

FOLLOWING IS FINAL COMMUNIQUE FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
APPROVED JUNE 20 TOKYO: THE SEVENTH UNITED STATES-JAPAN  
CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERCHANGE

I. THE SEVENTH UNITED STATES-JAPAN CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERCHANGE WAS HELD IN TOKYO FROM JUNE 17 TO JUNE 20, 1974. DELEGATES AND SPECIALISTS REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENTS, ACADEMIC COMMUNITIES, MASS MEDIA, BUSINESSES, POLITICAL COMMUNITIES AND WORLDS OF FINE ARTS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES MET TO REVIEW THE STATE OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL INTERCHANGE SINCE THE LAST CONFERENCE TWO YEARS AGO AND DISCUSSED WAYS TO EXPAND EXCHANGES AND STRENGTHEN UNDERSTANDING IN THE FUTURE.

II. THE CONFERENCE WELCOMED THE GENEROUS GIFTS TO AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOLARS DURING THE PAST YEAR FROM THE JAPAN FOUNDATION AND NOTED WITH INTEREST THE PROSPECTS FOR LEGISLATION ON THE AMERICAN SIDE WHICH WOULD FURTHER PROVIDE FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN CULTURAL RELATIONS.

III. THE CONFERENCE RECOGNIZED ONCE AGAIN THAT ITS ABILITY TO HELP STRENGTHEN MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING STEMS FROM THE UNIQUE CHARACTER OF "CULCON," WHICH WAS FOUNDED BY AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER HAYATO IKEDA AND PRESIDENT JOHN KENNEDY IN 1961. CULCON'S ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED ON THE CONSENT AND COOPERATION IN BOTH COUNTRIES OF INTERESTED PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PERSONALITIES AND ON THEIR ABILITY TO COMBINE THEIR TALENTS AND ENERGIES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING. THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF CULCON ARE TURNED OVER TO VARIOUS SUBCOMMITTEES MADE UP OF LEADING SPECIALISTS FROM THE PRIVATE SECTORS OF BOTH COUNTRIES, WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICES ALSO REPRESENTED. CULCON FULLY RECOGNIZES THAT IMPROVING CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IS A TASK WHICH CAN BEST BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE COOPERATION AND JOINT EFFORTS OF BOTH GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE GROUPS. IN AREAS WHERE GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ARE CONCERNED, CULCON'S RECOMMENDATIONS CAN FACILITATE FURTHER REDUCTION AND ELIMINATION OF OBSTACLES TO BETTER CULTURAL RELATIONS. IN

ADDITION, MANY OF ITS SUGGESTIONS AND IDEAS ARE PURSUED BY PRIVATE GROUPS IN BOTH COUNTRIES THROUGH THE SUBCOMMITTEES ESTABLISHED FOR THIS PURPOSE. RECOGNIZING THE INCREASED ACTIVITY WHICH NOW GOES ON UNDER THE GENERAL AEGIS OF CULCON, AND ACKNOWLEDGING THE NEED TO CONTINUE TO WIDEN THE SCOPE OF ITS ACTIVITIES AND TO BROADEN CULTURAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF BOTH COUNTRIES, THE CONFERENCE AGREED TO:

1. ESTABLISH SUBCOMMITTEES IN AMERICAN STUDIES AND JAPANESE STUDIES, JOINING SUBCOMMITTEES IN MASS MEDIA, MUSEUM EXCHANGE AND EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING ALREADY IN EXISTENCE;

2. UTILIZE THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON JAPAN-U.S. CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION - WHICH MEETS IN THE YEAR CULCON IS NOT HELD - AS A STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CULCON, ASSESSING THE CONDITION OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP, IDENTIFYING AREAS WHERE NEW EFFORTS ARE NEEDED AND PUTTING TOGETHER FOR THE NEXT CULCON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEALING WITH THESE NEW AREAS.

3. URGE BOTH GOVERNMENTS TO PROVIDE THE FULLEST SUPPORT AND STAFF ASSISTANCE TO THE ON-GOING CULCON ACTIVITIES. THE CONFERENCE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THAT THESE STEPS WOULD HELP CULCON TO: 1) ADAPT TO CHANGING NEEDS; 2) BROADEN THE BASE OF ITS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING; AND 3) PROVIDE MORE EFFECTIVE AND IMAGINATIVE LEADERSHIP IN OUR CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS IN THE YEARS AHEAD.

IV. THE CONFERENCE CONSIDERED A SERIES OF TOPICS IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS OF SPECIALIZATION:

A. EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

1. FOLLOWING THE RECOMMENDATION MADE BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE AT HILO, HAWAII, IN 1973, A SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING WAS ESTABLISHED TO REVIEW POSSIBILITIES, IDENTIFY IMPORTANT NEEDS, AND TO CARRY FORWARD JOINT RECOMMENDATIONS ON TEACHING ABOUT JAPAN IN AMERICA AND AMERICA IN JAPAN AT THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LEVEL. TWO MEETINGS OF THIS SUBCOMMITTEE WERE HELD PRIOR TO CULCON VII. THE CONFERENCE CONSIDERED FIRST

THE BASIC PRINCIPLE IN THE FIELD AND AGREED TO THE FOLLOWING: A. THE BASIC NEED IS TO PROMOTE A SENSE OF APPRECIATION FOR CULTURAL PLURALISM AND WORLD-MINDEDNESS IN YOUNG PEOPLE; B. EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING SHOULD PROVIDE STUDENTS WITH COMPETENCE TO LIVE IN SOCIETIES WHICH ARE INCREASINGLY DRAWN TOGETHER IN AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD; C. EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING SHOULD NOT ONLY LEAD TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF OTHER PEOPLES AND CULTURES, BUT SHOULD BECOME A MEANS OF INCREASING UNDERSTANDING OF ONE'S CULTURE; D. TEACHING ABOUT EACH OTHER'S CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN SHOULD BE CONCEIVED AS PART OF A TOTAL EFFORT IN EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING; E. CONSIDERING THE GREAT DIFFERENCE WHICH MIGHT EXIST BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN EDUCATIONAL POLICIES AND SYSTEMS, THE NATURE AND APPROACHES OF PROJECTS TO BE ADOPTED TO IMPROVE TEACHING ABOUT THE OTHER COUNTRY MAY DIFFER FROM EACH OTHER.

2. THE CONFERENCE AGREED TO THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS SUBMITTED TO IT BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

A. IT WAS AGREED THAT THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION OF JAPAN AND THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDUCT OF RELEVANT SURVEYS ON THE FOLLOWING FIVE SUBJECTS RELATED TO ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION: (1) NATIONAL OR STATE POLICY STATEMENTS AND CURRICULUM REQUIREMENTS; (2) TEXTBOOKS; (3) SISTER CITY RELATIONSHIP PROGRAMS; (4) EXCHANGE AND VISITATION PROGRAMS OF EDUCATORS AND STUDENTS; (5) AVAILABILITY OF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, RESEARCH FINDINGS, CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, COURSE WORK, ETC., RELATING TO TEACHING ABOUT THE OTHER COUNTRY.

B. IT WAS AGREED THAT A THREE-YEAR JOINT PROJECT FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF LEARNING ABOUT THE OTHER COUNTRY IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS BE CONDUCTED. THE FIRST PART WOULD BE A BI-NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS TO REVIEW IMPROVED METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR LEARNING ABOUT THE OTHER COUNTRY. THE SECOND PART WOULD BE A JOINT STUDY BY A TEAM OF TEACHERS AND CURRICULUM SPECIALISTS WHO WOULD STUDY THE OTHER COUNTRY IN DEPTH, AND THEN PREPARE RE-

COMMENDATIONS FOR ZHIMPROVEMENT OF CURRICULA AND DRAFT TEACHERS' MANUALS;

C. RECOGNIZING THE IMPORRTANT ROLE OF EDUCATOR EXCHANGE AND VISITATION INTHE BETTERMENT OF EDUCATION FOR INTER- NATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, THE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS THAT PROGRAMS OF EDUCATOR EXCHANGE AND VISITATION BE IMPROVED AND EXPANDED IN VARIOUS FORMS;

D. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A STUDY BE CONDUCTED TO ASSESS THE AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES PRODUCED IN THE OTHER COUNTRY AND THE EXTENT AND EASE OF ACCESSIBILITY TO THESE RESOURCES BY TEACHERS AND THE FEASIBILITY OF ALTERNATE MECHANISMS FOR MAKING BOTH THE INFORMATION AND THE RESOURCES THEM- SELVES MORE READILY AVAILABLE TO TEACHERS.

#### B. COMMUNICATION GAP AND MASS MEDIA

1. IT WAS FELT NEWS COVERAGE COULD BEST BE REALIZED IF JAPANESE AND AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS, TALKING INFO CON- sideration THE DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES IN EACH COUNTRY, COULD HAVE FULL ACCESS TO ALL NEWS SOURCES. FROM THIS POINT OF VIEW, THE CULCON MEETING WAS ENCOURAGED BY AND SUPPORTS THE STEP-BY-STEP OPENING OF NEWS COURCES AND PRESS CLUBS TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS INJAPAN. THIS PROGRESS WAS THE RESULT OF JOINT EFFORTS BY THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS CLUB AND THE JAPAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS AND EDITORS ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE WITH THE COOPERATION OF VARIOUS PRESS CLUBS.

2. ON THE BASIS OF BILATERAL MEETINGS BEGWEEN UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE EDITORS, FIRST HELD IN NOVEMBER 1970, THE EXCHANGE OF JOURNALISTS WAS INITIATED IN SEPTEMBER 1973. THE SCHEDULED CONTINUATION OF SUCH EXCHANGES ON A YEARLY BASIS IS ANTICIPATED WITH GRATIFICATION.

3. THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF APROPRIATE BRIEFING AND OTHER FACILITIES FOR RESIDENT AND VISTING PRESS AND TELE- vision CORRESPONDENTS OF BOTH NATIONS WAS COMMENDED.

4. IN THE TELEVISION AREA, APPRECIATION WAS EXPRESSED THAT THE FIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION IN THIS FIELD, MADE AT CULCON VI, WERE BEING REALIZED.

5. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT: A. FURTHER STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO ESTABLISH AN EX- CHANGE SYSTEM FOR THE UTILIZATION OF JAPANESE PRODUCED TELEVISION MATERIALS; B. ASSISTANCE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO JAPANESE BROADCASTING ORGANIZATIONS IN ACQUIRING AMERICAN SALES REPRESENTA- TION FOR THEIR FINE TV DOCUMENTARIES AND ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMS; C. NEW AVENUES SHOULD BE EXPLORED FOR THE USE OF SUITABLE MATERIALS IN FORMAL EDUCATION, TO ASSIST IN DEVELOPING GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE JAPANESE WAY OF LIFE.

6. BETWEEN THE BROADCASTERS OF BOTH COUNTRIES FURTHER STUDY OF THE PROCESS BY WHICH TELEVISION PROGRAMS CAN BE ADAPTED TO THE VIEWING AUDIENCES IN EACH OTHER'S COUNTRY WAS RECOMMENDED.

7. THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES WITHN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPANESE GOVERNMENTS WERE REQUESTED TO REVIEW RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND CUSTOMS PROCEDURES WITH THE PURPOSE IN MIND OF FURTHER PROMOTING THE EXCHANGE OF TELEVISION MATERIAL FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

C. MUSEUM EXCHANGE AS A RESULT OF THE FRUITFUL MUSEUM EXCHANGES IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, THE CONFERENCE MADE THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDA- TIONS:

1. IN THE UNITED STATES, THE AMERICAN PANEL MUSEUM SUBCOMMITTEE SHALL SERVE AS A COUNTERPART OF THE BUNKA-CHO IN JAPAN. IT IS TO ASSIST IN THE ORGANIZATION OF EXHIBITIONS FROM JAPAN IN AN ADVISORY CAPACITY.

2. IT IS DESIRED THAT THERE BE ADDITIONAL EXHIBITION EX- CHANGES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, FOR EXAMPLE: A. AN EXHIBITION TO BE SENT TO JAPAN FROM A CONSORTIUM OF MUSEUMS IN THE UNITED STATES IN HONOR OF THE BI- CENTENNIAL. THE EXHIBITION PROPOSED WOULD CONSIST OF OBJECTS OF THE FINEST QUALITY, REPRESENTING THE EQUIVALENT OF ALL CULTURES THAT COULD BE SEEN IN AN AMERICAN MUSEUM. IT WOULD REFLECT THE GREAT AMERICAN RES- PECT FOR ALL

CULTURES WHICH HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES; B. A MAJOR EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE ART IN 1977 OR 1978 AT AMERICAN MUSEUMS; C. AN EXHIBITION OF FOLK ART AND CRAFTS OF THE U.S. IN JAPAN. IT IS HOPED THAT, IF FEASIBLE, THIS WOULD INCLUDE ARTISANS AND CRAFTSMEN WHO COULD DEMONSTRATE THEIR SKILLS; D. ONE-MAN SHOW AS WELL AS STUDIES IN DEPTH OF A PARTICULAR SCHOOL OR THEME, IN ADDITION TO THE OCCASIONAL SHOWS OF MASTERPIECES.

3. THE IMPORTANCE OF TECHNICAL STUDIES IN THE CARE AND PRESERVATION OF WORKS OF ART IS A MAJOR CONCERN. IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE PROBLEM AND COME UP WITH CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT STUDY GROUPS IN JAPAN AND THE U.S. BE CREATED WITHIN 60 TO 90 DAYS INCLUDING RELEVANT TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS AND CURATORS. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT THESE STUDY GROUPS MEET TOGETHER IN A YEAR'S TIME TO EXCHANGE VIEWS AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO STANDARDS FOR CARE AND PRESERVATION OF WORKS OF ART. THIS GROUP SHALL MEET PERIODICALLY.

4. ADVICE SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM APPROPRIATE EXPERTS ON PUBLICATION AND TRANSLATION OF IMPORTANT WORKS ON ART.

5. THE GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES ARE REQUESTED TO REVIEW THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES WITH THE PURPOSE OF EXEMPTING EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS SUCH AS ART BOOKS, SLIDES, ETC. FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES.

D. AMERICAN STUDIES THE CONFERENCE NOTED WITH SATISFACTION THE CONTINUED PROGRESS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN STUDIES IN JAPAN IN RECENT YEARS. HOWEVER, IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT FOR JAPANESE SCHOLARS, LEARNING FROM AMERICA HAS MADE MORE PROGRESS THAN LEARNING ABOUT AMERICA; JAPANESE SCHOLARS HAVE LEARNED MUCH FROM THE AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES, AS WELL AS NATURAL SCIENCES, BUT THEY NEED TO DEEPEN THEIR INTERESTS IN STUDIES ON AMERICA ITSELF. THE CONFERENCE ALSO OBSERVED THAT WHILE AMERICAN STUDIES IN JAPAN HAD REACHED A VERY PROFESSIONAL LEVEL, THE PRODUCT OF THIS SCHOLARSHIP WAS TOO RARELY MADE AVAILABLE, THROUGH ENGLISH TRANSLATION, TO THE REST OF THE WORLD. WITH THESE OBSERVATIONS IN MIND

AND TO STRENGTHEN AMERICAN STUDIES IN JAPAN AND TO MAKE THE PRODUCT OF THAT EFFORT MORE AVAILABLE TO OTHER COUNTRIES, THE CONFERENCE MADE THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. NEW EFFORTS NEED TO BE MADE IN BOTH COUNTRIES TO SEE THAT JAPANESE WORKS ON AMERICAN CIVILIZATION ARE TRANSLATED AND PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH; THE CONFERENCE ENDORSED THE IDEA, FIRST RECOMMENDED AT THE JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING AT HILO IN JUNE, 1973, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ANNUAL PRIZE FOR THE BEST WRITING BY A JAPANESE SCHOLAR IN AMERICAN STUDIES, AND ALSO WELCOMED THE RECENT AMERICAN ANNOUNCEMENT OF A PRIZE FOR DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARSHIP IN COMMEMORATION OF THE AMERICAN BICENTENNIAL JNK

2. NEW EFFORTS ARE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN JAPAN AS WELL AS IN THE UNITED STATES TO PROMOTE AMERICAN STUDIES IN JAPAN. IN THIS REGARD, CHAIRS IN AMERICAN HISTORY WILL BE ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT FOR THE TRAINING OF FUTURE JAPANESE LEADERS IN MANY PROFESSIONS, ESPECIALLY HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS OF SOCIAL STUDIES AND WORLD HISTORY.

3. SPECIAL ATTENTION NEEDS TO BE GIVEN TO THE PROBLEM OF OVERCOMING INORDINATE DELAYS IN ORDERS OF BOOKS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

4. THE AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION IN THE U.S. SHOULD BE ASKED TO COOPERATE IN ASSURING THAT JAPANESE SCHOOL TEACHERS VISITING THE UNITED STATES THROUGH SUMMER TOURS ARE GIVEN SOME SUBSTANTIVE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON AMERICAN CIVILIZATION THROUGH SPECIAL LECTURES AND SEMINARS ARRANGED DURING THEIR VISITS.

5. QUALIFIED JAPANESE STUDENTS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO TAKE A YEAR OF STUDY ABOUT AMERICA IN AMERICA AS PART OF THEIR JAPANESE UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION; THE CONFERENCE NOTED WITH SATISFACTION IN THIS REGARD THE CONTINUED PROGRESS ON THE PART OF JAPANESE UNIVERSITIES IN GIVING CREDIT TOWARDS A DEGREE FOR STUDIES CARRIED OUT IN THE UNITED STATES AND URGED THAT UNIVERSITIES STEP UP THEIR EFFORTS TO LIBERALIZE CREDIT FOR SERIOUS STUDY UNDERTAKEN

ABROAD, AS ONE MEANS OF EXPANDING CROSS- CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING.

6. THE CONFERENCE APPLAUDED THE EFFORTS OF THE U.S. EDUCATIONAL (FULBRIGHT) COMMISSION IN JAPAN TO PREPARE A REPORT DESCRIBING THE EXTENT OF THE STUDY OF AMERICA IN JAPANESE UNIVERSITIES. IT IS HOPED THAT THIS REPORT WILL BE COMPLETED BY THE TIME OF THE NEXT JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING IN 1975. THE CONFERENCE APPROVED PLANS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN STUDIES TO BE HELD IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1976 AS PART OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS; ASSURANCES WERE GIVEN CONCERNING JAPANESE PARTICIPATION IN THAT CONFERENCE. THE CONFERENCE ALSO WELCOMED A PROPOSAL FOR A REGIONAL MEETING ON AMERICAN STUDIES WITH REPRESENTATION FROM COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT EAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC AS PART OF THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS, TO BE HELD IN JAPAN IN 1975 WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN STUDIES. THE CONFERENCE RECOMMENDED THAT A JAPANESE-AMERICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE BE ESTABLISHED TO PLAN ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUCH A REGIONAL MEETING.

E. JAPANESE STUDIES THE CONFERENCE REVIEWED THE BASIC TRENDS IN THE STUDY OF JAPAN IN THE UNITED STATES. THESE INCLUDED THE STRENGTHENING OF GRADUATE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH AT THE MAJOR UNIVERSITY CENTERS, GREATER NUMBERS OF STUDENTS INTERESTED IN JAPAN AT THE UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL, THE BROADENING OF BOTH SCHOLARLY AND PUBLIC INTEREST IN CONTEMPORARY JAPAN AS WELL AS ITS TRADITIONAL CULTURE, AND THE GROWTH OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SUPPORT FOR THESE ACTIVITIES. TAKEN TOGETHER, THESE TRENDS WERE WELCOMED AS USHERING IN A NEW AND HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT PHASE IN JAPANESE STUDIES IN AMERICA. AMONG THE OLD WEAKNESSES THAT REMAIN, THOUGH, THE FOLLOWING NEEDS WERE IDENTIFIED AS PARTICULARLY PRESSING:

1. THE STRENGTHENING OF LANGUAGE STUDIES. SEARCH INSTITUTE ON JAPANESE LANGUAGE TO IMPROVE LANGUAGE TEACHING WAS WELCOMED. THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR JAPANESE LANGUAGE STUDIES IN TOKYO WAS SEEN AS PERFORMING SERVICES OF SUCH GREAT IMPORTANCE THAT IT WAS IN THE



INTERESTS OF BOTH COUNTRIES TO ASSURE THE CENTER'S CONTINUED OPERATION.

2. IMPROVEMENT OF LIBRARY RESOURCES--INCLUDING RESEARCH MATERIALS AT THE MAJOR CENTERS, TEACHING AND AUDIO- VISUAL MATERIALS AND SMALLER, WELL-ROUNDED COLLECTIONS IN THE UNDERGRADUATE COLLEGES.

3. THE AVAILABILITY TO LARGER WESTERN AUDIENCE OF THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH ON JAPAN.

4. THE FULL INTEGRATION OF THE STUDY OF JAPAN INTO THE TEACHING AND RESEARCH CONCERNS OF AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENTISTS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE NEW PHASE OF AMERICA'S STUDY OF JAPAN PRESENTS NEW CHALLENGES WHICH REQUIRE EARLY ATTENTION: 1. THERE ARE STILL MANY AREAS OF JAPANESE STUDY WHICH DO NOT HAVE A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SPECIALISTS SUCH AS LAW, ECONOMICS, SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY. 2. THE BROADENING OF AMERICAN INTEREST IN JAPAN CLEARLY REQUIRES A MAJOR EFFORT TO BE MADE TO EXPAND MORE EFFECTIVELY JAPANESE STUDIES TO THE THOUSANDS OF UNDER- GRADUATE COLLEGES IN AMERICA. 3. INSTITUTIONS INVOLVED IN FUNDING THESE ACTIVITIES SHOULD PROVIDE RELEVANT INFORMATION, POSSIBLY THROUGH A DIRECTORY, TO SCHOLARS AND INSTITUTIONS SEEKING SUPPORT. 4. THE HOPE WAS EXPRESSED THAT TAX PROCEDURES IN JAPAN CAN BE MODIFIED TO ENCOURAGE A GREATER FLOW OF FUNDS IN SUPPORT OF CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES. 5. FINALLY, BECAUSE OF THE NEED FOR A JAPANESE-AMERICAN DIALOGUE REGARDING JAPANESE STUDIES IN AMERICA, AN APPROPRIATE GROUP OF INTERESTED JAPANESE SHOULD CRITICALLY REVIEW THE STATE OF JAPANESE STUDIES IN AMERICA.

#### V. FUTURE PLANS AND PROJECTS

1. CONSIDERING THE INCREASING NUMBER OF VISITORS TRAVEL- LING BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS, THE CONFERENCE BELIEVED SPECIAL EFFORTS SHOULD BE MADE TO HEIGHTEN THE UNDER- STANDING OF AND APPRECIATION FOR THE COUNTRY THEY ARE VISITING. THIS CONCERN REFLECTS CULCON'S RECOGNITION OF THE IMPORTANT ROLE SUCH INTERCHANGE CAN PLAY IN THE PROMOTION OF UNDERSTANDING AND BETTER RE- LATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND JAPANESE PEOPLE.

2. STUDIES SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT IN BOTH COUNTRIES TO ASSIST CULCON IN REVIEWING ITS PROGRESS AND IN ASSESSING THE CONDITION OF THE OVERALL U.S.-JAPAN CULTURAL RELATIONSHIP. IF THEY PROVE HELPFUL, SIMILAR REVIEWS OF TRENDS IN ATTITUDES AND IN CULTURAL ACTIVITIES BETWEEN THE TW COUNTRIES COULD BE CARRIED OUT IN FUTURE YEARS AS WELL.

3. THE CONFERENCE AGREED THAT ITS NEXT FULL MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1976 AND THAT EFFORTS BE MADE TO HOLD ONE OR MORE SESSIONS CONCURRENTLY WITH THE JAPAN-U.S. BUSINESSMEN'S CONFERENCE. IT WAS BELIEVED SUCH AN ARRANGEMENT WOULD HELP REINFORCE APPRECIATION OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BOTH AREAS OF CONCERN.