

館長序

藝術教育之研究素為本館所重視，為本館發展之重要指標，攸關全民文化藝術形象及學術品質之提昇。日本與歐美先進國家於藝術教育方面在世界上均具領先的地位，因此就近借鑑日本以瞭解其中小學藝術教育的發展過程、實施狀況、制度與模式，確可比較其與我國國情藝術教育模式差異，提供我國藝術教育政策改進之參考。

本專案研究報告乃本館委託蔡惠真先生擔任研究主持人，並協同中、日研究員王文純、王瑞琳、仲瀨律久、岡崎昭夫、內田裕子、井坂健一郎、池內慈朗諸先生，於民國八十五年十二月初至民國八十六年六月底研究完成，並經學者王哲雄、黃光男與袁汝儀諸先生審稿定案；內容詳實豐厚，對於日本藝術教育不斷汲取新知，保持淘汰與更新的積極態度，其民間團體與文教機關對學校藝術教育的支持與實質性的運作，均值得我方參考借鑑。茲值本報告即將付梓之際，在此謹對本專案研究人員的用心致力表示由衷的謝忱，並期望本專案研究能為本館藝術教育研究注入活力，並持續為進一步的研究計畫而努力，以迎接廿一世紀的到來。

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陳篤正 謹序

Director's Preface

The National Taiwan Arts Education Institute has always placed great emphasis on arts education research. The level of achievement reached in arts education research is one of the yardsticks by which the development of the Institute can be measured; arts education research has an important role to play in upgrading the nation's cultural and artistic image and improving the quality of education. Japan, like Europe and the USA, is a world leader in the development of arts education. By studying the development and current status of primary school and junior high school arts education in Japan, and the systems and models used, one can compare the situation in Japan with the arts education models used in the R.O.C., providing a useful reference for the improvement of arts education policy in Taiwan.

Dr. Tsai Hui-cheng was commissioned by the Institute to undertake the direction of this research project. The research was conducted over a period extending from early December 1996 to the end of June 1997, in collaboration with a group of Taiwanese and Japanese researchers that included Wang Wen-chun, Wang Jui-lin, NAKASE Norihisa, OKAZAKI Akio, UCHIDA Yuko, ISAKA Kenichiro and IKEUCHI Itsuro. The manuscript was reviewed by Wang Chih-hsiung, Huang Kuang-nan, Yuan Ju-yi. The study contains a wealth of information. Its description of the way in which arts education in Japan is constantly absorbing new knowledge, the active way in which aspects of arts education that have outlived their usefulness are discarded and new elements brought in, the support and practical assistance which private associations and educational and cultural institutions provide for school arts education – all of these are areas in which Taiwan could profitably learn from Japan's experience. I would like to express my thanks to all the researchers involved in the project for their hard work and dedication. I would also like to express the hope that this study will help inject new vitality into the Institute's arts education research, and that the Institute will be able to continue undertaking similar research projects to help meet the challenges of the new millenium.

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