

## Final Communique

### The Japan-U.S. Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON Joint Committee Meeting 1982)

- I. The Japan-U.S. Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON Joint Committee) was held in Tokyo from June 23 to June 25, 1982, under the Co-Chairmanship of Mr. Yoshinori Maeda, Advisor to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Professor Robert E. Ward, Stanford University. Delegates and consultants representing the governments, cultural and educational institutions, mass media, visual and performing arts, businesses and foundations concerned of the two countries participated. At the opening ceremony, good-will messages were delivered by H.E. Mr. Heiji Ogawa, Minister of Education, by H.E. Mr. Hideo Tsuji, Parliamentary Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, and by H.E. Mr. Mike Mansfield, Ambassador of the United States.
- II. The two delegations agreed that Japan and the United States exist in a period which requires cultural and educational interchange to be further increased. They also agreed that short- and long-term measures should be taken to achieve that higher level of mutual understanding which is essential to improved relations between Japan and the United States.
- III. On the first day of the Conference, a symposium was held on "Cultural Factors Influencing Japan-U.S. Economic Relations:

Implications for Future Cultural and Educational Programs", with distinguished guest speakers from the two countries who presented the views of economists, businessmen, and cultural specialists. The symposium participants agreed that non-economic characteristics which may affect economic relations should be understood in a wider and deeper way to help improve relations between the two countries.

IV. The Conference reviewed Japan-U.S. cultural and educational interchange activities during the past two years. The Conference noted the imbalances existing in cultural, academic and youth interchanges between Japan and the United States and pointed out regional differences in the United States in locally available resources for the study and understanding of Japan. The Conference welcomed the initiative taken by the Government of the United States to expand youth exchanges with Japan and other countries. It noted especially the need for more American youth to visit Japan.

V. Following the symposium, the Conference focused on three specific topics:

- 1) the urgent need to make better use of the media, particularly television, as the most effective way to deepen public understanding of each other's country--especially in the United States where there are too few television programs about Japan;

- 2) the importance of strengthening studies of the other society and culture through university teaching and professional training, especially in business management;
- 3) the need for more collaborative research on economic subjects of mutual interest.

VI. The Conference also stressed the need for sustained, collaborative, scholarly research on other subjects of importance to understanding between the two countries. Both sides recognized the necessity to expand the study of Japan in the United States and of the United States in Japan, especially at the university level and also at the secondary level.

VII. The Conference recognized the importance of creating a climate of public opinion in each country that is fairly and adequately informed with respect to the other society. In this connection, the Conference noted with satisfaction the recent efforts of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission to increase public knowledge and understanding of Japan throughout the United States by strengthening a variety of regional Japan-America Societies and other public affairs groups.

VIII. The Conference welcomed the on-going efforts in both countries of city prefectural or state governments and various local, cultural organizations to increase understanding and exchanges between the two countries. The Conference agreed that both sides should further encourage these activities.

- IX. While recognizing budgetary stringencies of both governments, the Conference stressed the importance of maintaining adequate funding for cultural and educational activities between Japan and the United States. The Conference emphasized the need for greater private, financial support of these activities. In this connection, the Conference warmly welcomed the example of Japanese alumni of the GARIOA and Fulbright programs who are contributing to the Japan-United States Educational Commission in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Fulbright program in Japan.
- X. In order to ensure that both sides can clearly understand the actual situation in each country with respect to their cultural relations, the Conference agreed to have complete reports prepared periodically, so that bench-marks can be established to evaluate progress and identify remaining problems.
- XI. The Conference decided to prepare, within the next few weeks, a list of recommendations on specific actions to be taken as a result of this meeting.

## Appendix to the CULCON 1982 Final Communique

In accordance with Paragraph XI of the Final Communique of the 1982 Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange, there follows a list of recommendations regarding specific actions to be taken as a result of the CULCON plenary and subcommittee meetings:

1. Deepen channels for contact through a publication about sister-station relationships and sources to which broadcasters from each country can apply for assistance and advice in creating meaningful sister-station relations.
2. Examine with broadcasters of both countries the possibility of a major conference in New York in 1983 on the application of new technology and other professional developments of mutual interest.
3. Arrange additional consultation between interested broadcasters from each country on possibilities for expanded public affairs program cooperation.
4. Expand journalists' exchange programs, especially for business and economic writers from the U.S. and desk editors from Japan who have responsibility for selecting what news is to be printed.
5. Systematically disseminate in both countries the report of the Study Group of the Museum Exchange Subcommittee on the care of works of art in traveling exhibitions.
6. Seek private support for the New York Metropolitan Museum project to construct its Japan Gallery.
7. Encourage the continued preparation and distribution of specially prepared supplementary materials designed to better mutual understanding in secondary schools of both countries; and continue to improve curricula as they relate to each country.

8. Stimulate programs of in-service secondary school teacher training for mutual understanding between the United States and Japan.
9. Encourage fruitful interchange between Japanese and American educators, making full use of sister city and prefecture/state offices and counterpart organizations, for instance, those concerned with superintendents of education, secondary school principals, college deans of education, etc.
10. Encourage the effective use of textual and audio-visual materials at schools and also binational pilot research programs in educational technology.
11. Encourage more cooperative, comparative research on the nature of the Japanese and American economies and their relationship, including non-economic factors influencing economic relations.
12. Promote publication and distribution of a regularly updated listing of research planned or in progress on U.S.-Japanese economic issues.
13. Although the Subcommittee on Libraries, having fulfilled its objectives, has been formally dissolved, encourage new contacts and consultations in the area of library information systems.
14. Continue to stimulate interest and funding from the private and public sectors for Japanese language training in the United States.
15. Encourage private and public sector funding to strengthen teaching about Japan in U.S. business administration and other professional schools and about the United States in similar Japanese programs.
16. Seek ways to strengthen further the teaching of subjects which are related to the United States at Japanese universities through additional courses and faculty positions.

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17. Continue to strengthen Japan-America societies and other regional public affairs bodies in each country to increase their ability to interpret effectively the other culture to their own, encouraging the cooperation in this endeavor of local governments.
18. Increase the number of younger Japanese specialists in American Studies who participate in international conferences.
19. Develop a project through which audio-visual and printed materials on American Studies can be collected systematically.

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