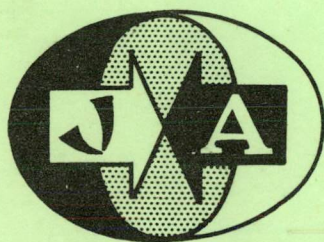


BULLETIN

**OF THE 21st
JAPAN-AMERICA
STUDENT
CONFERENCE
1969**



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JAPAN

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Introduction

For the sake of "Contributing to the friendly relationships and the cultural exchange between the two nations by promoting mutual understanding, respect, and fellowship through exchange of frank opinions between students of the United States and Japan", the 21st Japan-America Student Conference was held from July 31st to August 8th, 1969, at the Inter-University Seminar House, Hachiohji City, in the suburb of Tokyo.

Though interrupted during and right after World War II, it has been held by alternating the host country every other year. And this year, it was held in Japan.

In this Conference, through 9 days of dormitory life, having 37 Americans, 43 Japanese, and several other foreigners (including Korean or French etc.), we have talked on subjects from "South-North Problem" in economics to "Premarital Sex" in social and so on.

The schedule began with the morning chime at 7:30, and was composed of three parts; namely, workshop meetings in the morning (9:00--12:00 AM) the afternoon session (1:30--4:00 PM), and the recreation program after dinner.

We enjoyed dance party and "Bon-Odori" (Japanese traditional festival dance), thanks to friendly cooperation from local residents. From the aspect of getting to know each other, it did work and everyone had an enjoyable time. Furthermore, even late at night after the day's sessions were over, we scattered into small groups, and talked and debated about "Life" or "Love" and so on. We unanimously thought that this was a truly great opportunity.

The fact of having been able to attend such a delightful conference has created invaluable and wonderful memories for everyone.

Yet, all the participating students were not quite satisfied in just leaving the memories behind them but wished to keep them in the form of a bulletin like this one

It may not be easy, and almost hopeless to try to describe every aspect of what happened---the success, the importance, the necessity, the magnificence and pleasure which the Conference brought, and all those feelings that only the students who attended this Conference could have.

We feel a strong obligation to make this bulletin.

Hal M. Togo
Chief Editor

Words of Appreciation

Although I had no opportunity to observe any of the Conference sessions as I was away in the United States this summer, I was very pleased to learn how successful the 21st Japan-America Student Conference was. And I should like to extend to all the delegates my hearty congratulations on their achievements and my sincere appreciation for their cooperation and concerted efforts to make it a success.

The success of the Conference was evidenced in the serious interest of the American delegates in the future of the student conference. Shortly before their departure from Japan, they got together at our Center and enthusiastically discussed their plans for the 22nd Conference to be held in the United States next year.

Their serious enthusiasm demonstrated at this meeting reminded me of our student days 36 years ago when a handful of us began to struggle for the realization of our brain child--the 1st Japan-America Student Conference. We thought then that the peace of the Pacific depended on the friendly relations based on mutual understanding and trust between Japan and America and felt that our Government had not done and was not doing enough to bring about such relations. After brooding over the idea for several months, we finally reached a conclusion that we, students, should and could do something for better understanding and goodwill through free exchange of frank opinions between the students of our two countries across the Pacific.

Our drive to raise fund for the Conference almost immediately proved to be the beginning of our tough struggle. The Government and private organizations invariably replied to our request for financial aid, by saying: "Your project is indeed commendable, but . . ." The analysis of their attitudes made us feel that they could not trust our ability to get 50 American students to the Conference. Thinking that the only way to convince them was to bring at least 50 students from America, we decided to send a few students to the United States to recruit the students. In the spring of 1934 four students including myself were sent to the United States and in July returned with some 90 American delegates and observers (with several professors). Thus, in the summer of 1934 our dream--the 1st Japan-America Student Conference--was finally realized in Tokyo with great success.

Toward the end of the studytour that followed the Conference, apparently moved by the initiative, indomitable spirit and untiring efforts of the

Japanese students, the American delegates decided to hold the 2nd Conference in the United States. The efforts of the American committee paid off in the realization of the 2nd Conference in Portland, Oregon, in the summer of 1935. This set the pattern of the Conference to be held every year alternately in Japan and the United States.

It was encouraging for me to see the same reaction among the American delegates to the Conference this year as among those to the 1st Conference 35 years ago. For their determination and efforts to make the 22nd Conference successful would assure the continuation of the Conference for years to come.

Since the First Conference in 1934, it was discontinued twice. The 8th Conference which was to be held in the United States in 1941 was given up because of the deteriorating relations between the two countries, was revived in 1947 in Japan but was given up again after the 15th Conference which happened to be the only post-war Conference held in the United States.

In 1964, in a way to commemorate the Thirtieth Anniversary of the 1st Conference, the 16th Conference was held in Portland, Oregon, with the financial support of Mr. Rudie Wilhelm, who attended the 1st and 2nd Conference. 77 Japanese students participated in this Conference, but the number of delegates gradually decreased to 17 Japanese and 9 American students at the 20th Conference held in Oxford, Ohio. This tendency has given us misgivings as to the future of the Conference. It must have been this sort of feeling as well as the sense of having obtained something very valuable from their experience that prompted the American delegates to make determined efforts for the success of the 22nd Conference in the United States. As one of the organizers of the 1st Conference, I do hope that their efforts will be fruitful.

In closing I should like to express my deep appreciation to the Japanese student committee who have ably conducted the Conference and to Dr. Robert E. Dodge who has done much for the Conference as an American clearing house of our Center and as advisor to the American delegates.

Namiji Itabashi, Chairman
Board of Trustees
The International Education Center

Address

Mr. Toshio Tabata
Trustee, The International
Education Center

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Shinozawa and delegates:

First of all, on behalf of the International Education Center, I wish to extend a hearty welcome to the members of the delegation. I regret that Mr. Namiji Itabashi, the chairman of the Board of this Institute is a way from Japan, and cannot make an address to you on this occasion. Mr. Itabashi is not only one of the pioneers of the Japan-America Student Conference, but he is the one who took the most important role in reviving and fostering this project after the Second World War. On account of his absence, I have the privilege of addressing to you on his behalf.

Thirty-five years ago, in March, 1934, four Japanese students left Yokohama on a boat, with great ambition of realizing their dream of holding the First Japan-America Student Conference in Tokyo. They landed in Seattle, Washington, and started their campaign to rouse interest among American Students to take part in this conference. Very fortunately, Dr. Plland and Dr. Martin of the University of Washington took interest in this project, and wrote many letters of introduction for them to deans and professors of various universities and colleges.

Then, the student mission found out that they did not have sufficient money for all four of them to make the campaign tour. Therefore, they decided that two of them would go home almost immediately from San Francisco, and the other two would remain in the States to continue the campaign. Those two, who stayed in the States, were Mr. Itabashi and myself, and Mr. Itabashi took charge in the Middle and Eastern States, and I was in charge of the West Coast. I handed most of the money we had to Mr. Itabashi, and I kept three rolls of 16mm movie films, which were entrusted to us by the Board of Tourist Industry. I had to continue my campaign tour by showing those films, giving lectures and getting donations from the kind audiences. I am sorry I do not have enough time to tell you many interesting experiences I encountered during my campaign tour.

The reaction to our campaign was far better than we had expected, and there were many applicants for the delegation. Thus the First

Conference was a success.

After the First Conference, American delegates worked hard to reciprocate our efforts, and sponsored the Second Conference at Reed College in Portland, Oregon, during the summer of 1935. Then it was decided to hold the conference every year, alternately in Japan and in the United States. The Conference continued to be held each year until the year before the Second World War broke out.

After the War, as I mentioned before, Mr Itabashi and others endeavored to resume the conference, and finally succeeded in 1947, but we had to hold the conference only in Tokyo for several years to come. It was in 1954 that the conference was held in America for the first time after the war, at Cornell University, and 15 Japanese students took part.

The purpose of the Conference, as you well know, is to promote better understanding between young people of the two countries. But the most important merit of taking part in the conference is that the participants strive to have broad international minds, and continue to contribute their efforts to promote international understanding for the rest of their lives. In Eugene, Oregon, in 1934, I met an ambitious young man, who helped me go round the campus in his own car. This young man was Robert Dodge—the present Dr. Dodge. (I'm very sorry to hear that Dr. and Mrs. Dodge had to leave here unexpectedly last night, on account of Mrs. Dodge's sudden illness.) We are all appreciating Dr. Dodge's continual interest and efforts to keep the conference going year after year.

Among the American delegation for the First Conference, were Mr. Rudy Wilhelm and Mr. James Hara, whose daughters, I understand, are here today as American Delegates. I'm sure the old participants of the conference were convinced of the great merit of the conference, otherwise they would not have sent their sons and daughters to this conference.

I hope, after thirty or thirty-five years from now, your sons and daughters will meet in Tokyo as members of delegation of the Japan-America Student Conference.

I trust this Conference will be a great success.

I thank you.

Conference Chairman's Report

As the chairman of the executive committee, it is my pleasure to report on the conference in this bulletin. I would like my report to act as a tool to help the delegates recollect their experiences of this year's conference and future committee members and delegates understand how our conference was organized and executed.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE COMMITTEE BEFORE THE CONFERENCE

The executive committee was formally organized in September, 1968 among eight volunteers of delegates to the 20th Conference. Early in 1969 four from the 19th conference and two friends of ours joined the committee to make the powerful team of fourteen. Following are our reports and comments on our activities.

1. Activity-Planning -- Since we were students from different colleges we had to decide on a particular activity center, which turned out to be the office of the International Education Center (the sponsor of the conference) and dates of meetings, which were decided to be every first Saturday until the end of 1968, then every first and third Saturday and with some extraordinary meetings when the need arised.

2. Conference-Planning -- Our experiences told us what was interesting and what was not in former conferences and so after debating, we finally decided to make five discussion tables with wider (than U.S.A.-Japan) topics of concern. Each of political, economic, social, educational, and cultural tables' agenda covered almost all problems of the field of discussion. With the agenda we thought every delegate might be able to express individual opinions even if he or she was not a student of the field. As a result, the discussion was very general and wide-ranged but rather shallow in investigations of problems. If advance study of agenda by both Japanese and American delegates was possible it would be more interesting to reduce the topics and have deeper discussions. In addition to these five tables we established six "open tables" where delegates from different tables could meet and talk about one topic. Each topic was decided by votes of delegates. Besides those discussions we planned some parties of dance and entertainment, because we knew the discussion was not the only way for mutual-understanding and friendship.

3. Campaign -- We sent posters and brochures of the conference to almost every major college and university throughout Japan and also to

former Japanese delegates. Later we knew that some colleges did not put them up on bulletin boards and we would have to visit the student office to ask for a notification. One of the reasons was that recently the number of conventions of this type is increasing very much in Japan and many Japanese students are going abroad to attend summer seminars and conventions and J.A.S.C. did not seem unique to them. Another reason could have been campus disorders which had troubled people at the office. We thought if there had been some student helpers in many colleges, especially out of Tokyo, the publicity campaign could have been more effective. Three thousand copies of English brochures were sent by I.E.C. to Dr. Dodge of Portland State University to be distributed to American colleges and universities. It seemed all American colleges were not so kind enough, either, to notify the students of the conference. The English brochure was a very small one and one of the American delegates said that it looked like "junk mail". So we recommend that next committee make bigger brochure and explain much about the conference to arouse interest among American students and also develop new ways of campaign.

4. Examination -- We received 108 applications from Japanese students. Among them we had to choose 45 eligible students who had enough English ability and a sufficient amount of general knowledge to have a discussion with Americans in English. The examination were held at the end of May in Tokyo, Nagoya and Ashiya. The English test was administered by I.E.C.'s English school, "Japan-America Conversation Institute". Thesis and general knowledge achievement tests were made by the executive committee. My personal opinion is that the applicants seemed to have a very high level of English ability and enough knowledge to study the agenda of each table. I wanted to let all of them participate but it was impossible because of limited finances and the need to balance the number of both delegations.

I believe some kind of examination should be given in the United States.

5. Preparatory meetings and correspondence -- In the middle of June, the first meeting was held between the selected delegates and committee members for the conference orientation and preparation. Since then, we met at I.E.C. on every Saturday afternoon to prepare, select the delegation chairmen and know each other. Information was exchanged with those living out of Tokyo area by telephone and letter. Dr. Dodge and his group arrived in Tokyo in the middle of June and went up to Sapporo to have seminars at Hokkaido University. They were too busy up there to prepare for the con-

ference but we had some exchange of information. However, the rest of American delegates could not get any information before they came to Japan. We were really sorry for them about that. We'd like to advise new committee to begin the correspondence with Americans as soon as application forms were received.

6. Guest speakers -- We wanted to invite five speakers from political, educational, social, cultural, and economic fields. But we could not find any for the first two fields. We knew that we had to ask them a month ahead because Japanese scholars had been involved in university improvements movement.

7. Host families -- American delegates stayed with Japanese families before and after the conference. Through this program I believe they could learn a lot of things which they could not have if they stayed at hotels in Tokyo. We, however, had rather a hard time in finding host families because Japanese homes are not so open as American homes and mothers fear whether "Gaijin"(foreigners) like their way of life. So we told them that they did not have to entertain them as guests but treat them as one of the family. At last we recruited enough families and it seemed that Americans enjoyed staying at Japanese homes very much.

THOUGHTS ON 21ST CONFERENCE

The executive committee had an reflection meeting and concluded following comments.

1. One week period of conference was rather short. When the delegates came to know each other it was already the time of farewell. Most of the Japanese did not join the study tour to the western part of Japan after the conference and missed the opportunity to develop the friendships made. Ten days to two weeks with more free time might be better for future conferences.

2. The Inter-University Seminar House was a good place for us. Seminar Rooms, Auditorium, Central Seminar House, Unit Houses where an American and a Japanese could live together and other facilities were just for this type of meeting and we could make full use of them. Japanese colleges do not always have such settings. It was very far from the city of Tokyo and we could not easily go out to play, which was very good to keep the unity of the delegates. The motto of the Seminar House was "Plain Living and High Thinking".

3. Japanese delegates were mostly students of English literature, economics, education and other social sciences. We visited some colleges

of art, music, Buddhism, technology, and agriculture but there were no applications from them. The committee also wanted to call some students from "Zengaku-ren" (All-Japan Student Union) who could express their thought which some Americans wanted to hear. Nobody, however, applied for it maybe because they did not speak English or they did not like "mutual-understanding" with Americans. Here I would like American delegates to know that Japanese students you met at Hachioji did not always represent all types of present Japanese students especially in the political view point. Anyway I would like to thank all of the Japanese delegates for their fine preparation and kind cooperation with the committee.

4. American delegates-- Until April this year we feared whether we could collect enough American delegates coming all the way to Japan without any financial support for the passage. But we were relieved of the worry when we received Dr. Dodge's letter with a list of 32 American applicants. At that time Miss Doni Hager, a delegate to the 19th and 20th was working at University of Oregon to organize another group of the American delegation. But she was alone and could not work out what she had wanted to do. We were sorry when we heard that she could not realize her new idea of the conference. Besides those 32, five Americans applied in Tokyo just before the conference and 37 members seemed enough to meet 45 Japanese students. Special gratitude is given to Dr. Dodge who unfortunately had to leave Japan before the conference. Without his effort this conference would have been impossible. It seemed that most of the Americans enjoyed the conference despite some troubles stemming from the difference of culture. It must be mentioned that they did not forget the attitude to learn many things during their stay in Japan. All of them were "students" in a real sense. I was really impressed and pleased when thirteen students volunteered to organize next year's American executive committee. I hope they will make a good team and do a better job in 1970 by improving our activities.

5. Language-- English has been the official language from the first conference. My personal opinion, however, is that Japanese would be used when the conference is held in Japan. Recently many American students are beginning to learn Japanese and are in Japanese colleges. So it will not be impossible. If it is very difficult, one table can be in Japanese so that many different Japanese can attend it without hesitation.

6. Finance-- There was financial aid from the Ministry of Education of 1,500,000yen which covered business expenses and the discount of participation fee and Study Tour expenses. Some more financial support was given by the International Education Center.

7. Alumni Associations-- Japanese Alumni Association called "O.B. Association" has been working to help and advise the executive committee and hold parties among old delegates. I hope American Alumni Association which was established this year will begin these activities as soon as possible.

CONCLUSION

I have participated last three conferences and each time my involvement became deeper and stronger. I accepted the chairmanship at the end of 20th conference in Ohio because I thought it would be more interesting to execute the conference than to attend it just as a delegate. I fully realized the responsibilities and looked forward to them with some anxiety and pride. The job was very busy and hard for students, but with kind help of Mr. Hara of I.E.C. and the friendship among committee members, it was carried out without any big mistakes. I now feel that I could enjoy the difficult execution of the conference as well as interesting activities with the delegates. The conference may not bring about any radical changes among us but I believe the understandings and friendships we made and the good times we shared will live in our hearts for a long time and give us energy of life wherever we live and whatever we do.

Lastly, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the Executive Committee members, Mr. Hara, Mr. Inada, Miss Ishikura and other people at I.E.C., Dr. Dodge, Mr. Jerry Dusenberry and every one of the Japanese and American Delegates for their devotion to the 21st Japan-America Student Conference.

Tokyo

September 15, 1969

Takao Watanabe

Report of American Delegation Chairman

To all delegates of the 21st Japan-America Student Conference:

The 21st Japan-America Student Conference was really a great conference and I thank both the Japanese and the American students who participated in it. By sharing the ideas we have about our own country and the country we are visiting, we can help to spread better understanding throughout the world.

This conference was really great in building understanding. We did not have any great misunderstandings between the members during the conference and we found we actually have similar thoughts. Are all people alike? Actually we learned that people are more alike than we thought, and I personally want to further this understanding by learning about other countries and teaching about America.

Following the Conference, the American students had an interesting tour around Southwestern Japan in the Kansai area. We really enjoyed this tour for we learned about Japan more deeply. The things the Japanese told us before the Conference tour were shown to us in reality-- we could see Shinto and Buddhist influences in the early history, and how they helped make Japan what it is today.

The Japanese students came to the Conference prepared, and I openly admit we had less statistics to give; but we usually had more experience than the Japanese students in working and in serving our community, so I think the discussions were equally represented.

Now we will again be going our separate ways, and I hope we will all remember the Japan-America Student Conference and carry the spirit of the Conference with us wherever we go. That is, to ask questions, not close our eyes and ears. By keeping an open mind and heart, I am sure we can enrich the lives of those we meet.

Thank you for attending the Conference, and I hope we can meet each other again.

Sincerely Yours,

Alan C. Carrington

Report of Japanese Delegation Chairman

I wrote this retrospection of the 21st Student Conference, hoping that this would be a good reference for the next Conference.

I will begin with referring to the personality or purpose of the conference. It may be sufficient to say that students of both countries should exchange their explicit opinions frankly in order to deepen and accumulate their friendship and knowledge. I, however, keenly felt we were lacking in our understanding about this Conference.

I, from time to time, thought this conference the place to understand, to exchange our cooperation or friendship through forms of amusement, instead of studies. If this situation continues, I'm afraid that we won't be able to find no purposes in having this conference under the name of Japan-America Student Conference. Since we are students, naturally to say that there should be some points which need revisions.

For the past few years we have had several conferences. As far as this one is concerned, however, we could have intensified our conversations. We, of course, naturally have some areas in which we have reservations in discussing. We really have to discuss what we feel and what we think, as students.

From this point of view, I realized this year's conference started and ended with a rather superficial analysis, and felt a need to venture into deeper discussion. On the contrary, some might feel the conference was a great success,...but in what way? Here we should ask ourselves if it's true. I can not help feeling this was just a meeting in which we failed to touch upon the very core of what we ought to do.

I, of course, fully understand it would be mighty hard to reach to the conference like one mentioned-above. But I'm sure it would be necessary for us. I am afraid now that the conference will continue leaving its vagueness as it is, and without solving pending problems.

What we have to realize is to reconsider, understand, and grasp the real meaning of the conference.

What I have been mentioned above does not mean to discourage the enthusiasm of the people involved in the past, and people who will be involved in the future.

Finally, I would like to express my hearty thanks to Mr. Itabashi, Dr. Dodge, and our advisor, Mr.K.Hara, who have supported us enthusiastically.

And I'd like to give my deep appreciation to the executive committee members who executed their missions perfectly, and to the American and Japanese colleagues for their friendly cooperation.

I sincerely hope this little paper will help the next Japan-America Student Conference in its fruitful success.

Kazuo Yabe

AGENDA, DISCUSSION AREAS AND DISCUSSION LEADERS' REPORT

Economic Table

Japanese Delegates (10)

Male: Zuiho Chin

Hiroshi Kitagawa

Shuichi Sato

Kikuo Uesugi

Shunsuke Yamashita

Akio Yoshida

Female: Chieko Futamura

Eiko Oikawa

Kuniko Ueda

American Delegates (6)

Male: Jerry Dusenberry

Delbert Matthews

Alan Stickel

Female: Donna McClymonds

Margo Kokko

Chairman: Ken Asanuma

Chairman: Holly Galland

1. Current economic conditions of Japan and U.S.A.
 - A. Economic development of Japan and U.S.A.
 - B. Problems
 - a) Dual structure
 - b) Labor conditions
 - c) Reorganization of industry
 - d) Inflation
2. Pending problems of the two countries
 - A. Current trade between Japan and U.S.A.
 - B. Capital liberalization
 - C. Reorganization of industry
 - D. Security and Economic
3. Position and role of Japan and U.S.A. in world economy
 - A. North-South problem
 - B. Economic aid for developing countries
 - C. Relations between the free bloc and the Communist bloc
4. Free discussion

Report:

A group of literary critics, historians, and even a few economic students sat down to face the world economic situation and came up with surprisingly lively discussions on everything from Karl Marx to the nature

of freedom. Since our possibilities for changing the situation were small, our main objective was to understand each other's thoughts and way of thinking. The agenda we've changed was the following:

1. Current economic conditions in Japan and U.S.A.

A. History of economic development in Japan and U.S.A.

B. Unsolved problems of Japan and U.S.A.

a) Dual structure

b) Working conditions

2. Pending problems of Japan and U.S.A.

A. Trade

B. Security and Economy

a) Okinawa

3. Positions of Japan and U.S.A. in the world economy

A. North-South problem (conditions in the developing countries)

B. Economic aid for developing countries

---Japanese Economic History---

In the early era of Meiji, because of the long period of isolation, Japan had very little capital accumulation. The Japanese did not even have a manufacturing type of industry. They had unequal treaties and were not able to decide even their own customs tariff, so they could not employ protective tariffs. They also felt the pressure of overpopulation. In 1873 there were 33 million Japanese and more than 80% of them were farmers. Even in the Edo era, the education level was rather high and discipline, which was necessary for modern industry, was taught in the TERAKOYA, schools run by unemployed SAMURAI, who were very strict. Another factor favoring development was the status system. It is said on one hand because there was little opportunity for a Japanese to rise socially he did as well as he could within his status. On the other hand it is said that social mobility did exist and this is what made people send their children to school.

Japan was considered a small country and lacked of natural resources. Because of these factors, economic development of Japan in the Meiji era was different from that of Great Britain and the U.S.A.;

(1) The Japanese economy developed under the strong leadership of the Meiji Government, which can also be called a good leadership.

(2) Heavy industry, like the railway industry, was developed first.

They didn't follow the process of transition from light to heavy

industrialization.

(3) A banking system was set up enthusiastically and much capital, even long term capital, was supplied by such banks.

(4) The "Zaibatsu" system, which was a unique combination of business leaders with the leaders of government, played a big role.

(5) Japan started her economic development almost 100 years later than Great Britain and some 50 years after the U.S. so she adopted their highly developed systems and machinery and that is why she could develop with the rapid rate that characterizes her industrial development.

(6) The tax rate was very high for farmers, who were more than 80% of the population, so they didn't have much purchasing power. Though militaristic tendency in the Japanese economy, together with the munition factory which was set up in the very early year of Meiji, Japan endeavored to carry out an expansion policy in order to acquire foreign market. Japanese industry was really established after the Sino-Japanese War (1894 - 1895) and matured after the Russo-Japanese War (1904 - 1905). However, Japan was almost destroyed in World War II. After the 2nd World War and especially since the Korean War, Japan accomplished economic development with the fantastic rate of about 10%. The fact that Japan expands only 0.9% of her GNP on defence is one of the factors in her rapid development. In comparison, the U.S. spends 12% and the average European country 5%.

--American Economic Development--

We began our discussion of American history with the revolution. America had no problem of lack of resources and one reason she rebelled against England was for the right to process her own goods and resources. Aside from her abundance of resources the U.S. also had the good fortune to begin her economic development not long after that of England and therefore had neither the need nor the compulsion to catch up. The pre-civil war period in America was the age of the Yeoman farmer but already a superstructure for later industrial development was growing. Transportation played an important role. Railroad construction was flourished with both government aid (~~land~~ grants, etc) and foreign capital, especially that of England. The isolation of the south was increased by the completion of the Erie Canal and railroad facilities connecting the Northwest and Northeast. The Southern underwent a separate development, dependent on monoculture.

The big industrial push in America came after the civil war--a time of economic reconstruction and expansion.

Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller gave her the "American Dream" —along with monopolies which exploited both worker and consumer. The influx of immigrants provided the labor supply, which proved difficult to organize.

The early history of labor organization led us to compare the different organizations in Japan and America. American labor organizations, after accepted and integrated into the economy, have become a conservative force in America due to the general prosperity of the American worker and programs in which the workers are able to easily buy stock in their employing company, thus a change from proletariat to bourgeoisie. American labor does well by this system and therefore wants to preserve it.

A French visitor pointed out that the French labor unions are really more of a political force than an economic force due to a basic desire to change the system rather than work within it. The Japanese concurred that this was true to some extent in Japan. The main difference between Japanese and American labor, however, is a structural one. Japanese unions are organized on a company, rather than an occupational basis. This reflects the family-like structure of Japanese corporate organization with its system of life-long employment.

Another point of difference between Japanese and American business is that which the Japanese call "dual-structure". The Japanese economy is comprised of a few very large corporations and many small or middle sized companies. The status of these smaller companies is not stable, because they live on the premise that larger companies would provide them with opportunities of subcontracts. The employee of a small company has disadvantages regarding not only in receiving his salary but in numerous terms. For example, his labor condition is much more terrible than of one's in larger companies and consequently his life security is unstable. His company could be destroyed under the will of bigger companies. His company would lose its reason to exist through merger which is one of the recent policies led by government. The scope of this serious situation can be seen to be decisive by making reference to the fact that 97% of all companies have fewer than 30 workers.

We discussed pollution or public nuisance at length. The situation is more serious in Japan but thoroughly depressing in both countries. Possible solutions seemed to be political more than economic and due to the total lack of power of public opinion in Japan, the outlook here looks very gloomy.

--Trade--

The large trade relations between Japan and America make this an issue of importance and dispute--over 30% of Japan's total trade is with the United States. The United States' trade with Japan represents about 20% of total U.S. trade which is second only to Canada.

Japanese delegates were strong advocates of exclusive and free world trade which is only logical as Japan is dependant on world trade both for raw materials and markets. Then the Japanese accused the Americans of preaching global trade, yet restricting free flow of foreign goods to America.

The Americans explained the power of the lobby, which **would be effective pressure** American business exerts in getting what it wants from Congress. Rather than putting up official tariff barriers the U.S. usually asks a country to voluntarily restrict its exports to the U.S. It was also mentioned that for defense reasons the U.S. does not want to become too dependent upon foreign products which would stop coming in in case of war. The U.S. also can not open her doors to a flood of inexpensive products because she is comitted to protect her domestic wage scale and present standard of living.

The Japanese also have trade barriers and it was generally admitted that as long as there is economic nationalism there is little chance for free world trade. Here again the issue is as much political as economic.

--Capital Liberalization--

Although many U.S. companies want complete capital liberalization in Japan, such a step would be destructive to the Japanese economy at this time. This is because of the "family system" of Japanese employment, which is in essence supporting a person for life. U.S. employment methods would cause a breakdown of this system, the operation of which Americans are unfamiliar with, in order to obtain the technical innovation and production methods of U.S. industry. The joint stock venture is now used, with a Japanese company holding more than 50% of the shares in the joint company. This assures that operating policies will be Japanese, and that profits will remain in Japan for re-investment.

As the Japanese economy becomes more stable and able to face a large influx of American capital and once sufficient preparations in employment policy develop; restrictions on foreign investors will be eased. Among the major problems of Japanese industry now are low wages and the dual structure of Japanese economy, with a few very large firms and many very small ones but almost no medium sized companies; as a result, the government encourages

mergers between the small companies. The easing of capital restrictions would provide the Japanese consumers with better goods at lower prices, but would be dangerous to Japanese firms because of the differences in corporate structure and capitalization. Japanese firms generally have about 80% of their capitalization in long-term debt, and only 20% in outstanding stock, as opposed to the good cash positions of U.S. companies: and so are less able to sustain loss. Also, the Japanese market is already over-competitive, and consumers prefer foreign made goods. However, the liberalization of capital and the ensuing influx of U.S. companies would encourage social mobility as well as force an improvement of Japanese corporation and industrial structure. The group felt, however, that both capital liberalization and free trade would further the tendency both here and in the U.S. toward larger and larger corporations leading to a state of oligopoly. This is a tendency neither side favored.

--Okinawa--

Okinawa is located very close to both Japan and the South East Asian countries, so it is very suitable for a military base as well as commercial base. The service industry is very active there. One-third of the land of the main island is occupied as military bases and also one-third of the population is employed by the military services. All public services are under the operation of the U.S. military administration.

Okinawa, as a commercial base

The economic growth rate in 1968 of Okinawa was around 15%, maybe the highest in the world. This is because of the escalation of Vietnam war. The economy of Okinawa mainly consists of service industry, supported by a base economy. This kind of industry is not reproductive, which is the problem. What is more, other industries such as agriculture and fisheries are at subsistence level.

With many many problems here (political, economic and also the social problems caused by extraterritoriality) Japan has come to have a national consensus about the reversion of Okinawa. The U.S., after World War II recognized Japan's "residual sovereignty", but promised merely that reversion will be made only when it saw fit.

According to the Japanese delegates, many Japanese, especially young people, feel no fear of the U.S.S.R. or Red China. Therefore they see no need at all for a military base in Okinawa, much less for the U.S. nuclear weapons there at present. On the contrary, the U.S. feels that it is

possible that China embark on a policy of expansion and attack its neighbors.

One reason we have different political ideas on China (like this) is the present situation of each country. The U.S.A. is the most powerful country and has the leadership in the western world. She has progressed and does not have to look to other systems to help her progress.

Regardless of the circumstance, the Japanese feel they must devote themselves to the realization of Okinawa's economic independence. But Japan still cannot set up companies, factories, etc, because Okinawa is controlled by the U.S. military. Japanese feel that Okinawa can be a great commercial center.

With the present situation in Okinawa, however, there is a great possibility that it will be controlled by U.S. capital. With capital liberalization close at hand, U.S. industry will remain free to establish companies there.

Japan should explore Okinawa as an industrial complex with an oil refinery industry. This processing industry and trade would be most effective in view of the expansion of Japan's national economy. Also, through this policy, much labor that cannot be employed by the very few agricultural and sightseeing industries which now prevails in Okinawa will be utilized.

In the view of the Japanese, by so doing, Okinawans can be economically independent after reversion.

The Americans were more cautious of the Red Chinese threat, and although they understood the Japanese economic reasoning, they were less willing to take the political and military chances.

--Position and Role of Japan and America in the World Economy--

The North-South Problem (or problem of underdeveloped countries) was perhaps the most controversial and at the same time the most interesting problem to be discussed on the economic table. We talked about this problem in accordance with the position and role of Japan and America in the world economy.

In order to make the problem easier to understand, we first did a historical analysis and then fundamental research on the world status-quo. In the fundamental research we investigated both the developed and the developing countries' situation. When we observe the developing countries, we see nothing more miserable than these peoples' standards of living. These nations which emerged as independent nations after the war had economies which were stagnant and incapable of keeping pace with the rising population.

Moreover, although their economic fate depends on primary products and light industries, their agriculture tends to be primitive without innovation and their industry virtually non-existent because of lack of capital. Accordingly, their national income is awfully small and inadequate even for mere subsistence. In 1967 for example, their per capita incomes ranged in an area around 100 dollars although an average Japanese gets 1000 dollars and an average American gets 2,700 dollars per year.

There is a continual vicious circle created by this extreme poverty, stemming from lack of capital and technique, the poor productivity of agriculture and industry, and population pressure, together with the traditional social structure of the country. All these factors combine to keep the poor poor.

As long as developing countries continue to lag behind, the promotion of the world economy still seems far away.

Faced with the unanswerable question of what government would be best for economic development we decided that some form of strong central power, if not dictatorship, would be best. Only a strong government would establish the enough stability and the power to change the traditional society, its superstitions, and the rigid social structures which hold back development. We also felt that the economy should be planned rather than completely free enterprise. The discussion which followed pointed out an important value difference between the Americans and Japanese. The Americans tend to be repelled by the idea of strong government control of the people, as they value freedom by which they mean freedom for the individual. To the Japanese this was less important. When they spoke of freedom, it was closely tied to the idea of equality. Here we see once again the emphasis on the group rather than the individual:

Finally we discussed aid. There was agreement on the need for education and technology. We felt that aid should not be charity but rather a stepping stone for a country to development independently.

If this report is a chaos of styles it must only be said that it was made by a group of individuals who were divided not only by nationality but also by quite consistently by Marx and Adam Smith. Some of our most interesting discussions were disputes between capitalism and communism. Despite these divisions we feel that we are now unified by more than a little mutual understanding.

Political Table

Japanese Delegates (9)

Male: Takayo Matsubara

Nobuyuki Shoji

Makoto Taniwaki

Female: Tomoko Hirota

Yumi Mihara

Akiko Takahashi

Teruko Tsukii

Takako Yamaguchi

American Delegates (9)

Male: Bill Carter

Philip Jones

Dennis Moar

Jeffrey H. Barker

Female: JoAnn Erb

Marsha Hara

Victoria Barker

Magie Haas

Chairman: Toshio Ichimura

Chairman: Norman Hasting

1. Foreign policy between Japan and U.S.A. and the strategy in the Far East
 - A. Japan-U.S. Security Treaty
 - a) Red China
 - b) Return of Okinawa
 - c) Return of Chishima Islands
 - B. Vietnam War
 - C. Post Vietnam
 - a) ASPAC
 - b) Economic aid to developing countries
2. The way to world peace
 - A. The United Nations
 - a) The role of U.N.
 - b) The significance of collective security
 - c) Veto Power
 - d) The role of United Nations Emergency Force
 - e) The representation problem of Red China

Japanese Chairman's Report:

Before commenting of each topic, I want to stress that both American and Japanese delegates really made an effort to reach a conclusion on each topic. I want to express my sincere thanks to every delegate for his or her active participation and great cooperation in the workshop-meetings.

Through nine meetings, we could understand the viewpoints of both sides, taking into consideration not only political problems but also economic and social problems.

Red China

As we expected, the position of Communist China in the world was a key issue at the political table. Every delegate would like to find a means of peaceful coexistence with China. Reportedly, there are five principles of coexistence. They are mutual respect for each territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. All countries must cooperate to attain these five principles of coexistence.

One way for Japan to attain coexistence with China is through trade. Some of the Japanese delegates said that the Japanese Government treats politics and economics in two separate issues. That economics can be separated from politics, could not be accepted completely by the American delegates. The Japanese can not increase their trade with Communist China substantially, because they must trade by the barter system or by deferred payments.

Some Japanese delegates stressed that whether there should be two Chinas or not and whether the Government of Communist China should be sovereign over all China or not, depends on conditions in China. I mean we'll wait and see. Some American delegates agreed with this, and also stressed that Japan should be more independent in her own policy toward Communist China.

I. Japan-U.S. Security Treaty

The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty certainly appeared to be one of the most controversial topics.

"What do we defend from what?" is the necessary question to be asked whenever we discuss the national security problem. The question of the threat of Red China again turned into a heated discussion among delegates. To prove the aggressiveness of Red China, communist logics, territorial disputes with her neighbouring nations, and her rigid diplomacy were presented as evidence. Negative opinions, however, came up with fresh approach that the so-called "Threat of Red China" is imaginary and that her outward attitude does not always reflect her true intentions, it was even said that the U.S. containment policy in the Far East provoked Red China.

These views were mainly proposed and supported by a majority of delegates from the U.S.

We concluded that the idea of the Block Politics, like the containment policy and big power domination, should be eliminated and that this was the only way to ease the tension and to make Red China trust the

non-aggressiveness of U.S.-Japan Security Treaty.

It is recognized that Korea is the biggest potential trouble spot in Asia, and therefore, North Korea is the biggest threat to Japan.

The so-called "Nuclear Umbrella"—U.S. deterrent power-- is also a critical issue in this treaty, but some Japanese presented distrust that the U.S. would really defend Japan at any cost, in case of a nuclear attack.

II. Okinawa Reversion Problem

A traditional territory of Japan, Okinawa came under U.S. control as a "Trusteeship Territory" right after the 2nd World War. Okinawa became the keystone of the defense line from Korea to New Zealand. Okinawa has been playing a great role in U.S. military strategy in the Far East. A great number of aircraft in Air-base in Okinawa are sent out to Viet-nam. The U.S. remains there to protect the other Asian nations from fear of explicit and implicit aggression by potential enemies. China's nuclear experiments, though small-sized, seemed to make Okinawa even more important to the U.S. One more thing we must keep in mind is that half of the Okinawans depend on the U.S. bases there for their living. However, they have their own industries like sugar-growing and fishing. A delegate put it this way; the U.S. rule of that territory stamped out the possibilities of emergence of other promising industries which would have arisen otherwise.

Almost all Japanese delegates had the same opinion that Okinawa should be restored to Japan with military bases under the same stipulations as now exist in Japan proper. The American delegates, too, agreed with this opinion. Exceptionally, one of the Americans stressed that Okinawa should be restored to Japan unconditionally and immediately. Even if they should have to expect less economic benefits after reversion to Japan, Okinawans' wish to return to Japan is strong.

III. Viet-nam War and Post-Viet-nam

This topic didn't seem to be as controversial as in the last one. The most important thing which we had to recognize was the problem of post-Viet-nam. Both American and Japanese delegates agreed that the U.S. should withdraw from Viet-nam immediately.

As for the Post-Viet-nam issue, some delegates feared that civil war would continue in Viet-nam after U.S. withdrawal. Most delegates stressed that the Vietnamese should establish a coalition government among themselves.

Though various countries presently help Viet-nam economically, all

foreign nations should withdraw militarily and the United Nations should work on the problem more positively in coming years. One of Japanese delegates stressed that this problem is a domestic one, that other countries should not interfere in this kind of civil war. We had better allow the Vietnamese to have a greater role in government, to voice their opinion, to play an active part in free elections under the supervision of United Nations.

IV. A.S.P.A.C.

Next we discussed the ASPAC problem. ASPAC stands for Asian and Pacific Council, the member countries of which are Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, the Republic of Viet-nam, and Japan.

The essential and common factor uniting the ASPAC countries is the ardent desire to pursue their social and economic development, without disturbing others and without being disturbed by external pressure and interference.

Then some of the Japanese delegates emphasized the growing need for countries of East Asia, Southeast Asia, and the South Pacific to live in harmony and in close cooperation.

However, the American delegates and some of the Japanese delegates were quite doubtful about the success of ASPAC. So they insisted to change its function to military alliance or economic alliance in order to strengthen its organization.

As a conclusion, though we understand the significance of the Council, ASPAC at present doesn't work so well as it would be expected to do.

V. The Chinese Representation Problem

As is mentioned in the 1st agenda, the position of Communist China in the world is very important issue of which every country is now aware.

We found that it was very hard to reach a conclusion on the diplomatic recognition of Communist China and its admittance to the United Nations.

The most important aspect of this problem is the existence of two authorities confronting each other across the Taiwan Straits. Nationalist China is one of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, but there is another government (The Peoples' Republic of China) which has a population over 700 million in the China mainland.

Politically speaking, we cannot isolate Communist China any more.

Every delegate agreed that the United Nations should take a conciliatory attitude and invite Red China to join. Which should take a seat on the Security Council of the United Nations; Communist China or Nationalist China? We could not reach the agreement on this question. Though some dared to say that Communist China should be admitted as one of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

VI. Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament

We recognized that Japanese people has a strong national feeling in regard to nuclear weapons, which stems from their bitter experience of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 24 years ago. American delegates showed deep understanding.

First, the partial ban treaty on nuclear experiments and the non-proliferation treaty were introduced for discussion. Japanese delegates pointed out the national egoism of the U.S. and Soviet Union, as the treaty allows the big nuclear powers to monopolize nuclear weapons. Then, too, the treaty was held to be ineffective because of the nonaccession to the pact by Communist China and France.

Then we discussed the monopoly of nuclear weapons, the menace of Communist China which is developing nuclear weapons, and the ABM(Anti-Ballistic Missile) system. American delegates opposed the ABM system, though some saw it necessary to have deterrent missiles to defend the country. There is a call for general and complete disarmament which involves the elimination of nuclear weapons through gradual stages, while maintaining the balance of deterrence between the superpowers. We stressed that we must make every effort to achieve nuclear disarmament, and that no discrimination should be made between nuclear "haves" and "have-not" in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

American Chairman's Report

The Political Table of the 21st Japan-America Student Conference discussed several of the outstanding political issues between the United States and Japan. The present time is one of some tensions between the only two post-industrial powers in the world, and the future of the relationships between the United States and Japan are of extreme importance.

Outstanding issues of immediate moment are those of the pending Japan-America Security Treaty, scheduled to be renewed in 1970, and the issue of Okinawan Reversion, which was recently brought to the attention of the entire world due to the disclosure that the U.S.Army has been storing chemical

weapons on that island.

These issues were examined in the context of American strategy in the Far East and of Japan's search for a role in East Asian political and economic development. The broader issues discussed included; 1) Relations with Communist China; 2) The post Vietnam Settlement in Asia; 3) the United Nations.

As will become apparent, the sessions of the political table were characterized by consensus. However, there were some rather important differences of opinion and of emphasis, and in these differences, we can distinguish characteristic approaches taken by the Americans on the one hand and the Japanese on the other toward the political problems discussed.

The problem of Communist China was discussed first, and the delegates first reached the conclusion that the containment and isolation of Communist China formed the cornerstone of United States policy in East and Southeast Asia. Relations between the U.S. and Japan, and especially the issue of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, are conditioned to a considerable degree by American political attitudes toward China. However, both the American and the Japanese delegates agreed that the present policy of the United States was in the best interests of neither the U.S. or Japan. It was pointed out that the American attitude toward China was dictated mainly by a strongly emotional fear on the part of the American public of the ideology of Communism; China is therefore seen by Americans first as a Communist nation and secondly as a great Asian power. The Japanese public, on the other hand, does not share the American fear of Communism, and furthermore, Japan has close cultural and historical ties with China.

There was consensus among the American and the Japanese delegates that Communist China should be brought into the community of nations (?more specific) as soon as possible. It should be noted that, although the American delegates expressed reservations concerning China's aggressiveness, most of the Japanese delegates were confident that once America abandoned its policy of containment, China, no longer provoked by a hostile America on its borders, could live at peace with its Asian neighbors.

The attitude of the Japanese government toward the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty is dictated by the supposed need for security against Communist China (and the Soviet Union). The treaty provides Japan with a "nuclear umbrella", and in return, Japan allows the United States the use of bases on the Japanese islands.

The Japanese delegates, however, questioned the credibility of the nuclear umbrella; would, for instance, the United States come to the aid of

Japan if Japan were subject to nuclear blackmail from China or Russia. In short, both American and Japanese delegates concluded that the treaty was primarily for the purpose of strengthening America's Asian defense line, and that its military value to Japan was doubtful. Moreover, the abrogation of the treaty would allow Japan to play a more independent role in world politics.

The entire table was polled on the issue of the abrogation of the Security Treaty. Five delegates (2 Americans, 3 Japanese) advocated the immediate abrogation of the Treaty. The other 13 delegates stated that the Treaty should be renewed in 1970, but almost all advocated that it be abrogated as soon as Japanese relations with Communist China were regularized. The supposed danger from China was seen as the main *raison d'etre* of the Treaty, and as soon as this potential danger is removed, Japan will have no need of continuing the Treaty.

In the discussion of the Japan-America Security Treaty, the Japanese delegates exhibited a good deal more political idealism than did the American delegates. Almost all Japanese were extremely optimistic about the future of Sino-Japanese relations, whereas the American delegation was much more apprehensive about Japanese security once the nuclear umbrella was removed and the containment policy toward China ended.

The political table was unanimous in the opinion that Okinawa be returned to Japan immediately. However, some of the American delegates expressed doubts that Okinawa could be culturally and economically integrated with the rest of Japan because the Okinawan economy is heavily dependent on the American military bases. The Japanese delegates did not share these doubts, and they anticipated no difficulty in making Okinawa an integral part of Japan. This optimism, incidentally, is shared by a majority of the Japanese, (see in newspaper poll) but only by a small minority of the Okinawans. At any rate, the major problem of Okinawan reversion seems to be that of the status of American military bases. It was the consensus of the table that the military bases should remain on Okinawa, subject to the provisions of the Security Treaty. As soon as Okinawa is returned, the Japanese Government has indicated that it will support a program of massive economic aid to the island.

The discussion then turned to the problem of the Vietnam War and the prospects for a political settlement in Asia following the American withdrawal from Vietnam. The war itself was condemned by both the Japanese and the American delegates; the Americans, in particular, viewed it as a failure of the policy of containment. Many of the Japanese delegates felt that

Japan's involvement in the war, although not directly, was damaging Japan in the eyes of world opinion.

Arguments developed not over the issue of the war itself, but over the question of the future of Southeast Asia after America withdraws her military forces from that area. Most of the Japanese, and several of the American delegates, offered quite idealistic views, broadly stating that peace and stability could be attained in Southeast Asia without the presence of outside force. Perhaps the most representative statement was, "Let the peoples of Southeast Asia choose their own future". However, some American delegates raised the point that civil warfare is practically epidemic in Southeast Asia and doubted that the present conflict in Vietnam and Laos, and potential conflicts in Thailand, Cambodia, and Burma, could be quickly and easily settled by the people of those countries. The table could reach no single conclusion in the future of post-Vietnam Asia.

The table then discussed the related subject of economic aid to Southeast Asia. The first topic dealt with was ASPAC, the Asian and Pacific Council. ASPAC was founded four years ago by 9 non-Communist Asian nations for the broad purpose of promoting economic and social development among the member nations. However, ASPAC is beset with several internal problems. The U.S., supported by Korea, Thailand, and other member nations, desires to turn ASPAC into a primarily military alliance. Japan, the strongest and richest ASPAC member, strongly opposes this course, desiring to use ASPAC only for economic purposes. On the other hand, the table concluded that ASPAC will never be able to be a constructive economic force in Asia as long as North Korea, North Vietnam, and Communist China are excluded from membership. In short, the table concluded that ASPAC, in its present form, is quite weak and has little future. Internally, it is split over the issue of whether to be an economic or a military alliance, and externally, it appears to be another link in America's wall of containment around Communist China.

Discussion of the United Nations centered around the role of the veto in the Security Council. Most of the Japanese delegates strongly felt that the veto power allowed the Soviet Union and the United State to monopolize political power in the U.N. Moreover, Britain, France, and Nationalist China are no longer "Great Powers", and thus should not be allowed to exercise the veto. The American delegates were much more inclined to support the present status-quo in the U.N., and the argument was put forth that U.S. and Russia would probably not even participate in the U.N. if they did not have veto power.

The Japanese delegates believe deeply in the U.N.; the very widespread

inclination of the Japanese toward pacificism is in harmony with the pacific ideals of the U.N. Also, the Japanese favor the U.N. program for collective security. However, they are critical of the fact that the U.N. is dominated by the two superpowers.

The critical attitude of the Japanese delegates toward the political and military domination of the world by the U.S. and Russia extends into the field of nuclear disarmament. The Japanese, of course, are in favor of such disarmament; the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have made the Japanese extremely conscious of the danger posed to the world by the existence of nuclear weapons. However, this attitude is somewhat qualified by a resentment of the virtual nuclear monopoly of the superpowers. Thus, many of the Japanese delegates were opposed to the first real step toward nuclear disarmament, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, because it maintained the nuclear monopoly of the great powers at the expense of the security of smaller states which have nuclear potential. The Japanese deny that the objective of nuclear negotiations be merely limitation; they insist that any such negotiation have as its ultimate goal nuclear disarmament. The American delegates, on the other hand, expressed satisfaction with the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

As could be seen, there were broad areas of agreement among the Japanese and the American delegates. The small areas of disagreement, however, revealed interesting differences of temperament and outlook between the Japanese and the American. For example, the Japanese delegates exhibited the feelings of pacificism which pervade Japanese public opinion; the problem of war was seen first as a moral problem. The Americans, on the other hand, tended to view war as mainly a political problem. As a rule, the Japanese delegates were a good deal more idealistic than their American counterparts. What differences arose, usually arose from these particular characteristics.

It can be also concluded that although the Japanese delegates exhibited a fairly deep understanding of the U.S. or U.S. foreign policy, the American delegates, reflecting a general characteristic of the American public, were somewhat less knowledgeable of Japanese and Asian problems.

Social Table

Japanese Delegates (10)

Male: Takamichi Kojima
Masaharu Togo
Akira Wakabayashi
Female: Sumiko Aikawa
Yasuko Ando
Fumie Miyamoto
Mariko Yamada
Tomoe Yamagishi
Mariko Yamaguchi

Chairman: Toshio Watanabe

American Delegates (10)

Male: Alan Carrington
Jack Graves
Mark Pettibone
Mike Archuleta
Female: Sharon Kasahara
Sandra Pullin
Elsie Shellhart
Jane Ann Judson
Vicki Wilhelm

Chairman: John Ransom

1. Man and Woman

A. Love and Sex

B. Marriage

a) The background

- a. Historical
- b. Analysis of status quo

b) Forms and Functions

- a. Arranged marriage
- b. Love marriage
- c. Student marriage
- d. International marriage
- e. Woman's proffession
- f. Children
- g. Divorce
- h. Free sex
- i. Polygamy
- j. Remarriage
- k. Mrs. No 2

C.

a) Their Role

- a. Social
- b. Economical
- c. Political
- d. Moral

- b) How to lead the life
 - a. Pleasure of living
 - b. Meaning of happiness
- 2. Segregation
 - A.
 - a) Racial Discrimination
 - America Negro
 - Jewish
 - Japan Koreans
 - Buraku-people
 - b) Other Segregation (excluding racial point of view)
 - a. Physical
 - b. Economical
 - c. Academic Career etc.
 - B. The Cause
 - C. The Counter Measure
- 3. Juvenile Delinquency
 - A.
 - a) Analysis of Status quo
 - b) The Causes
 - a. Generation gap
 - b. Family environment
 - c. Social environment
 - d. Character
 - e. Friend's influence
 - c) The Counter Measure
 - B. Hippies and Futens
 - a. Present Condition
 - b. The Background
 - c. Their Thought
 - d. What do you think of them?
- 4. Crime and Punishment

Japanese Chairman's Report:

Man and Woman

The opening discussion at the Social Problems Table afforded each delegate an opportunity to attempt to define love. Several viewpoints were presented: for instance, that love was complete devotion to another,

that it was giving and forgiving, a struggle against egotism, and rebuilding one's life in relation to another person. It was finally agreed that love was something that could not be easily limited by definition.

On the question of whether there should be sex without marriage, one delegate suggested this be acceptable only if the following conditions were met: (a) that both partners be psychologically able to cope with the situation: (b) that birth control methods be available: (c) that there be a suitable time and place. This was not the view of all delegates, however, some felt that to have sex out of marriage was morally wrong and not acceptable.

Free sex, or free love, was defined as freedom of sexual intercourse, without love or strong emotional attachment. Although free sex is much talked about today, especially in the United States, it was felt by many delegates that under present social conditions this movement would die out like similar movements in the past, because this is the undermining of the family system on which today's society is built and would not be tolerated by most of societies. The view was also expressed that free sex would continue to be more and more prevalent because of the basic nature of man.

For both American and Japanese delegates, the first factor that influenced the choice of a marriage partner was the character of personality, (In this case, love was taken for granted.) For the American delegates, class, education, and a financial status followed as criteria for choosing a spouse. In both societies is the racial and nationality factor.

Generally speaking, the divorce rate in the United States is greater than in Japan. One reason for this may be that the Japanese divorcee is regarded as a social stigma and it is very difficult for a woman to earn sufficient income to support herself in the Japanese business world. On the other hand, in the United States, there is less social stigma toward a divorcee and increasingly liberal divorce laws make the frequency, of divorce much greater than it has been in the past. Also, the American alimony system makes it much easier for wives to live after their divorces; however, much more difficult for the man, as he must support two households. A Japanese delegate explained the process of the arranged marriage in Japan: when one wishes to get married, his parents of a go-between attempt to find a suitable partner, and photographs are exchanged. After this they meet each other and date for about six months to a year, with a view toward marriage, and if they agree, they'll be married. Today, the couple

need not get married if they do not wish to, though this was not the case in old days. Most delegates spoke well of the arranged marriage because a certain assurance of the suitor's financial background, character, family, etc., can be obtained. One of the great disadvantages which cannot be neglected in regard to the arranged marriage with the other person is that, by breaking the engagement, it will be taken as an insult to the partner, the parents, and the go-between. The great objection to the so-called love marriage was that we are apt to get married before we are matured mentally and financially.

In closing, each of the delegates expressed his philosophy of life. As might be expected, there were as many different views as delegates.

Few Japanese wives work, except in the very low economic groups, while many American wives work---full or part time. Among problems involved in the Japanese homes as a result of the constant attention received by Japanese children from their mothers, is that there is too much maternal influence on the children and too little influence from the father. The Japanese wife is content to remain, fairly confined to the home, doing flower arranging, Koto playing, etc., and knowing nothing of her husband's business world.

The American wife tends to be discontented unless she has the stimulation of the business world of clubs of a social and service nature. The American wife not only rules the home and cares for her children but also knows as much about various types of business as her husband does. American women may be accused of neglecting their children---and some do. The American woman who doesn't work no longer, lives within the confines of her home. Japanese women have less incentive to go to school, as they do not expect to use their education in the business world. American women spend much time entertaining friends of their husbands. Women who work outside the home in America are not "looked down on." Most of the Japanese women on the Social Table thought they could not be content with the traditional role of the Japanese housewife, but some thought they could.

Crime and Punishment

Since a law is a cultural and historical product, inevitably there exist different laws in different parts of the world. Crime is defined as a social harm that is punishable by criminal law. Here, again, what are considered crimes in a certain country are not necessarily so in another

and generally accepted in America. The couple's financial situation is helped by the wife's working. In Japan, student marriage is not traditional, because it is not easy for the couple to live with only wife's income, also because of the old idea that a man cannot successfully achieve the role of husband and student at the same time.

Crime and Punishment

Since a law is a cultural and historical product, inevitably there exist different laws in different parts of the world. Crime is defined as a social harm that is punishable by criminal law. Here, again, what are considered crimes in a certain country are not necessarily so in another country.

For example, incest, homosexuality, and sodomy are punishable in the U.S.A., though they are not so in Japan. All the delegates found the grounds for the difference in laws primarily in the national character.

"The Death Penalty"

The controversy over the abolition of the death penalty was originally initiated by the Italian Beccaria, in the 18th century. Since then many words have been spoken for and against capital punishment. Actually, at present, 70 countries and 13 states in America have already abolished it, but still many countries keep it, including Japan.

However, generally the world trend since the 18th century has moved toward abolishment, with the emergence of individualism and humanism and the improvement of law-enforcement. Thus, it is obvious that we have been placing more emphasis on human life. Even in those countries with the death penalty, the number of executions has markedly decreased.

"The Discussion on Possible Arguments Against Abolition of the Death Penalty"

1. Life imprisonment can be even more brutal than death.
2. Some convicts need complete segregation; death punishment is the best segregation.
3. Most economical way to segregate the hopeless criminals.
4. Rehabilitation isn't always the best method of protecting society.
5. Victim of victim's survivors are never satisfied unless talio is fulfilled. (Eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth.)
6. The deterrence function should not be totally neglected.

"The Discussion on Possible Arguments for Abolition of the Death Penalty"

1. Brutal, barbaric.
2. Effective rehabilitation is impaired.
3. Doesn't work anymore as deterrence to crime.
4. The Fallibility of human judgement makes possible irretrievable mistakes in sentencing.
5. Most capital crimes are committed on the impulse of the moment of passion without a thought of gain or lose.
6. Blame is not with the convicted alone; there must be biological and enviromental reasons for crimes.
7. No human being, nor society, can have the right to destroy human life.
8. Capital punishment is inconsistent with the purposes of modern penology.
9. Nothing except bitterness is established through capital punishment.

The delegates all agree that this controversy involved many factors, of a political, emotional, and also philosophical nature. All the delegates were of the abolition of capital punishment. If the feeling of respect for human life prevails and is well-established in society, we should be lenient toward criminals and dubious toward capital punishment.

We recognized that the best deterrence to crime is quick arrest, prosecution, and conviction, as well as better law-enforcement.

Juvenile Delinquency

The increase of juvenile delinquency is a world-wide trend. If young people are the hope for the future, it is absolutely necessary for all the members of society to face up to juvenile problems, and to work to prevent their recurrence.

Based on this idea, the delegates discussed what offenses are most often committed, their causation, and countermeasure.

In the years 1966-1969, in Japan, the most age range of most frequent offenses has been from 14 to 17. A white paper on crime published by the Ministry of Justice indicated that ratios of juvenile crime compared to the total number of crimes are: intimidation-60%, sexual offenses-50%, larceny-48%, and burglary-47%. The sexual offenses are mostly motivated by the newly awakened consciousness of sex in adolescence, and the post-war sexual liberlization movement.

In the U.S., as for male juveniles, in order of frequency, crimes are

concentrated in: 1) car theft, 2) shoplifting, burglary, 3) narcotic, 4) assault & battery. As for females: 1) shoplifting, 2) sex offenses, 3) burglary, 4) autotheft & narcoticity. The reason narcotic isn't listed in Japan is primarily because drug-addicts are small in number, and hallucinating substances like thinner commonly used by Futens is not in Japan designated as narcotic.

The delegates raised various possible causes of juvenile delinquency: 1) change of value systems and goals, 2) generation gap, 3) urbanization, 4) cultural conflict (in U.S.A.) 5) school records, 6) family (emotional state, lack of respect). All the causes raised are closely interrelated with each other, and none of them are completely independent. The delegates agreed that the main cause for crime has been and is still poverty. However, juvenile delinquents from middle class family backgrounds have been increasing remarkably in these years. Related to this is the increasing number of Kagikko (key keeping children), of which there are now 3 million in Japan, whose parents work during the daytime. Children naturally need protection and close contacts with their parents. This "working mothers problems" leads directly or indirectly to the children's association with social evils. The emphasis on money is apparently affecting the juveniles' value systems and goals. Urbanization, especially in the U.S.A. has changed the role of youth. They are seen as the fortuitous inheritors of a "Golden Era". Tremendous emphasis on success in material goods and status inevitably results in the emergence of let-outs and drop-outs, which brings about the issue of alienation. Urbanization has come together motorization, which enables juveniles to be mobile and also free from parents' control to a large degree.

All the delegates unanimously pointed out the importance of children's socialization within the family. Children are greatly influenced by the emotional state of the family. The increase in divorces is understood to have a tremendous influence on children and to distort their social development is presently worse in the U.S.A. than in Japan. However it is reported that one million broken families exist in Japan. The adult members in society are liable for the children's education.

The delegates were a bit at a loss in presenting effective counter-measures. The improvement of correctional institutions is of importance as well as the great need for well trained, dedicated social workers. What is more important than anything else must be our effort, as individuals, for better understanding of juveniles.

Segregation

The crucial segregation problems in Japan concern with Braku-min Okinawans, Ainus, Koreans, A-bomb victims, and war babies. The segregation against Buraku-min (or Eta) originated in the late 15th century. The living conditions of Buraku-min are so low that it is difficult to imagine exactly what their plight is. Originally the Ainus were ethnically different from the Japanese. The Meiji Government colonized Hokkaido, where most of them lived and since then the pure Ainus have decreased due to interracial marriage. Now they earn their living by providing tourist attractions or by selling their handcrafts.

In ancient times Koreans aided Japan, introducing Buddhism and new cultures and techniques. Korea was colonized by the Japanese in 1910, and after that many Koreans were brought to Japan as labor supply. These same Koreans and their descendants presently are suffering from considerable inequality and distress.

As for segregation in America, of course, segregation of Negroes is the main problems. Many of us pointed out the vicious circle which exists; negroes are segregated so they can't get good jobs, so they are poor, so they look dirty, so they are segregated. We all agreed that education is the most important factor to improve the status of Negroes. Some of the Japanese delegates criticized the fact that the American Government doesn't spend enough money on the Negro problem, in spite of the considerable money given Negroes as social welfare payments. An important problems concerns the way in which social welfare money is spent. "It is better to teach how to fish than to give fish to eat."

Next we talked about American Indians who are also sometimes segregated. Reservations have both merits and demerits. Indians who live in the reservations need not pay tax but they have trouble getting a good education and jobs.

The causes came next. The basic cause of all segregation is human nature, i.e. everyone feels content when one has someone inferior to him. Another basic cause was said to arise from the social structure we have---capitalism. Capitalism needs a group of people to exploit. For example, Negroes in the U.S., Koreans and Buraku-min in Japan, have been offering cheap labor to capitalists. They have not only locked down upon because they are poor; their poverty is the reason they can't get higher education. Poverty--lack of education--no job--poverty: this is a vicious circle.

Lack of a proper policy by the respective governments has left the miserable situation of Negroes, Koreans and Burakumin as it is.

Jewish people in the U.S. have been discriminated against mainly because of their religion--Judaism. American Indians and Ainus are physically different from most Americans and Japanese. Thus, physical differences between the majority (Americans, Japanese) and the minority (American Indians, Ainus) have caused descrimination among these various groups.

Regarding countermeasures to segregation and discrimination, the American delegation and the Japanese delegation first discussed the responsibility for segregation and discrimination. The consensus of the American opinion seemed to be that the present generation is not responsible for the mistakes of our forebearers; however, the Japanese view seemed to be that we are responsible for what our ancestors have done. Both groups agreed that it was important for us to have present and future responsibilities within the dictates of our individual conscience.

The point was that change must come first from the institutional and legal level. These changes will bring improvement in the economic level and ultimately in the social level. Segregation must be eliminated.

The question was raised as to whether or not it is possible to eliminate human feelings of discrimination. Generally the consensus was that it is possible but will require time to educate people to be non-discriminatory. However, too much emphasis on racial differences may run the hazard of driving people apart and causing feelings of persecution and inferiority. In Japan, discrimination tends to take the form of social and economic descrimination and racial problems, while they do exist, are a result of this type of discrimination.

Values constantly change. Therefore, it is unlikely that today's values will exist forever in their present form. Whether they change in the direction of human equality or not will be determined by what we, today's generation do.

Summary

Most students agreed that our table discussions were beneficial. In retrospect, it is believed a great deal was learned by each of us, even though there were many points of disagreement. The point was brought out that the experiences we enjoyed could not have occurred except through this J.A.S.C. The lack of strict organization in our discussions was beneficial

in learning individual feelings and opinions. Our close relationship and good rapport among many members brought about a communication that would have been impossible otherwise; also, our frank answers cleared up many misconceptions that had previously existed with both delegations.

Some of the faults of this program were as follows; 1) insufficient preparation, 2) lack of total participation, 3) the language barrier, 4) insufficient cooperation between the joint chairmen.

Suggestions for the next conference were also offered: 1) that information presented be better supported and not just opinions and casual information: 2) that there be no attempt to apply a time limit to discussions and that they be allowed to continue as long as necessary, even though the entire agenda may not be covered: 3) that every attempt be made to place students on the group which they choose originally: 4) that consideration be given to reduction of the number of topics to only two instead of four or five (there was objection to this suggestion, however, and many delegates felt having the present four or five topics were satisfactory): 5) that the Japanese and American delegations communicate prior to the Conference relative the topics to be discussed and that this information be relayed to all delegates with a view toward their thorough preparation for discussions: 6) that Conference goals be clearly stated and communicated to all delegates: 7) that there be both Japanese and American chairmen, but that they daily alternate their chairmanship of the group so that on a particular day there is only one person presiding: and 8) that a chairman's duties be to take a limited part in the discussion, retain objectivity while guiding the discussion, draw responses from all delegates, introduce controversial points.

Regardless of what our apprehensions were before the Conference, we all were really happy and thankful that we had the opportunity to participate in this 21st Japan America Student Conference.

American Delegation Chairman's Report

It would be very difficult, if not impossible to discuss in one week, all the Social Problems that face our two countries. Realizing this fact, we of the Social Table set out to investigate, in some detail, a few of the more pressing issues.

After the formal introduction of each delegation, we set out to examine LOVE, SEX and MARRIAGE. This topic was rather a difficult one to

open a co-educational student conference, but despite some blushing, some very good points were brought up. Soon the discussion was moving along fairly well. The remainder of our first day was spent getting over a certain nervous atmosphere. We of the American delegation, as might be expected, took the upper hand in the discussion. It seemed difficult at first, to get responses from the girls of the Japanese delegation. As this first day came to an end, I'm sure that there was a question in some minds as to whether or not anything fruitful would ever come of the conference.

The second day we convened in a more familiar and friendly atmosphere and the topic, SEGREGATION, was vigorously pursued. Many misconceptions that were harbored by both the Japanese and the American delegations were cleared up and questions were being asked one after another. This topic was without a doubt most successfully discussed by our table. The comments made by the individual delegates were well thought out and serious. It was amazing how well prepared some of the Japanese delegates were.

The topic for review was that of CRIME AND PUNISHMENT, at this point we ran into quite a lot of difficulty. The majority of the Japanese delegation didn't understand the technical terms connected with this topic in fact, neither did most of the American members. After what seemed to be an eternity of explanation, the discussion was started again, but the problem still continued. In future conferences it might be applicable to have a published list of technical terms that might be used at the discussion table.

I cannot really comment on the success of the next day's topic, as I had to go to Tokyo, but I understand that things went quite well. The topic, for this day was JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, HIPPIES AND FUTEN (Japanese type of Hippies):

On Wednesday the topics were tossed about in a general manner, and the group was divided into three smaller ones. This method was good in as much as it allowed more freedom of topics for the delegates.

I find it hard to speak for the entire American delegation because of many diverse opinions, but it appeared to me that interest was on a very high level and that my delegation enjoyed the conference as a whole very much. I'm sure that it is unanimous feeling that the Executive Committee did a very fine job and were most helpful in solving any problems that may have arisen. It is certainly no easy task to maintain order, of any sort, in such a large group of students. It is unfortunate that more work of

this type could not be done to improve and maintain the good relationships between two nations.

With the comments that have been offered to the Executive Committee by the entire delegation, I'm sure that the next conference will even be a better one. And the Japan America Student Conference will continue to break down the barriers between us.

Education Table

Japanese Delegates (6)

Male: Mineo Kanehara

Manabu Miyata

Female: Kuniko Esumi

Toshiko Iijima

Mariko Matsuo

Chairman: Yoshinori Ito

American Delegates (5)

Male: Dave Altman

James Cornell

Female: Evelyn Jones

Doris Stickel

Chairman: Barry Shlachter

1. Education System

A. History of educational system in Japan and U.S.A.

B. Structure of educational system in Japan and U.S.A.

a. Elementary

b. Secondary

c. University

d. Graduate school

2. Status-quo of University

A. Introduction of University Problem in Japan and U.S.A.

3. Campus dispute and Student Movement

A. Campus dispute in Japan and in U.S.A.

B. Student Movement in Japan and in U.S.A.

C. Relation between Campus dispute and Student Movement

4. Education and Society

A. Role of University in Society

B. What is education?

C. What is a teacher?

D. What should we do as students?

Report:

In the first place, I'd like to introduce Japanese delegates of our table: Toshiko Iijima, Kuniko Esumi, Mariko Matsuo, Manabu Miyata, Mineo Kanehara and Yoshinori Ito.

I'd like to express my sincerest thanks to all the delegates and committee members. I firmly believe that we had significant and interesting discussions.

We discussed the structure and history of education, status-quo of university, campus disputes, student movement, and education in society.

One of the outstanding differences between two countries noted was the structure of the educational institution; in Japan it is on the national level - in the level of the Ministry of Education; in the U.S., it is on the local level - in the level of individual states and communities.

As you well know, more than 70 universities are on strike now, because of the issues of dormitory and student hall, removal of university, school fee, university bill, and student participation. We chose two cases, Tokyo University, Nihon University. In Tokyo University, the conflict was caused by Intern System and mobilization of the riot police into University deepen the dispute. Finally the entrance examination was cancelled. The strike lasted more than one year and the issue become deeply rooted. As for Nihon University, this campus dispute started because of the anger of the students against the school authorities who had spent 200 million yen secretly. And students were eager to democratize the university administrative system. But nothing was settled and the pressure of the university authorities is still strong enough.

We touched upon student movement in Japan caused by Zengakuren, its history and many sects, U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and Zenkyoto (All Campus Joint Struggle Committees) which recently have been taking the initiative of campus disputes.

Then we had reports from American delegates on Vietnam War, ROTC, social disease and SDS. And we were fortunate to hear about the student movement in France, the so-called May Revolution at Sorbonne from our observer. Now we have established a basis for understanding common problems.

We got into the discussion of education and society. Taking the university bill as the first topic we explained the provisions of the bill and the dangers involved. We pointed out that the increase of power of Minister of Education would threaten our constitutional rights.

Then we discussed academic freedom which is our inherent right. We feel that the bill is an attempt to destroy individual value, spontaneous spirit and academic freedom. And we compared ours with that of U.S.

The three aspects of the function of education, transmission of knowledge, maintenance of social order, and reformation of society, were brought out. In addition, we agreed that there should be full development of personality. And also that the university has two roles, that is; education and research of truth. We had a consensus that the university should be critical of the existing regime. We also agreed that the draft system was unfair and unconstitutional. And teaching of patriotism, grading system, and alienation were discussed.

Through the entire sessions we understood almost all points because we could easily establish a common basis. We agree that education is essential and indispensable although conditions may differ.

American Chairman's Report:

I had the pleasure of presiding over twenty-four of interesting discussion which covered such topics as varied as from radical student organizations to sex education in parochial schools. I wish to thank the Japanese delegates for their patience and understanding; their friendly approach to the discussion certainly aided in the climate of expression. I cannot honestly say that the discussions were flawless; we had, as expected, some difficulties in expressing ideas which were unique to either Japanese or American Societies.

After a Japanese presentation, our delegates explained certain structural aspects of the American educational system. The Japanese and American presentations on the set-up of their respective systems helped give perspective to the more involved talks that followed. The Americans contrasted the state education systems to the national system that exists in Japan.

One area of discussion that we spent much time on, was Student Movements. Our conference was, as it turned out, timely for this topic. The University Bill was enacted in the Diet during this period. Our delegates related instances of campus disputes in terms of individual experiences. We, and all delegates participated in the resulting deduction that local campus issues in both countries, that is Vietnam and the draft in America, and the respective national politics in both countries, were among the reasons.

None of the American delegates were members of radical student parties, but all had an objective outlook and a concerned interest in the topic. After finishing the discussion of the Student Movements in Japan and America, we had the good fortune to be joined by the French observer, Mr. Daniel Quirici, who was a witness to the short-lived May 1968 movement at the Sorbonne. Mr. Quirici explained how the student's unrest spread into a nation--wide labor strike. After this valuable report we found many similarities between the critics of French students with those of the Americans and Japanese, i.e. University Reform, a sole voice in their own destiny, and perhaps a change in the social order.

As our discussions continued, the topics expanded into many areas. The Japanese delegates were very interested in hearing our personal opinions of the Military Draft system that affects all male American students. Views

were mainly in opposition to the present system, calling it unconstitutional and unfair to poverty groups, who could not afford higher education or gain student deferments. This discourse led into a talk about the war in Vietnam with a general consensus in opposition to it. Topics then covered included guerilla warfare, nuclear weapons, U.S. foreign policy for Asia, and the re-armament of Japan. The table was basically anti-war, though the members were in disagreement over the size and role of the military. Most of the delegates saw the need for disarmament of nuclear weapons and peaceful uses for space.

Both groups gave an extemporaneous report on how patriotism is handled in their respective countries. Here, the experience of the two American school teachers helped us to cover the topic adequately.

Rather than give a prepared talk on the role of the student in the University, we decided to take a survey of the table to give our personal views of, and goals for, our educational process. Interestingly enough, all members expressed idealistic as well as realistic goals, such as self-realization, personal sincerity, the rewards of learning, co-ordination of the learning process, compatibility with our fellow man, self-discovery, and of course training for future occupation.

Our table, considering the need to discuss many of that "Education" encompasses, expressed the desirability of a sound sex-education program which not teach moral values, but would present a realistic program based on an objective approach.

Another topic discussed was the role that extra-curricular activities played in campus life. It was found that many of the clubs and organizations have counterparts in each country. There was also an informal talk about the role or function that University student governments have in America and in Japan.

The last area touched upon was the grading system that now exists and possible reform. American delegates reported on experiments with no grades, pass-fail, and merit advancement in elementary schools.

In conclusion, I'd like to say that being involved with the education discussion was a rewarding experience. All of the points covered the past week are too lengthy and involved, to thoroughly express adequately in the time allowed.

As the American Chairman of the Education, I'd like to take this opportunity to personally thank the Japanese members for their thorough preparation and excellent English ability. In particular, I wish to thank Mr. Yoshinori Ito, my Japanese counterpart for his diligence and leadership.

Cultural Table

Japanese Delegates (8)

Male: Hiroyuki Miyawaki

Tetsuya Yokogawa

Female: Kayoko Ono

Reiko Omori

Noriko Uchida

Hitomi Ueno

Yuriko Yamamoto

American Delegates (7)

Male: Randy Cadonau

Bill McNair

Female: Darlene Eickhoff

Patricia Lee

Marguerite Olson

Laurel Babeaux

Chairman: Kazuo Yabe

Chairman: Thaddeus Carhart

1. General background of Culture in Japan and U.S.A.
2. Present culture of Japan and U.S.A.
3. Religion of Japan and U.S.A.
4. World culture exchange
5. The new and the old

Report:

It is our opinion that the character and purpose of the Cultural Table in this Conference is significantly different from those of the other tables. This is due primarily to the nature of the subject matter covered under the discipline of "culture". Unlike the other subjects for discussion, the topic of culture is far less well-defined, for indeed, it embraces elements from all the other topics. In addition, the subject of culture differs qualitatively from the others in that it lends itself less easily to controversy and disagreement. Thus we were faced with the double problem of limiting the discussion to a workable field, while at the same time trying to avoid the danger of being a superficial and history-book presentation. To put it simply, we tried to ask ourselves "Why?" rather than "What?" in considering indigenous institutions.

With these ideas in mind, we decided to adopt a format whereby the entire group discussed topics of general interest, and then broke into small groups centering on more specialized concerns. We found this method well-adapted to frank and open exchange of ideas. In addition, we were thereby enabled to raise a proportionately larger number of points within the broad scope of culture. Another adjustment necessary in our con-

sideration of culture was the decision to present only one summary containing the impressions of both the Japanese and American delegates. This resulted from our feeling that dual reports would only produce needless repetition and restatement,

For the purpose of organization we have divided our discussion into the following major fields of interest: 1-Cultural Background; 2-The Arts--Traditional and Contemporary; 3-Marriage and the Family; 4-Religion; 5-Cultural aspects in Daily Life.

--CULTURAL BACKGROUD--

The discussion of cultural backgroud began with a brief and formal presentation of both the Japanese and the United States histories.

Several important facts were pointed out in this primary discussion:

- 1) The history of Japan is much longer than that of the United States, and due to this difference, Japan has developed deeper-rooted traditions and customs than those of the United States. She has developed under the influences of Buddhism, Shintoism, and Confucianism from the early beginning of her history; she has seen the start and end of many different periods, and these periods all contributed their own arts and beliefs to Japanese culture as a whole.
- 2) Japan has homogeneous elements while the United States is of heterogeneous origins. The United States has been labeled "The Melting Pot of Races". Whether or not this is a myth, it is true that she has a vast and varied mixture of cultures within her borders.
- 3) Japan alternated between periods of strict borrowing and periods of complete isolation. However, it is an important trait of Japan that she has been able to digest these foreign elements and fit them to meet her own character.

--MARRIAGE AND FAMILY--

Before World II, the family in Japan was one of close-knit relationships. Children were educated not only to respect and obey their parents, but also to regard the Emperor as the "living god" who was the ruler of the greatest country. Family members and their activities generally centered near the home. This was a time of general national peace and contentment where Confucianism and its conservative moral codes played significant parts in maintaining the system.

However, after the war with its shocking defeat Japanese people lost

confidence in the old system. Also, for the first time there was the dominating influence of a foreign occupation. Children were now brought up to think for themselves, gradually becoming independent of parents. However, there are still some aspects that reflect Japanese conservatism. For example, the sex education. In the United States it is discussed as a matter of course, while in Japan the topic is still taboo.

--RELIGION--

Although the religions of Japan and America are quite different, the youth of both countries are questioning the established beliefs and are looking for a new set of values.

In America, moral ethics are based upon the teachings of Christianity and young Americans are searching for a freedom from feelings of guilt which arise from Christian beliefs.

In Japan, Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism have been influential all through her history; but the Japanese are now concerned with asserting the autonomy of the individual and renouncing the feeling of shame.

While young Japanese still visit temples and shrines, they do so out of respect for the tradition rather than the religion itself. Many young Americans attend church on Christmas and Easter only to preserve family harmony.

--THE ARTS--

During the discussion of traditional Japanese arts and their roots in Zen and Buddhism, one Japanese member said that she was surprised by our interest in Zen and that her own interest had been stimulated as a result of our table discussion. The Americans had not realized the great extent to which the Japanese had actually broken the ties with their heritage.

We were visited by Kasuho, a teacher of traditional Japanese painting who gave a demonstration of SUMI-E (brush strokes) and lectured on the history of Japanese painting. In addition, we discussed literature by comparing examples of HAIKU by Basho and poems by Robert Frost. It was noted that the Japanese reacted to specific phenomena of nature such as a tree, an insect, a blade of grass; while American poetry often refers to an image of the American nation as a whole and the spirit which it evokes. For an appreciation of HAIKU, a knowledge of the abstract symbolism of

Zen is required, while a familiarity with the traditional symbols for Christian beliefs is of use in analyzing Western poetry. Furthermore, Japanese poets assume a certain universality of emotion and, as a result, make use of the great suggestivity of the Japanese language. On the other hand, a Western poet will often analyze a theme in a systematic, intellectual manner.

Japanese concepts of individualism were discussed with respect to literature and drama. It was during the Meiji Restoration that Soseki Natsume first introduced in his novels the concept of individualism from England. Today it is the preoccupation of many contemporary novelists.

In reference to the classical dramatic heritage of both countries, the Japanese were interested to note that Americans can still enjoy Shakespeare's plays; for they cannot understand the language of KABUKI. At present, the quite similar underground theaters exist in both countries where small groups present plays dealing with topics ranging from the new morality to social and political criticism.

--CULTURE IN DAILY LIFE--

When we think of a living culture which influences our daily life, we are confronted in both Japan and the United States with the tremendous tensions and dilemmas inherent to modern societies.

In Japan the most pressing problems deal with the effects of growing Westernization and the decreasing sense of tradition. Japanese today are ignoring the beliefs on which the established traditions are based. They feel that their traditions belong to a dead culture. In the search for a new culture, Japanese often try to adopt things and ideas from the West, but they are faced with the question of how much Westernization can fit into the life of modern Japan. At the same time, the Japanese are always facing the difficult dilemma of how much of the old they must give up to adopt the new. The young Japanese today are trying to assert themselves as individuals. They are trying to find new values that are compatible with modern life, and at the same time they are trying to maintain their Japanese identity.

In America many Americans are questioning the integrity of their own country. They are faced with the discrepancies between the stated ideals and the actual conduct. This is perhaps best seen in the discrepancy between the stated American principle that all men should receive equal rights and the discrimination against minority groups. In addition,

Americans are experiencing a growing sense of disillusion with their industrial society. It has brought economic prosperity in general but it has ignored important questions of humanity. Large scale institutions have given the individual a feeling of helplessness or ineffectiveness in determining the fate of his own country. As Americans become more and more aware of the existing hypocrisy within their country, they begin to question some of the values of the country itself.

In reality, Japanese and Americans are now faced with many similar dilemmas even though at times our histories and traditions have been strikingly different. Both Japanese and Americans are faced with a growing disbelief in old values, and they find themselves in a state of apathy due to a vacuum of belief. To fill this vacuum the Japanese have turned to American industrial society in hope of finding an answer. On the other hand, many Americans are searching for answers in Japanese philosophy and religions.

What the younger generations in both countries seem to be searching for is a new renaissance--a time when new values are created, old values are invigorated, and the focus on humanitarianism is revived. Perhaps the dissatisfaction that both Japanese and Americans are experiencing is due to certain flaws found in all of modern society.

There was some discussion in our group about the importance of cultural exchange. It was agreed that learning the language of a foreign country is necessary for understanding the culture of that country. However, mastery of the language is only the beginning step. Most important in studying another culture is talking directly and conscientiously with people living in that culture. This we feel we have achieved.

Open Table Discussion

Urbanization

Japanese Delegates (4)

Male: Hiroshi Kitagawa
Takamichi Kojima
Shūichi Sato

Chairman: Kazuo Yabe

American Delegates (6)

Male: Mike Archuleta
Jack Graves
Jacques Pontvianne
John Ransom

Female: Margo Kokko

Chairman: Alan E. Stickel

First of all, I would like to thank the Japanese and the Americans who contributed to our discussion. I believe that the discussion was a period of frank exchange of ideas, questions and answers with honest attempts to better the understanding of each other and the countries we represented. Although the discussion was unorganized, as would be expected from an open table discussion, I feel that we were able to talk about the more important areas of Urbanization. The following is a brief outline of our discussion:

- A. Definition of Urbanization
- B. Causes of Urbanization
 - 1. Industrialization
 - 2. Communications development
 - 3. Medical science and its improvements
- C. Health problems in the large cities
 - 1. Garbage disposal
 - 2. Public medical treatment
 - 3. Sewage disposal
- D. Crime
 - 1. Causes for crime in the cities
 - 2. Police brutality
 - 3. Urban development and crime (Is urban development effective ?)
- E. Mental health
 - 1. Homes for the aged
 - a. In Japan, the aged stay with the family. (Diff. Social structure)
 - b. In U.S.A. the aged are often sent to homes for the aged.
 - 2. Treatment of the mentally deficient and mentally ill

As you see, we talked about quite a wide range of topics within a short period. Therefore, we did not spend a great deal of time on any one topic, and moved along each topic at a very quick pace. In the discussion, we found that the Japanese and American delegates agreed to the definition of Urbanization and its causes. However, we quickly noticed different situations existed in Japan and America in the areas of city planning and urban renewal, garbage disposal and sewage treatment. In the U.S.A. these areas are strictly regulated by both city and state governments. However, in Japan the governments are just beginning to pay considerations to this problem and according to the Japanese delegates, the Japanese government is moving only very slowly in trying to improve the situation.

In the areas of crime and its prevention, both the American and Japanese delegates recognized that the critical problem existed in the judgement of the individual policeman and the situation he was placed in. In discussion of Police Brutality, both sides of the delegates recognized that newspaper coverage of such things as riots and mass demonstrations were likely to be opinionated by the reporter and not really the whole picture. Of course such a generalization as this is not always accurate, and must be made with care.

The area of care for the mentally ill was one of contrasts. Because of the different sociological components of the Japanese and American society, there was, we found, a distinct difference in the way the mentally ill were cared for. Japan is somewhat behind the U.S.A. in developing hospitals for these people. But at least, there seems to be a trend towards modernization in both treatment and facilities for these people. Also, the delegates noticed a difference in the way the Japanese treated and cared for the aged and the way the Americans handled the same problem. In America there is a growing trend towards more and more homes for the aged. Most delegates agreed that with the coming of further industrialization and modernization, Japan would probably encounter the same attitudes that are present in the U.S.A. now.

Man & Woman

Japanese Delegates (7)

Male: Ken Asanuma
Hidekazu Ishikawa

Female: Toshiko Iijima
Mariko Matsuo
Eiko Oikawa
Mariko Yamaguchi

Chairman: Hal M. Togo

American Delegates (9)

Male: Dave Altman
Jeff Barker
Bill Carter
Jerry R. Dusenberry
Bill Macnair
Dennis Moar
Marc Pettibone

Female: Pat Lee

Chairman: Vicki Barker

We first read the quote made by F. Engels. According to his argument, the transformation from group marriage to Monogamy was mainly due to emerging gap between the poor and the rich. It became necessary for the rich to clarify the heirs and heiresses who succeeded their property. The economic advantage of the rich drove the transformation. Of course, we were not supposed to limit our discussion to the extent that F. Engels argued. We each then voiced opinions on "Monogamy". The majority of the table member were in favor of monogamy. I (the reporter) might add that the opinion voiced against it was made by a male member. Later he conceded that it would be economically impractical to have Mrs. No. 2 or 3.

We also discussed Sex and Premarital Sex -- all members agreed that premarital sex is O.K. of the couple planned to get marry. A discussion started with the connection between Love and Sex. Then we got several questions about Love and Sex which one of the member gave.

The questions were:

1. What is the definition of the word "Love" ?
2. What is sex ?

Is it just the means of making a child ?

3. Is the love to your parents same kind as the love to your sweetheart ?
4. Are there any connection between love and sex ?

If there are, what are they ?

5. What do you think about the sex without love ?
6. What is the connection between sex and marriage ?
7. What do you think about the marriage without sex ?

Like the case with a physically handicapped or disabled person, what would you do if your wife or husband became disabled about a half a

year after marriage, maybe by car accidents and so on?

We also touched on topics such as illegitimate children, whether abortion should be legal, and so forth.

Language

Japanese Delegates (13)

Male: Yoshinori Itoh

Mineo Kanehara

Manabu Miyata

Kikuo Uesugi

Female: Sumiko Aikawa

Yumi Mihara

Vicky F. Miyamoto

Reiko Ohmori

Kayoko Ono

Teruko Tsukii

Noriko Uchida

Mariko Yamada

Chairman: Tommy T. Watanabe

American Delegates (9)

Male: Alan Carrington

Jim Cornell

Del Matthews

Female: Laurel BaBeaux

Darlene Eickhoff

Marsha Hara

Sharon Kasahara

Donna MacLleymonds

Elsie Shellhart

-- Language as an Expression of Experiences --

1) Several forms of language—words, use of times, gestures

2) Words convey only, level of meaning

a. Not understanding the connotations of a word, we may unintentionally offend.

b. Words may suggest but not explicitly state an idea; therefore, we must study the culture and literature.

c. One language may contain many dialects. The differences are

due to social customs and weather. For example, Eskimos have many words for snow in its various stages because it afflicts their everyday life. In Japanese there are 130 words to describe the moon. Every culture stresses different areas and therefore, creates more words needed to explain these areas. Sometimes we can not easily nor concisely translate one word into another language.

- 3) Sometimes it is possible to communicate without knowing a foreigner's language. Respect and a desire to communicate are vital in successful communication.
- 4) Gestures may also convey feelings and thoughts. Especially important when Americans talk are intonation and context of Words.

-- Why study a language? --

- 1) To discover differences in thinking
- 2) To communicate technical knowledge and to learn from others about a specialized area, e.g. business practices
- 3) The Japanese educational system fails to teach to speak with English-speaking people. It also doesn't stress culture and history.
- 4) To understand a country's humor is to understand its language, customs, and people.

-- Is an international language possible? --

- 1) Probably no, because of the tremendous number of different customs and literature.
- 2) English may possibly become the language spoken by most people.
- 3) Because of mass communication, i.e. television, satellites, radio, and international travel, we may evolve an international language.

Student Movement

Japanese Delegates (11)

Male: Zuihoh Chin
Toshio Ichimura
Nobuyuki Shohji
Makoto Taniwaki
Akira Wakabayashi
Shunsuke Yamashita
Tetsuya Yokogawa
Female: Yasuko Andoh
Kuniko Ueda
Tomoe Yamagishi
Yuriko Yamamoto

American Delegates (10)

Male: Randy Cadonau
Thud Carhart
Philip Jones
Barry Shlachter
Female: Margie Haas
Evelyn Jones
Marguirita Olson
Sandra Pullin
Vicki Wilhelm
Chairman: Norman Hasting

The discussion began with the recognition that student dissatisfaction and rebellion is worldwide. Because the UNIVERSITY BILL was due to be voted on in the DIET, we then focused our attention, for the remaining talk, primarily on the Japanese student movement. It was said that although Japanese students were concerned about many different issues such as the problems of pollution, the housing shortage, academic freedom of the universities, and the Japan-America Security Treaty, the basic theme was economic. Student resentment is said to be directed against US economic imperialism, Japan's economic connection with the US and the discrepancy between Japan's G.N.P. (3rd in the world) and her per capita income (23rd). The radical leaders are Marxist, socialistic and anticapitalistic. They have faith in the Marxian dialectic which maintain that change is inevitable. Nevertheless, because of their ties with the Japanese Communist Party which is opposed to violence, and because the political parties of the Diet do represent substantially different ideologies (unlike American political parties), many radical students have faith in the possibility of peaceful political change achieved through the democratic process.

Japanese students were divided in their opinions as to whether or not the strikes were worth the cost of a closed university. The girls in particular objected to missed classes and believe that the same aims could be reached through more moderate means. They thought that the majority of the students was opposed to prolonged strikes but lacked organization to challenge the more radical leaders. However, the more radical

members of the Japanese delegation said that they would rather see a free university closed than a restricted university open.

The discussion of the American student movement centered on the role of SDS and the question of violence. It was said that SDS was divided into many factions, none of which had any concrete long range plan but believed that the blueprint for a new society would grow naturally out of the process of revolution. Their present tactic is confrontation for its own sake, as a way of demonstrating to the American public the violence and unwarranted conservatism of the police and established administrations on the state, local and university level.

Modern Society & Religion

Japanese Delegates (10)

Male: Takayo Matsubara
Hiroyuki Miyawaki
Akio Yoshida
Female: Akie Arano
Kumiko Esumi
Chieko Futamura
Akiko Takahashi
Hitomi Ueno
Takako Yamaguchi

Chairman: Tomoko Hirota

American Delegates (5)

Male: Daniel Quirici
Female: JoAnn Erb
Jane Ann Judson
Doris Stickel

Chairman: Holly Galland

First we tried to define religion in general. We attempted to clarify it by posing it against morality. We agreed that both points towards a way of living which imposes certain standards. But the essential difference we noted was that religion worships a deity (or deities), whereas morality does not. We tried to analyze it further by comparing it with philosophy usually takes place within the subjective self, whereas religion is of communal nature, requiring worship.

After defining religion, we went into the heart of the matter: religion in modern society. Our chairman asked some of the delegates, what place does religion have in our lives living in the 20th century. To this question **not** many of us were able to give straight forward answers. We analyzed this situation and found out that there were so many different things that kept us away from religion. In this century, we are continually bombarded by stimuli from the outside world that he or she has little time or energy left to bother about worship. Science and progress have become a new religion for modern man. Material absorption gives modern man no attention for spiritual needs. But inspite of all these assets he has, modern man is alienated. Progress and material well-being do not answer man's fundamental questions. What can then?

Finally, we talked about salvation. How are we to be saved? What is salvation for modern man? In a machanized society where man is alienated from his fellow men, communication has been failed, and we human being lost our value as unique individuals. In such situations, the only solution is love, the ability to love one another, as human beings. Another solution was systematized religion, but this solution as salvation for man in the modern world was not satisfying.

IMPRESSIONS OF 21st CONFERENCE

SOCIAL TABLE

Sumiko Aikawa

I felt that the Japanese delegates were always accusing the Americans, trying to find faults in their statements, and the American delegates were doing the same. That is why we couldn't have fruitful discussions on all topics; also we lacked enough preparation, I think.

Yasuko Ando

Although I really enjoyed the conference, I feel at present that I should have spoken out my opinions more frequently, as most of the American delegates did.

Akie Arano

I enjoyed taking part in such a conference in spite of it being rather hard for me. I learned interesting opinions and stories from each delegate, but, to my regret, we couldn't have deeper discussions. Of course we discussed things at length, but I was expecting to find the origins of the problem.

Mike Archuleta

I think the idea is very good. Generally I'm pleased with the way my table discussed and how almost all members at one time or another got really involved in discussion and thought. I think the whole conference was well planned and showed much cooperation and interest from members of both sides.

Alan C. Carrington

The Japanese are better prepared by hard study for the conference, but the Americans usually have more knowledge of social problems from their jobs and study outside school.

Jack L. Graves

I believe that more guest speakers should be utilized, not at lunch time but at scheduled periods for the entire J.A.S.C. and at appropriate times for each table. These would not necessarily need to be famous persons. They could be teachers, stock brokers, and others in professions dealing with table discussion topics.

Jane Ann Judson

I think the topics for discussion should have been more flexible--we seemed to believe we had to discuss a particular topic because it was planned. It might be more interesting to let each table discussion

wander and shift to whatever topic interested the members.

Sharon Kasahara

Activities which were well planned and which would be interesting to most delegates could add to the well-being of the conference. Also some sports activities as baseball and volleyball might be made available since delegates from both countries enjoyed these sports.

Tak T. Kojima

Oral communication itself is of great importance. Yet, occasionally, despite our sincere aspiration to mutual understanding, oral communication on an international level results in an adherence to ethnocentrism and self-centeredness. The Conference at least confirmed the passage; "When you face others, you face only what you can face in yourself."

Vicky F. Miyamoto

It was valuable and interesting for me to share ideas and experiences with other students from various places and backgrounds. It was always a new and happy surprise to find there were as many opinions as the number of people.

Marc Pettibone

God She's Hungry (Alumni-Song for the happy-gathering)

I give her all my food.	That's all I do.	
And if you saw her gut.	You'd feed it to.	God she's Hungry.
She eats up everything	Untastfully	
Sometime I wish that she'd	Leave some for me.	God she's Hungry
A girl like that	Could never die.	
As long as I	Give her my share.	
She eats most frequently	10 times a day.	
And when she eats it in	An awful way.	God she's hungry.

Sandra P. Pullin

I learned many things about Japanese problems about which I had had no conception previously. I enjoyed the luncheon speakers very much. Also the variety offered by the Open Table Discussion was very good. I'm very appreciative of the immense efforts and fine job performed by all members of the Executive Committee.

Elsie Shellhart

There are many problems of the two worlds that are very different, cultures have not prevented us from profiting by this tremendous experience. Thanks to those who have worked so hard.

Hal M. Togo

I enjoyed the topic "Man & Woman" best of all. And if it were possible, I would have talked about it a whole day, or even a whole week. Though that topic came first in conference, we really talked very much and all got excited. Anyway, I had much fun and enjoyed very much exchanging opinions and ideas.

Akira Wakabayashi

Our discussion was not so heated. I think it was inevitable, to some extent, on these topics. Some people spoke from experience and others from reading books; this caused some gap between our opinions. We should study more, and have much experience in order to have a strong opinion on these problems.

Tommy T. Watanabe

I was deeply impressed by this conference and had a wonderful time and also enjoyed the discussion. I hope this conference will continue to contribute toward greater cooperation and deeper understanding between the U.S.A. and Japan.

Vicki D. Wilhelm

This conference enabled us to live with Japanese students in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. An exchange of ideas, knowledge, and culture followed. Many misconceptions were cleared up, friendships formed and understanding gained.

Mariko Yamada

Most of the time we were not able to find a new way in which we would solve

the problem talked about. The effectiveness of the conference will depend upon how we react to the problems from now on.

Tomoe Yamagishi

Now the world has become very complex and we have many serious social problems to be solved. Even though they seem to be very difficult for us to solve and I found that we could not do all, we can do something.

Mariko Yamaguchi

Though we, the Japanese delegates, spent a lot of time for preparation, it seemed that we still had so much more to learn. But after all, I really had fun exchanging ideas, chatting and joking with all the delegates. At the end I would like to say that among our topics, I enjoyed "Man & Woman" the best.

ECONOMICS TABLE

Ken Asanuma

We discussed from economics even to student marriages, we danced and drank, often a little too much, and we knew that we had more similarities than differences. For me this 21st Japan-America Student Conference will be an unforgettable memory.

Jui-feng Chen (Zuiho Chin)

It was a very good conference. I enjoyed it very much. To some extent, I can safely say that I could understand American's point of view and way of thinking. And I'm sure I'll be able to make this conference a jumping board for my life.

Jerry Dusenberry

Even though I signed up for the Economic Table I'd like to learn about the political, social and cultural aspects of Japan. I'd like to have more mixed discussion.

Hiroshi Kitagawa

It has been a marvelous opportunity for we younger generation, though having different culture and education, to come together to talk to each other frankly through the day.

Mrago Kokko

Where East meets West and talks with no ulterior motives in minds. Refreshing. The Japanese students and executive board have planned excellent program which needs only more promotion of information in U.S. Think it would be nice if one year a conference would come up with its own song-- Alumni Song!!!

Del Matthews

The general conference format itself leaves little to criticize, and the management of the conference was excellent. The open table needs improvement, however; perhaps more limited subjects of the preparation of an agenda would be desirable.

Eiko Oikawa

I felt that there were a few opportunities to make friends with each other. Another thing, I felt satisfaction, for example in the meals, housing, and so on, except many insects and terrible heat.

Alan M. Stickel

As far as living accommodations at the Seminar House, I might make a few suggestions for consideration. I feel Americans would have gained more if they had been housed with another American from a different table so that each American could go back with almost complete information from two tables instead of bits and scraps of information gathered at lunch, etc.

Shyunsuke Yamashita

I appreciate both chairmen for carrying out this economic table so smoothly and nicely. We had a very good time here. We had made a deep controversy with U.S. delegates about many difficult economic problems.

Akio Yoshida

Since I'm living far from the center of Japan, chances to discuss things with foreigners are rather limited. Fortunately, in this Conference, I was given a chance to exchange my opinions not only with Americans but also with French man, Chinese, and many Japanese students.

EDUCATION TABLE

James Cornel

The conference was of great value. The discussions were very frank and open. There should be more free time when the delegates could meet freely and discuss numerous subjects unrelated to their tables. These discussions are just as important.

Kuniko Esumi

One complaint, that is, insufficient preparation of the American delegates. I might say that we Japanese delegates had taken this conference too seriously. In a sense it is better for us to participate in this conference without preparation, and to discuss freely whatever we really think through our own experiences.

Yoshinori Ito

Through the conference I personally learned a lot about America and also Japan. This was a nice opportunity for me to deepen mutual-understanding between U.S. and Japan. I sincerely hope that this Conference will be held next year, too. It was my great pleasure to have attend the Conference.

Evelyn Jones

The entertainment like "Japanese Night" was delightful. All was unforgettable. Food, Japanese clothes, the fans, flowers, flower arrangements, tea ceremony, koto playing, individual dances and the folk dances with fire works. This was the memorable day. I came to the end of this session with a real pang of sadness. It has given me a "life in Japan" and friends to remember always. And our hosts were friendly and always helpful, with special thoughtfulness to us concerning our room, help on stairs, into the dining area, and with car transport.

Mariko Matsuo

I thought whether we oppose the U.S. or cooperate, we should know America and the American way of thinking.

Manabu Miyata

The members of the Education table, at least, got along very well and had a pleasant time. I also became acquainted with my room mate, with

whom I enjoyed talking on various topics. To have such frank talks always made one joyful. And one or two more open table discussions would be desirable to me.

Barry J. Shlacter (Mr. Shirakata)

When advertisement for the conference are circulated in the States, an emphasis should be given to recruit students who are studying Asian courses in particular. The conference should remain open to all interested American students, but this delegate believes that an extra effort should be given to attract Asian scholars. And it should not be forgotten that this is a student conference for students, and if at all possible planned by the participating students.

CULTURAL TABLE

Laurel Babeaux

The conference was interesting and the Japanese delegates were well prepared. I appreciated their enthusiasm. I feel, however, that the American were not given enough information beforehand and, therefore, were not able to prepare sufficiently.

Randy Cadonau

I feel the American delegates should be hand picked as were the Japanese delegates. In many cases this caused the lack of valuable information to be brought out by the American side. However, it was very unique, rewarding, and informative to me.

Darlene Eickhoff

The JASC was a wonderful experience. It is a great way to get to know the Japanese people and the exchange of ideas is invaluable in making the world better place.

Thaddeus Y. Carhart

I feel that the Conference was conducted with the utmost efficiency and planning. I was particularly impressed by the calibre of the Japanese students, their diversity and the intense preparation they went through for the Conference.

Pat Lee

I hope that its aims and goals will be carried out continuously in the future years. However, some suggestions might be of use for the following conferences; such as, better representation of the students involved, a budget prepared ahead of the conference to include extra expenses (eg. parties, favors etc. shared by the host) so that students from abroad need not be asked to donate money for activities in their honor.

Bill McNair

The discussion of foreign policy with people of another land strengthened my views on America. I would have enjoyed another week of conference very much.

Hiroyuki Miyawaki

America and Japan are facing similar dilemmas and contradictions as they are pushed away from the traditional virtues. The young generation in both countries has been at a loss as to what to do. It seems that we are trying to find a new virtue--to establish a new Renaissance.

Reiko Ohmori

I can say with all my heart, that even if colours of skin, hair and eyes, culture, and language are different, we can talk with each other and have mutual understanding. See you again.

Margi Olson

An excellent conference, I greatly enjoyed the table discussions, lectures, planned activities and general friendly atmosphere.

A suggestion: A free rest break of 1 hour following lunch period -- especially during hot days.

Noriko Uchida

From dawn till midnight I learned many things, through my broken English, ten times as much as I knew before. I've just realized that I was fortunate enough to have such a good chance to get acquainted with Americans.

Kazuo Yabe

I'm sure both delegations learned something important through this conference. I don't know whether or not this will be valuable to me in the future; but since I participated in this conference, I'd try to make the best use of it.

Tetsuya Yokogawa

I think the executive committee put forth a great effort for a successful conference, but we want to decide more by ourselves. In workshop sessions I expected to have more opportunities for discussion even after we had summation.

POLITICAL TABLE

Jeff Barker

I'd hope in the future, there will be wider distribution of publicity in the U.S. Many universities know nothing of the conference. I also hope in the future people from other countries will participate in this type of conference.

Vicki Barker

I've enjoyed getting to know the Japanese students and I think being able to associate with them so closely during the conference has enabled me to understand problems that I didn't know existed. I hope that when Japanese students are in the U.S. they are treated as well as I have been treated here in Japan.

Bill Carter

In future, I'd like to see the conference better advertised in the U.S.A., with more students coming from the South, the East, etc. I wish to express my heart-felt appreciation to all who have made this year's conference possible.

JoAnn Erb

I greatly enjoyed the atmosphere of a student community set in natural, wooded surroundings; very rarely have students of two countries lived, studied and played together on a day-to-day basis. For the next conference, I would suggest that at least one day of discussion might be designated as "open" to all delegates and observers.

Margie Haas

I believe this conference has only begun to initiate what could be a far greater conference in the future - primarily if the Americans provide better publicity and enthusiasm in promoting the conference. True as it may sound, this conference has been to me a constructive bridge toward better understanding the Japanese and myself as an American.

Marsha Hara

1. Housing - place a Japanese with an American as this time, but have them from different tables. I think there would be a better exchange of ideas. 2. Open Table - one during the first part and one during the second half. Also a free session for each table. 3. Parties - more current popular music. 4. General comment - an excellently prepared and executed conference.

Norman Hastings

What impressed me most about the conference was its potentiality. The conference was good. Some tables, particularly the social and cultural, were quite productive. Organization was excellent and the location was good.

Tomoko Hirota

On the whole I thought the 21st conference to be a great success. The program was very well organized and I felt that every single day of our stay was enriching. Through singing, dancing, laughing and studying I saw two cultures come one.

Toshio Ichimura

Through the JASC activities, I've realized that "youth is youth wherever it may be," even though we had a language gap between us. So long as Japan is insulated by the sea we should try to devote much time to communicating with other people in the world.

Philip L. Jones

I'd like to see less time and effort put into the skits in preparation for the farewell party and this time devote to summation and free time. Let the people who are performers with prepared material present it if they want to; leave this a free choice. The party runs itself without skits.

Takayo Matsubara

I have many things to ask the committee to reconsider. But one as an example, some Japanese delegates pointed out the bad influence of beer, whisky, etc. We must not lose our important custom at night.

Yumi Mihara

To my surprise, all of the American delegates were knowledgeable and had common sense. For instance, they were against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and American policy in the Vietnam war, from both strategic and spiritual points of view. However, I had many experiences and came to know many ways of thought and behavior.

Dennis Moar

To make this conference a true success, the fruits must be shared with all people of the world. Since many topics were covered I think that the results of each table should be summarized and sent to both governments. To insure success in the future more publicity of this event should be distributed. I think that the best students of each country should attend this conference.

Akiko Takahashi

As for our political table, I was surprised that the American delegates had so much knowledge about Japan and Asia, and I thought we Japanese should learn about our own country.

Makoto Taniwaki

One thing I have in mind is that we, the Japanese delegates, should have known each other beforehand. On the whole, this program was very good. I'd like to attend the next conference, if possible.

Teruko Tsukii

I had not expected much from this conference before attending it. But, I've learned a great deal of things from this conference. So I'm very happy to have attended.

Takako Yamaguchi

The American delegates know how to enjoy themselves, while the Japanese feel happy to see others enjoying themselves. I felt this especially during the "Bon Odori (dance)." Otherwise, I thought there was no great difference in our lives.

A letter from France

Some people call "it" a disease. But I don't consider it as a real disease myself. It only made me lose 5 kilograms. Among European circles, it is said to be quite proper to the Japanese people. And I think it is. I got it the very first day I made my first step in Tokyo, and by the way, it is still living in me, although European temperatures make it relapse somewhat. And I don't think they found a medicine to treat it. Anyway I imagine that the Japanese people never tried to stop it, but I guess that many other people, out of Japan, still try to understand its way of processing. There we call it "Yellow Fever".

Now I begin turning back to normal. I sleep at night and I just follow an easy regime: I have to eat meat and bread(with fork! the doctor said) and I even have to drink wine. So strange!

But I enjoyed the Yellow Fever so much that I don't care at all about its consequences. My mind has been changed during those two months of fever. I was moving all the time, visiting Mr. X and Y-san..., learning about banking system and Noh-theater, studying trade-unionism and Zen-spirit, discovering a political system and Cha-no-yu, analyzing the organization at work and Ikebana art, reading about trade practices and Shintoism...a cock and bull story.

What I realized mainly, during the few days I spent in Japan, was that Japan is an island. Someone said, "Great Britain is an island, there is nothing more to add". I couldn't tell the same about your country. I found then how it was wonderful to live as a big family on a beautiful archipelago; and on the other hand how it was exciting to build bridges between the islands and the continents, and the more so exciting as peoples on the continents (which are more than big islands) would cooperate in building the bridge. That is an experience of mutual understanding. And I wouldn't imagine that the Japanese were eager to build bridges to that extent.

The conference was a real example you showed me, Takao, of a bridge between Japan and America. After two months in U.S.A., I imagined Japan through American and European lenses, and I watched that the Japanese should be "bridle-eyed American people". But I discovered the Japanese in their daily life, from the bowl of rice in the early morning to the boiling bath in the next early morning (days are so long in that country).

I could speak with the businessman, the political man, the artists and professors, the Futens and the students, and mainly the students, thanks to you.

The students, the ones who represent Japan of tomorrow, made me understand their country, and so much about my country too. It was so thrilling to listen to Mark's interference in the political table about Okinawa, or to note what Yoko said about women in Japan. I was so interested to see how Chris tried to explain the notion of Christian faith to Tadao who was making drawings on the blackboard to make the meaning of Buddhism clearer. Is Zen-spirit available at the beginning of the XXIst century? How can feudalistic structures live out of the P.P.B.S. era? So many questions...I thank you for such an opportunity you gave me.

Let's keep our mind open and curious; this is the best way, in my mind, to develop that mutual understanding, you like to speak of. Let us see each other again, in Paris or Osaka, with your, my and our friends.

Friendly to all of you,

Daniel Quirici

Paris 10-10-1969

(A French observer in the conference)

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