soil of the fields and produce a safe food product. For this reason we planted much of our land with soy beans and rapeseed. This project also translated into a great learning opportunity for our participants. While most of them do not face radioactive contamination, they do face an abundance of other kinds of threatening contaminants to their rivers, valleys, and farms and ARI’s soy and rapeseed planting sparked much lively debate about how to avoid environmental disasters and the wisdom of turning to nature to heal the land when they do occur.

**Oil press**

Most of the oil which is distributed in Japan is imported from overseas, and many of these oils are manufactured by using methods of extraction that require chemical solvents. In order to produce healthier oil, we decided to do extraction only by pressing. In the spring of 2012 we were able to purchase a screw type oil press using donations given for that purpose. In cooperation with local farmers we are planning on developing a small scale oil press operation. By working together we can come through this crisis of radiation contamination.

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**Yield of Crops & Vegetables and Livestock 2011**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Yield</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>9,100 kg / 225.6 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soy beans</td>
<td>2,300 kg / 192 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black soy beans</td>
<td>200 kg / 58.4 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>1,485 kg / 13 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>997 kg / 44 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic</td>
<td>202.4 kg / 6 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onions</td>
<td>2,301 kg / 14 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweet potatoes</td>
<td>1,129 kg / 9 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taro</td>
<td>360 kg / 4 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egoma</td>
<td>10 kg / 6 a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eggs</td>
<td>98310 pcs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>86</td>
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**From Food Self-sufficiency to Energy Self-sufficiency**

The nuclear power plant disaster has made us all aware that there is not only the need for food self-sufficiency but also for energy self-sufficiency. One step in this direction is Straight Vegetable Oil (SVO). Used oil from the kitchen can easily be processed into energy for use in machinery or a power generator. From the oil press to the kitchen to the tractor engine, SVO squeezes one more use out of our soy beans and rapeseed. This year has given us a lot of hardships, but it has also opened up a new vision toward sustainability in this region.
Livestock

2011 was a tough year for ARI, particularly the Livestock Section. The March 11 earthquake caused heavy structural damage to the Denmark Pigpen, which houses the delivery and growing pigs. One delivery pen collapsed with a nursing mother inside. Some center posts of the building were disconnected, and some cement walls dividing the pens fell down. There were big cracks in the cement floors, and the underground pipes which supply drinking water throughout the building were broken. After thorough inspection from city engineers, the whole pigpen was declared a dangerous building and had to be abandoned. In the cow section, the air compressor for the milking machine totally ceased functioning due to damage to the air pressure pipes. Also, the fish ponds sustained large cracks in their cement walls and bottoms.

Planned evacuation for pigs
In response to the situation, all pigs from the concrete pigpen were transferred to the fermented flooring type pigpens. However, these pens could not accommodate all the growing piglets. We rushed to construct two greenhouses to serve as temporary pigpens. Due to fear of radioactive contamination in our surrounding vegetation we stopped feeding our animals with fresh grass and vegetables. Furthermore, feeding of the animals was reduced to once a day, in order to limit outside exposure for the staff. The training was moved temporarily to the Theological Seminary for Rural Mission in the Tokyo area for 3 months and during this time two livestock staff served on this alternate campus. Staff commuted between ARI and Tokyo as needed.

Selling the Cow
Ultimately, we decided to sell our milking cow because we could not provide it with fresh grass. We also butchered a yearling calf and the cow section was temporarily closed. We then collected contaminated fallen leaves around the chicken houses and cowshed to reduce possible contamination of our animals. We continued to raise fish in the ponds that we were able to repair. As an experiment for an alternate form of fish feed the staff raised maggots using okara, rice bran, and fish. The maggots were fried and then mixed with other feed ingredients to make the fish feed. Using this system, it was no longer required to purchase costly fishmeal.

Measuring Radiation
For safety reasons we bought a Geiger counter to regularly check radiation levels around the campus. Furthermore, three ARI staff members, two from the farm and one from the office, and one training participant from overseas, wore glass badges to measure cumulative radiation exposure. We sent samples of our food products including vegetables, meat, rice, eggs, etc. to have their radiation levels checked to ensure that we eat only safe food. The National Christian Council in Japan donated a gamma spectrometer which was installed in November 2011 at the Seminar House. With this machine we began testing all kinds of food and other materials at ARI for possible radiation contamination. It was very helpful in testing our livestock and other farm products.

Pig Raising
There were other big effects on the livestock section because of the changes we made. We set a target of 100 pigs to be butchered for ARI sales and consumption in Koinonia, but we reached only 72. Three pork consumer groups stopped purchasing our pork due to fear of radiation, but, at the same time several new customers signed on to buy our pork. The quality of the pork meat was temporarily reduced due to the once a day feeding schedule, but it improved when we moved back to twice a day. Although the concrete pigpen was considered a condemned building it became necessary to continue using it. Radiation was detected in the fermented flooring of the temporary pens, so we moved 17 pigs back to the concrete pen, after making major repairs. We then encountered a coccidian infection in the fermented floor pigpen and lost 15 piglets.

ARI carp - unfortunately inedible this year due to radiation
Meal Service

The year 2011 was very unusual because of the earthquake and the nuclear power plant incident. The first work was to secure the needed food materials. Fortunately, one ARI supporter very kindly offered to send organic vegetables from Western Japan for this one year. We also received abundant food materials from other supporters.

About meat and eggs, we managed with ARI livestock (after careful check about radioactivity) with occasional supplies from outside. Milk and dairy products were probably the only thing we had to entirely give up.

There are no proper words that could possibly express our gratitude for these donors who literally supported our physical and spiritual lives. The farm also worked very hard in supplying safe foods with whatever tactics were available for them.

The second challenge was the temporary move of the school functions to the Seminary campus. After moving the necessary kitchen utensils, we had to manage the logistics of transporting the food materials (rice, meat, fish and some vegetables) from Tochigi two or three times a month. Sharing the kitchen and the dining hall with Noden people was a challenge but also a joyful experience. The Seminary deserves our special appreciation in generously sharing their cooking and eating spaces despite the different serving and eating styles between the two schools.

About the educational aspect, a new grouping system for the participants for their meal service activities was put into practice. We divided the participants into groups of three or four people and asked each group to work for half a week. This system (as opposed to “Tuesday, Group 1, Wednesday, Group 2… style of the past) made it much easier to create a menu plan during the given period. At the same time, it allowed them to join the kitchen activities at a reasonable frequency.

Adopting opinions from several participants, we also created a framework of half-weekly menu (for example, we decided to cook “scrambled eggs on Monday, fried eggs on Tuesday, pancakes on Wednesday… for breakfast).

There was a tension (as always) between the “learning opportunities for participants” and “food quality.” Participants sometimes complained that there was too much controlling on the side of the staff. Although the food quality was generally good, this year left some questions around giving the participants more autonomy (hence, responsibility) around menu-planning.

Poultry Raising

For the poultry section, we initially planned to raise 400 layer chicks but ultimately purchased and raised half of that. There was not much change in egg production and we were able to get almost the same number of eggs as in 2010. We set our own food radiation contamination standard in ARI, following the Belarus standard, at 37 Becquerels/kg. Unfortunately, we were not able to eat 97 kg (214lbs) of harvested fish because testing showed the radiation level to be about 70 Bq/kg.

As to the core cooking team (of staff, TA and volunteers) we were blessed with excellent cooks this year. The team kept churning out good food at all meals. We believe that it contributed to the uplifting of the community morale during this unusual and stressful year. It was, yes, a difficult year; at the same time, like grace, we were given so many wonderful encounters and experiences through exchanging, growing, cooking and eating foods. This year made us see our mission from a totally new perspective.
The Great East Japan Earthquake shook the ARI campus violently. Windows shattered as the buildings contorted and all we could do was watch as we struggled to keep our balance on solid ground. After a 5 minute eternity, the trembling finally stopped (though aftershocks continued for months) and the first thing to do was account for everyone's whereabouts and check that they were safe.

In the weeks to follow two building inspectors thoroughly examined all major structures and gave the following assessment. The frame and anchors of the Koinonia Dining Hall had been twisted and the building was no longer structurally sound. The structural integrity of the Main Building was compromised, a condition which worsened after a magnitude 7.1 aftershock on April 11. The concrete pigpens were declared unsafe. Repairing these buildings would be far costlier than replacing them, partially due to the fact that they would need extensive reinforcement against future earthquakes. Though it would be necessary to do minimal repairs and continue to use them for the short term, preparations were started for total reconstruction. The Main Building was demolished in December 2011 and the Koinonia Dining Hall and Pigpens are due for pulling down in 2012.

By summer of 2011 a comprehensive reconstruction plan had been drawn up. The total estimated cost came to roughly ¥650 million ($8.1 million). By the end of the fiscal year ¥530 million ($6.6 million) in donations had been received or pledged. Such overwhelming support has filled our hearts with joy and our spirits with the energy to get through this crisis. Thank you for making it possible for ARI to rebuild and come out of this disaster even stronger than before.

**Farm Shop** May 2011
The culmination of a capital campaign drive that had started in 2008, the fortuitous timing of its construction meant that ARI had one new facility available for use almost immediately after the earthquake.

**Women’s Dormitory renovation** September 2011
Repair of cracks, electrical and plumbing systems, and renovation of the interior

**Administration Offices** December 2011
Two large rooms of the new farm shop were converted into office space. Originally proposed as a temporary setup, ARI decided to make it permanent because (a) the new building was more spacious than expected (b) such a renovation would be cheaper than constructing something completely new and (c) renovations could begin immediately

**Reception** April 2012
While the area in the farm shop provided enough desk space for the staff, it was not sufficient for other important needs. An annex was designed and built immediately next to the offices to provide a reception area, a copy room, a small meeting room, and public bathrooms.

**Koinonia House** September 2012
One story wooden structure containing dining hall and kitchen; includes solar water heating system for hot water and floor heating

**Classroom / Library Building** September 2012
One story wooden building adjacent to Koinonia House, holding the main classroom, the library, and a conference room

**Pigpens** March 2013
The complex will include 6 composting floor pens for 8-10 fattening pigs each, stalls for 5 sows and 1 boar, a delivery room, and 3 cement floor rooms connected to a biogas system.

**Men’s Dormitory** June 2013
The damage done to the men’s dorm by the earthquake combined with extensive pre-existing deterioration makes renovation costly and short lived. Construction of a new facility is due to begin at the end of the 2012 training program.

**Chapel** June 2013
Plans are being laid out to transport a traditional style Japanese house to the ARI grounds and recondition it to serve as the new chapel.

**Staff Housing** March 2014
Designed to last 20 years, these 4 small houses have served the staff for more than 40 years. For safety and because the time has come, ARI will replace them.
Of all that has happened in the wake of the earthquake, perhaps the most discouraging and demoralizing is the contamination of the land by radioactive Cesium (Cs). After over 30 years of organic farming, the soil of ARI has become healthy, fertile, and beautiful. It is this soil that brings life to the abundant vegetables, fruits, and grains grown upon it. It is this soil that feeds the community. Working this soil is the common denominator that brings the diverse people of ARI together, providing a firm medium for our motto That We May Live Together. And so when the soil became threatened it struck right to the heart of ARI.

A year has passed since the quake and it has been a year spent in learning and discovery. The staff has moved from deep confusion to becoming local authorities on matters of radiation contamination. “Low enough to recover, but not low enough to ignore” is the simplest way to describe the levels of radiation on campus.

Decontamination is a daunting, long-term task, but one that ARI has approached, and will continue to approach, with rigor and passion, and it is this determination that will restore the land.

Impact of Radiation on ARI – 2011

Examples of radiation levels

**Air:** Immediately after the nuclear accident the levels of radioactivity in the area reached about 1.7μSv /hr, but by the end of March had dropped to under 0.5μSv/hr and eventually leveled off at 0.2 – 0.3μSv/hr. Prior to the accident the figure was about 0.03μSv/hr.

**Water:** 0 Bq/kg

**Soil for cultivation:** 2,000-3,000 Bq/kg

**Livestock feed** (ARI limit for use 50 Bq/kg)

Actual: 0.0 – 6.2 Bq/kg

**Food** (ARI limit for consumption 37 Bq/kg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bq/kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrots</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggs</td>
<td>1-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>potatoes</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg plants</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pork</td>
<td>2-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shiitake mush.</td>
<td>415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raspberries</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish (carp)</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wheat</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measures Taken by ARI to Counter Effects of Radiation

- Quick-cell badges are worn by ARI staff to keep track of cumulative radiation exposure
- Regular radiological monitoring of all agricultural products
- No use of plant species for human consumption, animal consumption, or for compost that have a high rate of intake of radioactive Cs
- Deep plowing (20-30cm / 8-12in) of contaminated soil in the fields to thin out the density of the Cs, reducing the amount that can be taken up through the plant roots
- Application of potassium (K) to acidic soil to reduce absorption of radionuclides by plants
- Separation of contaminated (leaves, grass, branches) and uncontaminated (animal manure, kitchen garbage, okara) composting materials
- Avoiding the application of any contaminated manure, compost, ash or

Farm Activities Ceased in 2011

- Aigamo duck and rice integrated farming
- Fish and rice integrated farming
- Cultivation of vegetables outside of greenhouses
- Planting of blackberries around fish ponds
- Growing Shiitake mushrooms
- Keeping of cows for milk and beef
- Feeding of wild grass and plants to livestock
- Feeding of red soil to pigs (for natural minerals)
- Growing corn for silage
- Making wood chips for flooring of animal pens
- Production of carrot juice, soy sauce, miso (soybean paste)
other material to the soil
- Careful handling and disposal of ash, the substance of highest radiation content in ARI
- Feeding livestock with uncontaminated feed and uncontaminated clay soil
- Deep cleaning of fish ponds and refilling with fresh water
- Cultivation of soybeans on 1.92 ha (4.74 acres) as an experiment in phytoremediation and clean oil production; this was the starting point of the “Green Oil Project”
- Setting up greenhouses for vegetable growing; on the site of the greenhouses the topsoil was first removed to a depth of 10 cm (4 in). It was then burled more than 1 m (3 ft.) deep, essentially turning the soil upside down.
- Removal of the top 30 cm (12 in) of flooring from the poultry houses
- Farm shop floor: The new farm shop was under construction at the time of the earthquake. The foundation was exposed and became contaminated. It was cleaned using a high pressure water spray and then the entire surface was ground and the cement powder was removed. Finally, an additional 3 cm (1.1 in) layer of concrete was paved on top. The radiation levels were successfully reduced to 0.10 μSv/hr, similar to the interior of other buildings.

Human Exposure Limit 1 milliSievert per year

One m/Sv per year is the level of radiation exposure that is considered safe for the general public, as set by the Japanese government BEFORE the disaster at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant. After the disaster the level was raised to 20 m/Sv per year. ARI is deeply concerned for the health and safety of all people who come to this campus and therefore decided that only under conditions of 1 m/Sv per year or less of radiation exposure, would participants or volunteers be invited. For this reason (1) the 2011 program was shortened by 7 weeks and half of it took place at an alternate location, (2) a number of decontaminations efforts were initiated, and (3) an “ARI standard” for radiation content in food was set at 37 Bq/kg (20 Bq/kg for rice). The Japanese government standard for food consumption in 2011 was 500 Bq/kg. It was decided to hold the 2012 program fully on the ARI campus and also to receive volunteers based on the collected data that stated that the cumulative radiation exposure would not exceed 1 m/Sv per year at ARI.

Toride Movement

Citizens’ movements formed by people to actively address the issues of radiation contamination in their localities have sprung up throughout Northern Japan. When Dr. Yasuyuki Fujimura (a prominent inventor, engineer, professor, and local resident) started such a movement in Nasu Town ARI did not hesitate to join it. Called Nasu wo Kibo no Toride ni suru which means, Make Nasu the Bastion of Hope, its activities include (1) providing public lectures to educate people about the condition of the nuclear power plant and the effects of radiation in Northern Tochigi, (2) taking accurate and detailed readings of radiation in this area, (3) organizing and carrying out clean-up efforts (4) communicating with the local government and (5) opening of a Becquerel Center in Nasu Town.

ARI Becquerel Center

ARI opened a Becquerel Center at the Nasu Seminar House. The institute had recently acquired a Gamma Spectrometer as a donation from the National Christian Council of Japan. This is a very expensive and sophisticated machine for measuring radiation content in substances. In light of the radiation contamination of the land, it has become an essential piece of equipment for farming. Recognizing that farmers and other residents in this area also have great need of the data this machine can provide, ARI decided to make it available to the general public. With the assistance of a small volunteer team of retired engineers from Toshiba, the Becquerel Center was opened on January 10, 2012. About 350 people have visited the center and roughly 500 samples have been measured. On average, the radiation content of materials brought in from this region has been low – food products 10-20 Bq/kg, soil 2,000 Bq/kg, water 0 Bq/kg.
The goal of the Income Generation (IG) section of ARI is to develop initiatives to independently bring in income to support the Rural Leaders Training Program. The Sales Section sells foods produced from the ARI farm, such as jams, cookies, eggs and cuts of pork. It also sells products provided by ARI graduates, such as fair trade coffee, which is bought in bulk, roasted at ARI and sold. In addition to the funds generated, these activities help ARI keep a closer connection with supporters as well as general customers.

**Loss of Income in 2011**

In 2011 the IG section faced a lot of difficulties. Immediately after the earthquake, energies needed to be focused on clean up and repairs. Also, all the volunteers had departed and their assistance plays a big role in IG work. Until the end of May all sales activities were halted. When food processing and sales restarted, only products that were in storage from before the earthquake were used. Once a system was established for measuring radiation content of ARI products, sales of fresh eggs and pork were started up again. These were found to have very low radiation levels (far under the ARI standard of 37 Becquerels/kg). The exact level of radiation content of all ARI sales products was publicly announced. This resulted in some customers discontinuing purchases, but at the same time new customers started buying from ARI because they felt more secure in knowing the exact radiation content (something one cannot find out at a supermarket). The estimated loss of sales income due to the nuclear power plant accident amounted to ¥10,143,000 ($129,700).

Each year ARI receives hundreds of visitors as work camp groups or short term volunteers who come to ARI to experience farming and living in an international community. This year their number dropped dramatically because of concerns about radiation. Most groups cancelled their reservations which lead to an overall loss of income of approximately ¥4,100,000 ($55,000). Also many groups that would normally come to ARI decided to go and volunteer in the tsunami areas, where, of course, their assistance was greatly needed. A few overseas groups did come to ARI to help out with reconstruction.

**Restoring the Old Connections and Creating New Ones**

ARI continued to organize events to connect with the local people, such as flea markets and a used book drive. The Nasu Seminar House served as a venue for these activities. ARI also invited people to come to learn about the measures being taken to counteract the radiation on the campus. Six lectures on radiation were organized and opened to the general public in order to help educate ourselves and the people of this area about the conditions that have come to be a part of our daily lives.

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Despite all the troubles, the Harvest Thanksgiving Celebration went on as usual, only this time it was held at the Nasu Seminar House, since the campus was still not in a condition to invite a large number of guests. The scale of the celebration was somewhat downsized, but still included cultural performances, bazaars, international meals and so on. A young photographer from Sendai was invited to exhibit pictures from the disaster areas. About 350 visitors came.

Every year, the IG team joins bazaars and other local events and visits supporting churches to share the work and mission of ARI and also sell our products. Everyone showed deep concern for ARI and were encouraged by the fact that the training program was still being carried out. It was a chance to reconnect with so many people and express appreciation for the help ARI received.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06.30</td>
<td>Hideyuki Ban</td>
<td>What it means to be here now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.20</td>
<td>Hisako Sakiyama</td>
<td>Radiation, your body, yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.11</td>
<td>Yukiha Fujimoto</td>
<td>Movie: Protect the Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.07</td>
<td>Masaharu Kawada</td>
<td>The Learnings from Chernobyl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.27</td>
<td>Shimpei Murakami</td>
<td>Welcoming Murakami Shimpei, natural farmer from lidate village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>Tetsuji Imanaka</td>
<td>To think about the risk of radioactive contamination yourself</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dr. Fujimura (left) of the “Non-Electric Atelier” and Mr. Inaba of the Private Rice Research Center NPO responding to citizens’ questions at a radiation lecture.

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Sacred Heart
Tochigi Business Association
United Church of Christ in Japan (UCCJ) – Ecumenical Committee
United Evangelical Mission
United Methodist Church – General Board for Global Ministries
United Methodist Committee on Relief
Wesley UMC, San Jose, CA
West Jersey Presbytery
West Tokyo Union Church, Japan

International Christian University
Glee Club Graduated Members
Japan Lutheran Emergency Relief
Kojimachi Catholic Church
Korean Christian Church in Japan
Partners International Japan
Tokyo Union Church
United Church of Canada
United Church of Christ (USA)
United Methodist Committee on Relief
## Financial Report

### Statement of Financial Activities
April 1, 2011 - March 31, 2012

#### Operating Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011 Budget</th>
<th>2011 Actual</th>
<th>2012 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships and Fees (1)</td>
<td>289,761</td>
<td>291,172</td>
<td>403,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
<td>25,256</td>
<td>26,057</td>
<td>48,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance fee</td>
<td>2,078</td>
<td>2,078</td>
<td>3,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions for board</td>
<td>5,820</td>
<td>6,020</td>
<td>12,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions for lodging</td>
<td>5,820</td>
<td>6,020</td>
<td>12,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions for transportation</td>
<td>5,745</td>
<td>5,955</td>
<td>10,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic individual donation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic institutional donation</td>
<td>112,140</td>
<td>112,140</td>
<td>157,797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas individual donation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas institutional donation</td>
<td>132,903</td>
<td>132,902</td>
<td>157,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees for graduation certificate</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations</td>
<td>5,291,971</td>
<td>4,491,517</td>
<td>3,140,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>390,624</td>
<td>483,551</td>
<td>311,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARI Supporters Association (ARISA)</td>
<td>187,734</td>
<td>195,343</td>
<td>187,734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40th Anniversary Capital Campaign</td>
<td>66,570</td>
<td>66,701</td>
<td>12,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special donations</td>
<td>4,647,042</td>
<td>3,710,572</td>
<td>2,628,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Designated for disaster recovery)</td>
<td>(4,130,148)</td>
<td>(3,180,786)</td>
<td>(2,503,120)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants for special projects</td>
<td>39,800</td>
<td>39,800</td>
<td>31,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous revenue</td>
<td>23,442</td>
<td>24,277</td>
<td>23,154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total operating revenue:**

|               | 5,645,224 | 4,847,140 | 3,597,728 |

#### Operating expenses (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011 Budget</th>
<th>2011 Actual</th>
<th>2012 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel (3)</td>
<td>894,573</td>
<td>853,401</td>
<td>819,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Research</td>
<td>153,128</td>
<td>166,105</td>
<td>253,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administrative</td>
<td>376,094</td>
<td>1,131,551</td>
<td>623,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Disaster recovery)</td>
<td>(498,120)</td>
<td>(760,746)</td>
<td>(250,312)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating expenses</td>
<td>1,423,795</td>
<td>2,151,057</td>
<td>1,696,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net operating gain (loss)</td>
<td>376,429</td>
<td>2,696,083</td>
<td>1,901,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Non-operating revenue (expenses)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011 Budget</th>
<th>2011 Actual</th>
<th>2012 Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investment Income</td>
<td>18,961</td>
<td>24,492</td>
<td>20,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest &amp; dividends</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>1,185</td>
<td>626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation user fees</td>
<td>18,773</td>
<td>23,307</td>
<td>20,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expenses</td>
<td>(18,773)</td>
<td>(25,803)</td>
<td>(19,875)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense on loans</td>
<td>(12,516)</td>
<td>(16,983)</td>
<td>(13,504)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense on school bonds</td>
<td>(6,258)</td>
<td>(8,820)</td>
<td>(6,370)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and special services (4)</td>
<td>187,859</td>
<td>225,208</td>
<td>250,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales costs</td>
<td>(16,270)</td>
<td>(17,878)</td>
<td>(35,056)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain (loss) from sale of assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net non-operating gain (loss)**

|                        | 171,777     | 206,019     | 216,382     |

**Net gain (loss) for 2011**

|                        | 4,393,206   | 2,902,102   | 2,117,582   |

**Accumulated gain (Loss):**

|                        | (3,468,746) | (3,468,746) | 2,099,118   |

|                        | 12,187      | 2,133,809   | 0           |

### Self Sufficiency in ARI

This financial report does not reflect the value of ARI’s own farm goods that were supplied to the kitchen and food processing section which came to an approximate total of US$70,000 in 2011. This figure represents a 60% reduction in ARI’ s food self-sufficiency rating, which was caused by the radioactive contamination of the soil. To make up for the shortage, vegetables valued at $5,500 were purchased from the Aino Organic Farmers Group using a donation given specifically for this purpose.
Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2011 and 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>5,228,039</td>
<td>7,418,890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>4,237,987</td>
<td>6,090,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40th anniv. endowment</td>
<td>82,815</td>
<td>6,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship endowment</td>
<td>902,418</td>
<td>904,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship fund</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>375,468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities / shares</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>2,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone rights</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retirement fund</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td>752,574</td>
<td>1,047,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; savings</td>
<td>630,714</td>
<td>769,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock (livestock, rice, etc.)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>119,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts receivable</td>
<td>22,329</td>
<td>37,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales items</td>
<td>14,272</td>
<td>17,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>85,259</td>
<td>102,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td>5,980,613</td>
<td>8,466,115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Liabilities and Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fixed Liabilities</th>
<th>1,231,410</th>
<th>1,426,027</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long term loans</td>
<td>889,233</td>
<td>876,718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School bonds</td>
<td>342,177</td>
<td>549,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td>1,759,046</td>
<td>1,221,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short term loans</td>
<td>944,928</td>
<td>838,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School bonds</td>
<td>833,790</td>
<td>253,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>60,079</td>
<td>22,386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer tax payable</td>
<td>5,786</td>
<td>3,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>114,464</td>
<td>102,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>2,990,456</td>
<td>2,647,401</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designated funds</th>
<th>6,458,903</th>
<th>7,952,523</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated gain &amp; loss</td>
<td>(3,468,746)</td>
<td>(2,133,809)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>2,990,157</td>
<td>5,818,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>5,980,613</td>
<td>8,466,115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ARI vs. Nuclear Waste

Nuclear power plants have the ability to produce massive amounts of power for the world’s insatiable hunger for energy. One stubborn little problem, however (other than the fact that these “safe” plants tend to explode from time to time) is that they produce waste that is dangerously radioactive for thousands of years. Since currently we have no means to eliminate spent nuclear fuel, other than burying it, we are depending on the brilliance of future generations to handle this problem for us. Presently there is a pool full of fuel rods suspended 30 meters above the ground in reactor #4 of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant a structure severely weakened by the tsunami. Removing these rods is only the first in a series of hazardous steps, toward which there is not yet any final resolution.

Of course the ARI farm produces waste too, which can be pretty smelly! It comes from the animals, the kitchen, and even the gardens. However, these materials can be cycled back into the system and serve to enrich the earth rather than poison it. “Waste” is eliminated at ARI by making it a resource. After forty years of living a simple life of farming, the amount of hazardous waste accumulated on this campus is zero. Which system do you want to entrust to provide for the needs of our children’s children?

Auditors’ Statement

The above duly audited financial statements have been prepared by the Fujinuma Tax and Accounting Service, Inc. and approved by the ARI auditors, Mr. Akira Funatsu and Mr. Tokichika Harada. All the documents were properly kept and there were no irregularities.
May 8, 2012

Auditor: Akira Funatsu
Auditor: Tokichika Harada