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日米学生会 議

The 34th
Japan-America
Student Conference Bulletin

The 34th Japan-America Student Conference Bulletin

July 23—August 19, 1982

**Written by
Members of the 34th JASC**

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Photo by David Cieslikowski

Preface

In the course of compiling the 34th Japan-America Student Conference Bulletin, I have had the invaluable opportunity to reflect upon and relive but a mere fraction of my cherished memories from the summer of '82. During the one month of extensive study and travel, not only did we experience academic and intellectual stimulation and challenge, but on a more personal level, we had the unique chance to foster and promote mutual understanding, friendship and trust between our two countries. We definitely experienced something which cannot be learned from any standard textbook or travel guide. Avoiding both overly abstract and esoteric lectures and a superficial sight-seeing tour, I feel that we participated in a well-balanced and enlightening educational and cultural experience.

A telegram from Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, Chief Cabinet Secretary (alumnus of 6th and 7th JASCS, 1939 and 1940), to the Japanese delegation says:

"I would like to extend my most sincere congratulations to the delegates of the 34th Japan-America Student Conference. The relations between Japan and the United States have entered a new era. This is why I hope that you will exchange frank opinions and deepen friendships while in the United States."

In this manner, by focusing on our theme, "Japan and America: Furthering Human Integrity Through Mutual Understanding and Global Cooperation", we have taken the first active step towards assuming social responsibility, rather than merely being passive observers of international diplomacy, by exchanging viewpoints and participating in heated discussions as representatives of our respective countries.

I think the majority of us left the conference with an overwhelming feeling of satisfaction and hope. I hope that we will not see JASC as an end in itself, but will utilize what we have experienced and learned in the future.

Keiko Nakamura
Editor, 34th JASC Bulletin

Contents

Sponsors of Japanese Delegation	1
Sponsors of American Delegation	3
Special Thanks	5
Program Outline	7
Opening Ceremony	11
Namiji Itabashi	11
G. Lewis Schmidt	15
John Richardson	18
Ambassador Yoshio Okawara	24
Dorothy Brown	27
Satoshi Iwanaga	28
Speakers	
Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, Jr.	30
Senator Henry M. Jackson	30
Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer	32
Tables	
Bioethics	35
Culture and Tradition	41
Education and Society	47
Energy, Resources and Environment	53
Engineering and Technology	58
Human Rights	62
International Business	69
International Relations & Politics	74
International Relations, Third World	81
Roles of Men & Women in Society	85
Social Dynamics	90
Symposia	
Social Change Symposium	96
Peace Symposium	96
Third World Symposium	96
Roles of Men & Women in Society Forum	99
Group Outings	
State Department	103
Capitol Hill	104
Baltimore	105
Cultural Day	106
United Nations	106
Japan Night	110
America Night	111
Homestays	112
General Impressions	113
Closing Ceremony	115
List of AEC/JEC	119
Delegates	120

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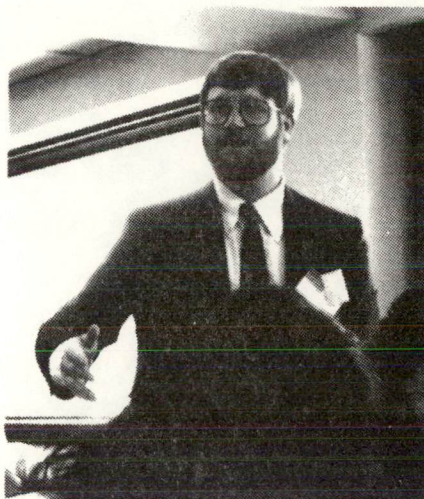
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Various Alumni and Friends of JASC

Special Thanks



Mr. G. Lewis Schmidt



Mr. Craig A. Leman

The Thirty-fourth Japan-America Student Conference would not have been possible without the efforts of a great many people. The hard work of the Student Executive Committee, the generosity of our many contributors, and the enthusiasm, co-operation and patience of the delegates themselves were all instrumental in making the Conference a success.

Two individuals, however, must be singled out as having made exceptional contributions to our endeavors. Mr. G. Lewis Schmidt, President of JASC, Inc., has shown an unflagging devotion to the Conference for the past 4 years. His affiliation with JASC began in 1937 & 1938 when he was a delegate to the 4th Conference and AEC Chairman of the 5th Conference. Serving in his present capacity since 1979, he has been the person most responsible for bringing the Conference the success which it enjoys today. Whether presiding over a meeting of the Board of Directors or a luncheon for new delegates at his home in Washington, Mr. Schmidt lends an air of professionalism and purpose to all functions he takes part in. He has helped us in many more ways than we could even begin to enumerate, and it would be no exaggeration to say that the Conference owes a greater debt of gratitude to Mr. Schmidt than to any other single individual. We extend to him a hearty "doomo arigatoo gozaimashita."

Mr. Craig Leman, Executive Director for the past two years, resigned his post in August in order to enroll at the Wharton School of Business. He will be remembered not only as a fundraiser who would go to any length to put JASC on a more firm financial basis, but also as an ever-present source of advice to the American Executive Committee. He was never too busy to involve himself in planning the day to day details of the 34th Conference, and we can sincerely say the Conference would not have been at all the same without his efforts. His perseverance and personal initiative above and beyond the requirements of his position will not soon be forgotten. We wish him the success and recognition which an individual of his calibre so greatly deserves.

Program Outline

Friday, July 23

Japanese delegation leaves Narita Airport and arrives in L.A.; begins homestay. American Executive Committee (AEC) arrives in D.C.

Saturday, July 24

American delegation checks into George Washington University (GWU), Thurston Hall, in Washington, D.C. Orientation meeting at GWU for American delegates. Reception for new American delegates by AEC at GWU. The Japanese delegates continue their homestays.

Sunday, July 25

Brunch at Mr. G. Lewis Schmidt's home for American delegates. Continued orientation on cross-cultural communication, Japan, general do's and don'ts.
Japanese delegation leaves L.A. and arrives in Washington, D.C.
Reception for both delegations at GWU.

Monday, July 26

Official opening ceremony in YFU auditorium.

Speakers include:

Dorothy Brown, American Chairperson, 34th IASC.

Satoshi Iwanaga, Japanese Chairperson, 34th IASC.

Namiji Itabashi, President, Board of Trustees, International Education Center

G. Lewis Schmidt, President of IASC, Inc.

John Richardson, President of YFU and former Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs.

Tsuney Yanagihara, AEC member, 34th IASC.

Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawara

Briefing at the State Department. Speakers include:

Albert Seligman, Director of the Japan Desk

Thomas Shoesmith, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State East Asia & Pacific

Reception at State Department. Walter J. Stoessel, Jr. Deputy Secretary of State attends.

Tuesday, July 27

Table meetings and field trips.

Wednesday, July 28

Field trip for the entire group to Capitol Hill. Speakers include:

Kenneth Cox

Senator Henry Jackson (Washington)

Lunch on Capitol Hill followed by optional tour of Capitol Bldg. including Senate and House Chambers, and of museums.

Thursday, July 29

Social Change Symposium at GWU. Speakers include: Representatives from the National Council of LaRaza, the Immigration and Naturalization Services, and the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

Field Trips associated with the Social Change Symposium.

Friday, July 30
Table meetings and field trips.

Saturday, July 31
Table meetings and field trips.
Optional sightseeing in the afternoon.

Sunday, August 1
Arrive Duke University, North Carolina.
Check-in and rehearse for Japan/America Nights.

Monday, August 2
Orientation
Table meetings and field trips.
Japan Night.

Tuesday, August 3
Table meetings and field trips.
Evaluation meetings: with the two delegations separately and together.

Wednesday, August 4
Table meetings and field trips.
America Night.

Thursday, August 5
Table meetings and field trips.
Peace Symposium:
Movies and discussion pertaining to peace.
Final approval of Peace Declaration.
Panel discussion at St. Josephs A.M.E. with representatives from groups in the area.

Friday, August 6
Arrive in Baltimore.
Mayor Donald Schaeffer speaks to us at City Hall.
World Trade Center and Aquarium tours.

Saturday, August 7
Arrive New York University, New York City.

Sunday, August 8
"Cultural Day" Orientation and group outings to places such as the MET, Chinatown, the Guggenheim Museum, SoHo and Greenwich Village, the Lincoln Center and Central Park.

Monday, August 9
Table meetings and field trips.
Evening reception at the Nippon Club sponsored by the NYC Chamber of Commerce and the Nippon Club. Speakers include:
Ambassador Motono, Consul General of Japan.
Toshihiro Tomabechi, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of N.Y. and President of Mitsubishi International Corporation.

Tuesday, August 10

Third World Symposium. Speakers include:

Father Charles Beirne, David Ndaba (African National Congress), Ike Mafule (Pan-African Congress of Azania).

Discussion about South Africa and El Salvador.

Reception and entertainment.

Wednesday, August 11

United Nations visit. Speakers include:

The Hon. Mr. Birabhongse Kasemsri, M.L., Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations

The Hon. Yasushi Akashi, Under Secretary General, U.N. Dept. of Public Information

Ambassador William Sherman of the U.S. Mission to the U.N.

Tour of the U.N.

Visit the U.S. Mission to the U.N.

Election Night for JEC and AEC of 35th JASC.

Thursday, August 12

Arrive Wellesley College, Massachusetts.

Roles of Men and Women in Society Forum.

Speakers include representatives from Boston Globe and National Organization for Women.

Final Evaluation meeting.

Friday, August 13

Table meetings and field trips.

Report Writing

Saturday, August 14

Free Day. Outing to Lynn Fresse's (33rd JASC delegate) estate; Boston sight-seeing.

Farewell party.

Sunday, August 15

Question and Answer session led by Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer.

Closing ceremony.

American delegates leave Wellesley.

Monday, August 16

Japanese homestay in Boston area.

Tuesday, August 17

Japanese homestay in Boston area.

Wednesday, August 18

Japanese delegation leaves homestay families, travels to NYC.

Thursday, August 19

Japanese delegation departs JFK Airport.

Opening Ceremony

Mr. Namiji Itabashi



*Mr. Namiji Itabashi, President, Board of Trustees,
International Education Center, Tokyo*

Chairperson, Honored Guests, delegates and friends:

It is my great honor and privilege to have been given this opportunity of speaking to the delegates of the 34th JASC. On behalf of IEC, the Japanese sponsor of the Conference, and as one of the organizers of the 1st JASC in 1934, I should like to congratulate the American Executive Committee on the successful opening of the 34th JASC. I am glad to know that the chairperson of the committee, Ms. Brown, has done an excellent job in working out a very well organized program. I am also sure that great help and cooperation were given to the Committee by President Lewis Schmidt of the JASC, Inc.

Whenever I stand in front of the delegates at the opening ceremony of the Conference, I invariably become engrossed in talking about the origin of JASC and its brief history. It is perhaps because I had a small hand in organizing the 1st Conference 48 years ago and have kept my hand in reviving and maintaining the Conference to this day. This morning I am afraid I will make you suffer again from hearing my same old story about the Conference.

As you, the delegates, must know, the 1st JASC was held in Tokyo 48 years ago, but my association with it began a year earlier. Soon after the new semester began in April, 1933, several of us members of the English speaking societies of universities in Tokyo got together and discussed the deteriorating relations between Japan and the United States since Japan sent armed forces to Manchuria in 1931.

We then thought that as our Government had not taken effective measures to improve the worsening relationship with the United States, there should be something we, students, could do for turning the worse to better relations with the United States.

After several lengthy discussions, we agreed that one thing we could do, as students, was to invite 50 university students from the United States to a conference where the students of the two countries could freely exchange their frank opinions in order to bring about mutual understanding and trust. It was based on our idea that the peace of the world depends on the peace of the Pacific and the peace of the Pacific depends on the friendly relations between Japan and the United States.

Soon after we decided to hold the Conference, we organized the English Speaking Societies of

universities into the Japanese Student English Association as a sponsoring organization of the Conference. Then we began to raise funds for the Conference, visiting big business corporations. The executives of these organizations said: "It's a wonderful idea, but . . ." Their response always ended with "but".

We were puzzled why they would not give us financial help if they really thought our idea was wonderful. After trying to find out why they acted that way, we came to the conclusion that they could not trust in our ability to invite as many as 50 American students in those days when the American sentiment toward Japan was getting worse.

Immediately, we changed our strategy and decided to send a student goodwill mission to the U.S. with a sole purpose of recruiting 50 American students. Four of us members of the Mission left Yokohama on the S.S. Hikawa Maru in late March of 1934. We were quite excited with a grand send-off by a large crowd of the E.S.S. members of many universities in Tokyo. But after Mt. Fuji disappeared from the horizon, we suddenly came to ourselves and said: "If we could not bring 50 American students back to Japan, we might have to commit 'Harakiri'." As it was our very first overseas trip, we had no idea about what was in store for us in the United States.

When we presented our plan for the Conference at the University of Washington in Seattle, we were surprised at the unexpectedly good response. Feeling that we could surely achieve our goal, two members of the mission returned to Japan to renew the fund drive. I was one of the two who remained to continue our mission. While the other student covered universities on the West Coast, I covered about 25 universities across the continent and on the East Coast. It was on this trip that I first visited George Washington University which is kindly hosting the delegates of this Conference.

The two of us managed to bring back to Japan 99 participants, 22 of whom were university professors and their wives who were classified as observers as it ~~was~~ a student conference. With about 100 delegates and observers from both sides, the 1st JASC was a great success. After the Conference session was over, the American delegates and observers were taken on study tour of the Western part of Japan and Manchuria.

On the ferry boat from Korea back to Japan, the American delegates got together and discussed how to reciprocate the initiative, hard work and hospitality of the Japanese students who realized this conference, and decided to hold the 2nd Conference in the United States. They immediately elected an American executive committee, who started working for the Conference soon after their return home. Thus, the pattern of the Conference to be held alternately in Japan and the United States was set.

Unfortunately, however, the Conference was discontinued twice, in 1941 and 1955, but it was revived in 1964, which marked the 30th anniversary of the 1st Conference, as the 16th Conference held at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. Since then, the Conference has been continued to this day without any interruption. I take great pride in the fact that students who organized and participated in the successive Conferences have maintained its tradition as "the Conference of the students, by the students and for the students".

Am I boring you by talking too long? I hope not, and wish you would let me talk just a little longer so that I can touch upon one more point.

One thing I feel I must do now by all means is to compliment Ms. Brown and the members of her committee on preparing a well-thought out program for the 34th JASC. From my experiences of attending the opening ceremonies of all the postwar conferences in the United States, I can say the Conference this year is the best organized one.

As I carefully read the Conference brochure, made by the American Executive Committee, I have come to think that its detailed explanations of the topics of the 11 discussion tables must have given you delegates ample information about what is expected to be discussed. Consequently, you are so well prepared, or far better prepared than the past delegates, and I am sure you will be able to make real contributions to the success of the Conference.

When I first learned the general theme of the Conference: "Furthering Human Integrity through Mutual Understanding and Global Cooperation", I wondered what "human integrity" meant in this context. As I usually thought the word, "integrity" meant "trustworthiness" or "truthfulness", it was and still is quite difficult for me to grasp its exact meaning.

Since English is their mother tongue, the American delegates must have understood its meaning clearly, but if some of them do not understand the precise meaning of "human integrity," they should ask themselves two questions. One is, of course, "what does human integrity mean to me?" and the other is "how can I take effective action for furthering human integrity?" Unless we have a clear picture of human integrity, we cannot find effective measures to further it.

In hope that it might give you some food for thought in developing your own ideas about the topics of your discussions, I would like to call your attention to the following report presented on the first of this month by U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar to the Second Special Session of the United Nations on Disarmament. It was entitled, "Protection of Nature from the Adverse Effect of Arms Race."

What I am telling you now is my English translation of the article in Japanese newspapers, and I am afraid that it may not be exactly the same as the English article. But I think it will give you the general meaning correctly.

In the report, he warned against the environmental destruction and the wasteful use of dwindling natural resources on earth by the accelerating race of arms expansion. He made a 10 point recommendation as follows:

1. 5 to 6% of the world consumption of oil, 11% of copper, 8% of lead are used for military purposes;
2. about 60 mil. peoples which is equal to the total working population of Europe are engaged in military related occupations;
3. about 20% of scientists and technologists are working for military research;
4. the money spent for military research and development in 1980 was \$35 bil., accounting for about 25% of total expenses for scientific researches and developments;
5. military expenditures in the world have increased by more than 30 times since 1900, reaching \$500 bil, in 1980. If they continue to increase by the annual average rate of 3.2%, they will reach \$1 trillion a year at the end of the century.

All these figures clearly indicate that the nations of the world are giving too much importance to military affairs.

The report also pointed out the fact that damages caused by war are seen not only in the loss of human lives but also vast changes in natural environment such as the destruction of agriculture and expansion of deserts. For example, defoliants destroyed 1,500 square kilometers (375 acres) of mangrove forest and damaged 15,000 square kilometers more of the same forest in Vietnam. The recovery of the forest is reported to be very slow.

If nuclear weapons are used in the northern hemisphere, deaths by radio-active substances will spread even to the southern hemisphere, destroy the ozone layer in the sky and ruin health with such diseases as skin cancer.

Finally it recommended the future plan of actions as follows: (1) investigate scientific research institutes and strengthen their cooperation; (2) demilitarize the important areas from the environmental point of view; (3) prohibit the military use of universe (space); begin negotiation for the total ban on the use of the nuclear weapons; and (5) set up a nuclear free-zone.

At this time, I should like to express my deep gratitude to: the Youth for Understanding who kindly provided the Conference with its auditorium, the George Washington University for hosting the Conference delegation, Chairperson Ms. Brown and her committee members and Mr. Lew Schmidt, President of JASC, Inc., as well as the organizations which gave financial support to the Conference through the efforts of Mr. Schmidt.

In closing, I do hope that all of you delegates will actively participate in the discussions and other programs of the Conference. As you must know well, each of you delegates is the most important or indispensable part of this Conference because without delegates, there can be no conference. It is, therefore, crystal clear that the success of this Conference will entirely depend upon how enthusiastically you participate in the Conference programs.

Don't forget what you are expected to achieve in this Conference. It is to bring about mutual understanding and trust, without which the lasting friendship cannot be developed between our two peoples across the Pacific.

G. Lewis Schmidt



G. Lewis Schmidt, President of IASC, Inc.

Ms. Chairperson, Chairman Iwanaga, Mr. Itabashi, Fellow Delegates, and all other friends. I would also address Secretary Richardson in these greetings, but he has not yet arrived.

Before entering into my prepared remarks this morning, I wish to take time to extend a few credits to deserving organizations and persons. First, we are all indebted to Youth for Understanding for their generosity in making their facilities available to us again this year for our opening ceremonies, and to YFU President John Richardson, who will shortly deliver the "keynote" talk this morning. Secondly, I congratulate the American Student Executive Committee for its excellent work this past ten months in working to produce the Conference session that is now beginning. Without their strong and successful efforts, the Conference could not have been organized. Finally, I wish to commend Mr. Craig Leman, who, for the past two years has filled the position of Executive Director with our Senior Support group, IASC, Inc. As you all know, IASC cannot run without money. It is absolutely imperative that we raise enough funds each year to make the Conference possible. In his opening remarks, Mr. Itabashi congratulated me on having done so much to meet our fund raising requirements. However, the great majority of the credit for success in that area belongs to Mr. Leman. Craig possesses a peculiar set of qualities and skills that make him especially successful in this work. First, he has what we call "brass". He doesn't flinch in talking to persons of any rank who are keys to obtaining financial support for IASC. Secondly, he simply will not take "No" for an answer. I have heard him rebuffed countless times by executive secretaries who told him their supervisors were not in—to call back after 5:00 o'clock, which he did only find they had left for the day—or to be refused by an official, only to go back to him again and again and finally achieve success.

We are losing Craig this summer. He is leaving IASC to go to the Graduate School of Business at Wharton, one of the three or four leading schools in the U.S. for Business Administration. I, personally will miss him greatly. However, he is being ably replaced by Thomas Frothingham. I look forward to a pleasant and successful association with Tom during the next couple of years.

All of you have heard from Mr. Itabashi this morning something about the motivations that stimulated convening of the First Conference in 1934. The events that led to the crisis of deteriorating relations between our two countries in the mid 1930's began with the Japanese military operations in Manchuria, and later in China, grew with the angry American reaction thereto, and Japanese counter reaction, and finally degenerated into WWII. It was this crumbling friendship between Japan and the U.S. that inspired Mr. Itabashi and his student colleagues of nearly a half century past to create IASC as one means of arresting that slide into the enmity of war.

IASC did not, of course, reverse the tide sufficiently to prevent the disaster of the 1940's. Subsequently, however, IASC "Graduates" have produced results that would take too long to recount in my brief remarks today, but which have been substantial in their favorable influence on American-Japanese relations during the last few decades.

In these recent years, I have met many JASC Alums, both American and Japanese, who are like myself, delegates from those Conferences of the long ago 1930's. The great majority have spoken to me in glowing terms, not only of what the Conference meant to them, and to their lives since their student days, but also of the ways in which, to their personal knowledge, former participants have gone on to careers that owe their origins and directions to the inspiration of JASC. And, in the process have greatly furthered beneficial interaction between the two nations.

A few, however, again both Japanese and American have expressed a different view. It is the opinion of this small minority that perhaps the idea that was, and is, JASC has outlived its time. That with the multiplicity of contacts made possible by today's developments in travel, electronic communication, and affluence, unheard of in our student days, the need for something like the Japan-America Student Conference is no more. They question whether JASC serves the purpose that made it so vital an idea, and so much in advance of its time, when it was founded.

I CANNOT SHARE THESE DOUBTS! And I am progressively surprised at their persistence. True, today there does not exist between Japan and the United States the shock and drama of ill advised military adventure to trigger high emotion. There is, however, disturbing economic disagreement. In many ways, the shock waves emanating from today's economic forces are more subtly damaging than were the military disturbances of 1931 and the succeeding decade. Those military events on the Asian mainland over 50 years ago fired instant indignation in America, and counter reaction in Japan. But for the U.S., they represented something happening long geographic distances and multiple travel days away. Today's economic threat, whether real or perceived, is, on the other hand, right here at home, impacting on the daily lives of millions. Furthermore, it is slow moving, infinitely more complex, and much less understood than is the raw drama of thundering cannons. Resentments smoulder at first. They flare to flame with time and economic adversity. When they do, they can become as devastating to international friendships as are military campaigns.

Events of the past year on the economic front render it impossible to deny that there presently exists much misunderstanding between Japan and the U.S. Although certainly no one in 1982 imagines that these deep seated misperceptions will lead to armed conflict, they most assuredly *can* lead to psychological and cultural wounds that can threaten—even destroy—the absolutely imperative cooperation between Japan and the U.S. Without the mutual efforts of the two greatest industrial powers of the free world working harmoniously together we are all in serious trouble.

So how can *anyone* believe that JASC has lost its purpose? The necessity of weaving friendship and, above all, mutual comprehension of one another's needs, thought processes, and cultural motivation, is even more critical today than it was in a much simpler era when JASC was young.

But, some cynics are fond of saying, "how can approximately 45 students, from each side of the Pacific, meeting for a month each year much affect the tide of opinion or policy in two such large, complex societies?" The best answer to that question is found in the careers and achievements of JASC alums over the years.

When Mr. Itabashi and his friends envisioned JASC, they perhaps initially thought that the student experience derived from the new, unique JASC enterprise could result in immediate or early influence on national understanding and policy. It is at least arguable that the *immediate* influence both in Japan and America was substantially less than hoped for. It is only later in the maturing years of those exposed to the JASC experience, than the benefits flower. On both sides of the Pacific, in business, in government, in Foreign Service, in academe, in journalism, in authorship, and in civic leadership, "alumni" of the Conference have risen to positions of high importance and influence. In no small measure they have been in position to better U.S.—Japan relationships. Many of them openly attribute the understandings gained in their youth through the JASC experience as being largely responsible for the contributions they have been able to make to that significant goal.

And so, in 1982, while I continue to believe that there will be *some* early return from many of you who are experiencing this Conference now, I sincerely believe that the knowledge you acquire in the

present, the comprehension of one another's outlook, and the friendships you forge as you spend these next four weeks together will pay dividends in future years.

All this leads me to one additional cogent thought. JASC was designed from the beginning to concentrate your Conference studies and learning experiences together primarily into fields that concern the issues currently existing between Japan and the U.S. I urge you each Conference program year to plan the next succeeding Conference program so that the subject matter you discuss will be especially pertinent in gaining understanding of one another's viewpoints on issues that will then be threatening to create misunderstanding between our two nations. Don't allow your quest for knowledge to go too far afield into subject matter that is certainly important to know, but which has comparatively less relevance to the common goals of Japanese and American cooperation. Certainly in the immediate present, there is much that needs early attention from scholars and potential leaders such as yourselves.

If, as Shakespeare said, the past is prologue, you are about to enjoy an experience that no other program of exchange between our countries offers. The Japan America Student Conference program is unique in several ways. I mention here only the two most important ones.

1. It is oldest student educational exchange program existing between Japan and the United States. It *may* even be the oldest between either Japan or the U.S. and *any* other country.
2. It is the only student program that from its inception was, and even today, remains student planned, organized and run. Most other exchange programs have their itineraries and schedules planned for them by some senior organization. This one has always been essentially a do-it-yourself enterprise. It is this feature which makes it both unique and an unusually valuable experience in both learning and training.

I hope that when you have completed the next few weeks you will believe sincerely that the dividends of understanding and friendship earned this summer will keep paying off throughout your lifetime. I will be both surprised and disappointed if you do not.

John Richardson



John Richardson, President of YFU, Former Assistant Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs

First let me congratulate each one of you for your willingness to take on the responsibility of being a delegate to the conference and your implied willingness to pursue a responsible role in citizenship in Japan and the U.S. I think what Mr. Schmidt has said to you about the importance of your role is no exaggeration at all and I would anticipate most, if not all of you, will play a significant role hereafter in the relations between these two great countries and I would be astonished if it were not so.

The need is pressing, it becomes more urgent every month. I must say, as I think about international relations, it's harder and harder to think in terms of decades, harder and harder to think even in terms of years, because the world is quite clearly on such a dangerous course that the time may indeed be running out and the means of bringing about a less dangerous world situation must be found immediately. All of us in this room represent one small but not insignificant possibility for influencing tendencies and directions and affairs of these countries and other countries toward a less dangerous world system.

My remarks this morning are going to be, I think, quite typically American. For those of you who are Japanese, you will notice it. For those of you who are Americans, if I did not point it out I hope you would notice it, because I hope that you are becoming or have already become sufficiently conscious of cultural differences and distance so that you notice when someone talks typically like an American. My remarks are going to be typically American in the following ways: first, I'm going to speak impressionistically, not analytically and not with any authority. I'm going to speak in a personal way which is most un-Japanese as I understand it. And I'm going to talk about myself and my whole speech is structured around the events in which I have taken part. None of that would be acceptable, as I hope all the Americans here know, in Japan. I hope all the Japanese here will excuse me and will regard this as a kind of beginning lesson in how oddly Americans do behave.

My presentation, as you have already noticed, is very informal and it continues to be that way and this is very, I think, un-Japanese and very typically American. It's very unstructured which is not typically American but would be impossible in Japan, I think. I'm going to rely on you, the participants in this meeting, for much of the content because I am counting on you to ask questions and make comments and I presume that is also a very American way of dealing with some subject matter and very un-Japanese. But the worst thing I am going to do from a Japanese viewpoint is to talk about myself. What I would like to do is to give you a very impressionistic view of some developments over the last ten or fifteen years in U.S.-Japan official cultural relations and the cultural decisions and activities of official people here, and in Japan, and I will do that, as I say, from the forbidden perspective of a person who has been in and out of cultural relations over the last ten or fifteen years, particularly in relations between the U.S. and Japan.

I recall in my first meeting in the series that have since taken place with Japanese leaders on the subject of cultural relations. It was in 1969 and 1970, a series of meetings which were part of that period's so called CulCon meeting. CulCon has been, since 1962, a semi-annual meeting of officials and leaders on the U.S. side and the Japanese side who come together and discuss what can be done to strengthen cultural relations. At least that was the U.S. Ambassador Reischauer's idea, in the early 60's when he proposed this bi-annual meeting as a part of a structure of continuing dialogues in economics and other matters, to his Japanese counterparts in the Japanese government. CulCon, or the "U.S.-Japan Cultural Conference," to give it its formal name, had already been meeting for eight or ten years when I first became aware of it, when I first entered the State Department in 1969. My first meeting the following year was from an American point of view, the beginning of my education about Japan, which I had no previous knowledge of, as well as a difficulty with the Japanese language. This first official opportunity to talk to Japanese leadership people impressed me quite a lot with the difficulty I was going to have in relating to a culture, a nation, a people, a government so very different from ours in the U.S. I was impressed with how the Japanese side was made up of much more important people than the American side was. There were distinguished leaders from various walks of life. The chairman for them, and still today, was a businessman, in effect, a professional communications executive who was then the chairman and chief executive officer of NHK the great Japanese electronic mass media. With him were leaders from fields of literature, fields of scholarship, from the government bureaucrats; the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other cultural leaders of Japan. On the American side we were political bureaucrats, like myself, and scholars of Japan, or American scholars of the Japanese-U.S. relationship. Our group was headed by a professor at Yale, Mr. Hall, who then, and for many years thereafter, gave the leadership to the U.S. delegation. At that first meeting my impression was that there was no communication. The first meeting in which I was involved did not seem to effectively influence or inform the other side. My feeling is that because of our differences, even though we had great experts on Japan, the amount of real interchange that took place was very small. There had not been the background, the prior dialogue between the two sides, which would have been essential at that time, from the Japanese point of view, to make it a really useful meeting. The Americans were frustrated, particularly those of us who were ignorant of Japan, by the outcome, which seemed to be a non-outcome.

In the period since then, CulCon has changed in quite dramatic ways. These are the hardest things to bring about, to change the way people behave and function in public toward each other and the way in which they relate to each other behind the scenes and in official discourse and in unofficial discourse. All that has now changed, CulCon has become, during the seventies, a mechanism which stimulated groups on both sides, in official life and in private life, to get in touch with each other and to work on the development of dialogue of many kinds. In the seventies important dialogues developed between people. For instance, those in library professions, academic professions, educational organizations; both private and public at the state and federal level, people in the mass media, people in the arts, people in the museum world; in all these different areas of importance in the U.S.-Japan relationship CulCon eventually became a force to engender a lot of groups to actively relate to each other and to bring about greater exchange and interaction. It became a force in the way that Reischauer had earlier envisioned it. It became that because the Japanese effectively overcame their traditional way of looking at a mechanism of that sort and began to approach it in a much more active way. At the same time that this was going on, this was quite typical, I think, of a broader development in U.S.-Japanese cultural relations, on the Japanese side there was a great rush in the seventies to overcome the difference in experience between the two governments with respect to cultural relations. The Japanese in the postwar period had too many other things to do to put a great deal of effort into official sponsorship of cultural exchange and cultural relations through the fifties and sixties. And it wasn't until the early seventies that an active policy began to be pursued to reach out to the world beginning with the U.S. and to try to engender more dialogue, more interchange for the purpose of improving understanding.

There were a number of events that I recall which suggest how rapidly that change came in Japan. The most prominent one was the development of the Japan Foundation, a government entity sponsoring cultural exchange of all kinds, sponsoring what we would call both information and cultural programs abroad. It was fascinating to me, as a very parochial American with no experience in Japan, to see how the Japanese went about establishing a major new international, governmental policy thrust. They first put aside a very substantial amount of money in the Japanese budget and they set up a foundation to administer the use of those funds. They had an idea about the priorities for the use of those funds, in particular they were interested at that time in emphasizing U.S.-Japanese relations. Most of the money for the first few years went into U.S.-Japanese relations. But how did they approach the question of what to do and how to do it? Well, the first I knew about it I had a formal invitation sitting in my office to go to Japan as the guest of the Japanese government and to meet with the authorities in the new Japan Foundation to give them my view as to what they should do with their money. I thought that was unusual. In Washington I had some difficulty in finding anyone at a level above myself in the government who wanted my views on anything. That certainly went for the Secretary of State, the Under-Secretary of State, and the others who were one level above me in the State Department, and I found no greater interest in the White House. Here I was being invited to Japan to give my views on a new thrust in Japanese foreign relations as to what they should do with their policy, how they should shape it. So I accepted with pleasure, and I found myself on a platform one morning in March in 1973 in Tokyo addressing a group of two hundred Japanese leaders from throughout Japan. Leaders of education, of business, of science, technology, and so on, and civic leaders who had been gathered together as the national advisory group for the new foundation. I found myself in the company of another Englishman, a German, and a Frenchman, and we were to be the program for the opening day of this major policy making session. We were the speakers. Sitting on the platform listening to us give our advice as to what the official Japanese policy should be in cultural relations making use of this great new resource was the Foreign Minister of Japan, Mr. Ohira, later Prime Minister. And he sat there through these speeches and attentively listened to what we had to say, the varying different perspectives we had to bring to the question as to how the Japanese government should use its resources in cultural relations with the rest of the world.

I have never forgotten that, because to me, in my own field of cultural relations if you want to call it that or international communications, I thought that was a striking example which suggested why it is that Japan has come on so fast in the family of nations, in many different fields in the last three decades. It was a beautiful example of a willingness to listen and learn from others rather than to utilize the typically American approach of developing a whole foreign relations strategy, goal, technique, and so on without ever talking to any non-Americans. A remarkable event, I think, in the history of cultural relations, because by and large no other country or government has very often taken the views of others into account in developing its own cultural policies. There are exceptions at the programmatic level, Senator Fulbright's idea of the exchange program for scholars, graduate students and professors, did have built into it a structure of binational commissions at the working level so that people on both sides, let's say the Japanese and American Fulbright exchange, would be involved in selecting the candidates and in managing the program. But that is a very different thing than at an official level engaging in dialogue people from other countries to try to figure out what your policies should be. That is not the kind of thing any government tends to do. The Japanese government did.

Out of the efforts of the Japan Foundation initiative, CulCon, and out of many efforts at a private level which had always gone on, (starting with among other things your own conference, decades before in the thirties) the efforts were made in the seventies to interest both governments in doing more in cultural relations. One of the most significant results of those efforts was, on the U.S. side, a Congressional initiative. The first reaction is irritation that the Congress is getting into the act and is trying to usurp the power of the Executive Branch and then maybe if you're extremely tolerant you may decide after a while that it is a good thing. This was quite clearly a good thing and those of us in the

Executive Branch at the time finally saw that, and worked with Senator Javits to put this major new resource for cultural relations into active service.

During the same period, in the mid-seventies, the flow of private Japanese funds into U.S.-Japan cultural relations really began. I don't know much about the details of it but I can tell you that for this organization, Youth for Understanding, the first action was a decision by the Toyota Motor Sales people, (which was concurred by the production company and by Mr. & Mrs. Toyota themselves) to go into a pioneering kind of student exchange scholarship program in 1975. They were the first of what are now seventy companies, Japanese, American, German and others, who sponsor high school level homestay exchange through the YFU mechanism. It is interesting that it was a Japanese company, not an American company that was the first. YFU had been trying to sell it elsewhere in America as well as Japan but it was the Toyota company that was the first to buy it.

Thereafter, both for YFU and for many other U.S.-Japan cultural projects, Japanese business became a source of support. We are meeting in the Japan building, as you probably know. A list of YFU donors is in the vestibule as you go out the front door. The next building over is the Datsun house. The reason they have those names should be obvious to everybody because the Japanese donors have been generous enough to actually pay for two-thirds of the total acquisition costs of this beautiful headquarters that YFU has in Washington. It was a costly affair to buy. Two-thirds of the money came from Japan, mostly private money, a little government money. The other third, it pleases me to report since I am a veteran of WW II, came from Germany. The third building is the German building as a result of the generosity of a foundation in Stuttgart, Germany called the Bush Foundation.

This flow of funds, which is much better known as a result of major gifts to some of the universities in the U.S., by both private companies and the government of Japan, and in the late seventies to major cultural institutions, for example: to the Kennedy Center here from the Japanese government for a new theater, to the Smithsonian, to the Japan Society in New York and to the many others. There has been in the last five years a steady flow of Japanese funds to the U.S., which is something of a return for some American support, which was not insignificant over the last twenty or thirty years, to cultural relation activities in Japan in affecting U.S.-Japanese relations. I think the return from Japan has been much undervalued in this country. The decision to make that major effort in Japanese private and public life has only taken ten years or less and has produced a very major flow of support in the direction of U.S. institutions and U.S.-Japanese exchange at all levels. The interest shown by Prime Minister Ohira in YFU led to official Japanese government support for many of the things YFU does. It had also led to a visit by Prime Minister Ohira to YFU.

Prime Minister Suzuki last spring announced a series of gifts when he made his first visit to this country which included a major gift to the Japan Society for their building in New York. It also included a major gift to the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission for a major outreach program to bring Japan Society kind of programs to smaller towns, cities and communities around the U.S. A gift to YFU to initiate a new scholarship program this year was also included. That program is an example of the capacity for creativity and responsiveness by the Japanese government in this field, which is amazing since they have only really been in the business for a dozen years. The Japanese Prime Minister announced that the government would give a quarter of a million dollars a year for five years to sponsor high school students, a hundred of them each summer, going to Japan under the YFU program. The peculiarity of that program being, that those high school students are selected from a competition which is brought about by every single U.S. Senator writing every principal in every high school in the U.S. asking for the outstanding student who would most benefit from the experience to be nominated to go on the program. So in every state we have thousands of American students competing for these one hundred scholarships. Those young people came to Washington a few weeks ago and met with their senators and were given a reception at the Japanese Embassy and a briefing and have gone to Japan. Two weeks ago they met with the Prime Minister of Japan in Tokyo, Mr. Suzuki. He made an excellent statement of his commitment to this kind of exchange and its importance for the future of the two

countries. I was there at this reception and he was most enthusiastic towards these young people and towards what they represented. One of the students, a six-foot tall young lady leaned over and kissed him. He is about 5'3". He took it very gracefully and it got some attention in the Japanese press.

That project is the latest example of the willingness on the Japanese side to really be innovative and creative in spending money on cultural relations. I think it is a marvelous tribute because it would be so easy for a government, and I know because I did this kind of thing for eight years, to say that "We can't do that, it's a little bit too risky. Somebody would say there's something wrong with having a senator sponsor a kid, or maybe there will be a scandal or what about all the people who don't win, are they all going to be anti-Japanese for the rest of their lives, and so on. . . ." All of those doubts were overcome in favor of a positive action that was not easy to take. One of the indications that it will be well regarded in the future is that two other governments are now seriously pursuing the idea. The Finnish government, oddly enough a small country but one with which YFU has had a lot of relations, decided to do the same thing on a smaller scale. Also, the German government is intensely interested. All three of the party leaderships there are interested in doing something quite similar on a much larger scale. So the Japanese pioneering in this field is going to be emulated by others.

These examples suggest that cultural relations on the U.S.-Japanese front are receiving active interest, as much active interest as any government has ever given cultural relations. I left out one important example, which is, that only two or three years ago the Japanese government decided to provide fifty percent of the funding for the Fulbright exchange program which was up until then an American sponsored program. They joined many other major countries in the world in providing a substantial share of the cost of the Fulbright program.

This year the American side has developed an initiative in youth exchange also. On May 24th, in the White House, President Reagan met with one hundred and seventy-five business and educational leaders in the U.S. to announce that the U.S. government is going to take more seriously the idea of promoting youth exchange. Youth exchange has been defined in the first phase of this effort as teenage, high school level, home stay exchange, and they are working primarily through the established organizations in that field such as AFS, YFU, Experiment in International Living, and so on. That initiative was timed to permit the American government to approach the other six governments taking part in the Versailles economic summit in June on the subject of a seven sided agreement to increase emphasis on cultural exchange at the youth level. That effort has received pretty good response from some countries and not so good from others.

The most positive responses have come from Germany and Japan. It isn't surprising, those are the two governments which have been most actively engaged in the last ten years, I would say, on the frontier of developing cultural relations at least with the U.S. where I am familiar with it. If it is pursued effectively it could lead to a new level of attention by governments to not only youth exchange at the high school level, but to exchange at the university level and beyond. It could also lead to other kinds of exchange such as technical and trade union and many other sorts of exchange. That is my hope for that project which is called the President's Initiative in Youth Exchange. It could mean new attention and new resources to Japan. Already, in the last ten years, to summarize what I have tried to say, a very large amount of new resources have come into U.S.-Japan cultural relations. I left out one major private source which was set up just a year ago, through the resources of a controversial Japanese businessman named Mr. Sasegawa. An American board, including Angier Biddle Duke and Dick Petree, both former ambassadors, has been put in charge of allocating those funds. This will also add a new source of funds for cultural exchange between the U.S. and Japan. Even though the donor of the funds is a controversial person, the foundation itself is not, I believe, and is now accepted by everybody as a properly managed American foundation utilizing funds generously donated from Japan for constructive purposes.

So, you see, all in all, the record of effort in this field between the U.S. and Japan is really very exemplary. It is remarkable, it is the biggest growth in U.S.-Japan resources available for promoting understanding between the two countries. It is the greatest of any other bilateral relationship I am sure.

Nothing comparable has happened in U.S. relations with any other country and I think on the Japanese side it is also unique. It is the largest effort that Japan makes with any other country. That bodes well for the future since all of us here are interested in improving relations in many different ways between our two countries. It is absolutely essential that we do so for the reasons you have already heard about this morning. But what I wanted to leave with you is my belief that the resources are available now, the effort is being made by people on both sides at government and private levels. The dialogue is underway so that we can be very hopeful that U.S.-Japan relations will be more and more constructive over the years to come.

So, thank you for listening to my informal, impressionistic, very American, very personal kind of comments on U.S.-Japan cultural relations. And I am counting on you now to ask me some questions or make some comments. Thank you very much.

Ambassador Yoshio Okawara



Thank you Mr. President (to Mr. Schmidt), Ladies and Gentlemen. In Japan when we meet on such a hot summer day we say, "domo watsuo gozaimasu," meaning "what a hot day it is." But, in this afternoon session, from my past experience, I'm sure you may sometimes perspire. Feel free to do so.

About two months ago I visited the Twin Cities and was greeted by our honorary Consul General, Mr. W. Soren Egekvist. One night, he showed me an old photograph album which he treasured very much. It contained many pictures showing American delegates to one of the early Japan-America Student Conferences which was held in Tokyo and Kyoto. He treasures those pictures very much. I could recognize many faces due to the listing of names. Of course, I certainly could not recognize such old pictures of young Japanese students in their university uniforms and caps without the help of such a listing. It was a very impressive list including the names of Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, Cabinet Secretary General for Prime Minister Suzuki, and Mr. Toshihiro Tomabechi, President of Mitsubishi International Corporation. There were quite a few names and faces I recognized from those pictures taken during the summer of 1940. My friend, Honorary Consul General Egekvist, was so pleased and proud of his participation in that summer's conference. We talked with him about his experiences during that hot summer.

One thing I want to tell you is that this meeting, with the participation of these American and Japanese students, should be regarded by people on both sides of the Pacific as a very bold, ambitious undertaking; that future leaders of our two nations are getting together to exchange views and information. The meeting may end today, but the memory will long remain, and, as Mr. Egekvist so proudly told me, will promote better understanding and closer, ever-friendlier relations between our two nations. In that particular sense, I heartily congratulate you on being here today, and, to the Japanese delegates, I wish you the best of luck in your studies, in getting to know your American counterparts, and in taking back all the best memories to Japan.

Another thing I want to mention, very briefly, is that last week we had a performance of Grand Kabuki at the Kennedy Center in Washington. You should have read in the *Washington Post*, and other publications, like *Time* and *Newsweek*, about the highly successful performances in New York, Knoxville, Tennessee, and, finally, Washington. The Grand Kabuki was brought to the U.S. by the Japan House of New York in commemoration of the 75th Anniversary of that organization. (The U.S.-Japan Society also celebrates its 25th Anniversary this year.)

Kabuki was the best present which Japan could send to the U.S. in commemoration of such an auspicious occasion. Before they came here, many people who were in the Kabuki feared that

commercially the visit might not be very successful, even though Kabuki would be appreciated by a small handful of Americans who know Japan and have some experience in appreciating Japanese culture and history. But contrary to all such anticipation, Kabuki proved a most successful event for ordinary Americans, who, in their daily lives, do not necessarily have a deep involvement with things Japanese or any relationship with Japan. It means that in spite of differences of language, historical background, and culture, the real things, the real art, real culture, could be appreciated by American audiences simply because of their appreciation of the beauty of real things, really nice things in the form of cultural activities and theatrical performances.

This success also encourages us to hope that in spite of newspaper and mass media reports about differences, conflicts, lack of communication, and so on, as long as we can appreciate such cultural exchanges and real culture of other peoples, we can communicate with each other through the appreciation of such real things. Even with our differences of language and cultural background we are not prevented from understanding and appreciating each other as demonstrated by such a successful tour of the Grand Kabuki to the U.S. this year.

If you read the newspaper and watch the TV news, sometimes you might be led to believe that the U.S.-Japan relationship has entered a very difficult period; that there are so many conflicts, so many troubles, so many problems, that you might find yourselves put in a very difficult and tense situation. From my personal experience, serving in Washington and also traveling to various places in the U.S. making speeches and attending formal functions, I have been very encouraged that regardless of such mass media reporting we can feel that the American people appreciate the importance of Japan as an ally nation. At the same time, as you know, Japan regards the U.S. as her most important ally. We place the relationship with the U.S. as the most important pillar of the Japanese foreign policy. Therefore, by experiencing and by witnessing such a close relationship between our two nations, and also being encouraged by the recent success of Kabuki, for the reasons I have mentioned to you, I feel that we should not be too discouraged by the dark side of the stories which constantly come up in the newspapers. I'm sure you will be engaged in very deep, detailed discussions about the various problems which our two nations are facing today and, through such discussion, I'm sure you can make very pointed, constructive contributions toward developing a better understanding of each other.

Understanding each other is the very basis on which we can build our close relationship across the Pacific, surmounting various difficulties and differences with which I am very familiar. I have heard a great deal about the trade imbalance question which has been a source of friction between our two nations. I simply want to say that the Japanese government is very much conscious of the need to face this problem and to respond to the questions and arguments from the U.S. that Japanese markets are closed and that Japan should open them. Our government has made efforts in these past months toward this goal even though we believe that Japanese markets are not as closed as some people here and in Europe think them to be. In spite of that, our government has made an effort to open them by such measures as reduction of import duties, simplification of inspection and testing procedures for import, and doing away with some import quotas. At the same time we have opened an Office of Trade Development. Through these measures our government is very anxious to rectify the beliefs of Americans so that there is a proper and realistic appreciation of the situation. Some of the notions and perceptions held by Americans are based on past experience and knowledge acquired some years ago. Since that time Japan has been changing rapidly, as your Japanese participants could tell you. Today in Japan, we really welcome imports from the U.S. and other foreign sources. At the same time, from time to time, we approach the question of Japan's lack of effort conducive to the economic strength of Japan in such fields as economic cooperation and even in the defense build up. With regard to these two matters, we've been saying that Japan's own security should be based on the notion of comprehensive security, not confined to the narrow meaning of defense, but comprising wider, larger areas of non-military factors. Therefore, in these efforts, Japan has been trying to do whatever things are expected. Of

course, I admit that there are a lot of things to be done and a lot of room for improvement. At least one thing I want to have you understand is what Japan has been doing and will continue to do, and that Japan will remain the closest ally of the U.S.

In recent weeks there have been reports in the newspapers that European nations are unhappy with the way American foreign policy has been conducted in several areas, particularly in East-West trade, and the sanctions against the Soviet Union, Poland, and so on. But as far as Japan is concerned, we have been the most faithful ally of the U.S. in observing and in cooperating with the U.S. on such matters as sanctions against the Soviet Union because of Afghanistan, and measures against the Soviet Union and Poland because of the situation in Poland. Also you may remember that Japan was very cooperative with the U.S. in the Iranian question, the Moscow Olympic Games, etc. So we can cite quite a few examples of how Japan has been cooperating with the U.S. and has been the most faithful ally of the U.S., because we believe that is the course of action Japan should properly follow in order to serve her best interest. In terms of defense there have been quite a few reports that Japan has been spending more for defense simply because of pressure from the U.S. government, but actually, our government had been doing so in the belief that Japan should improve its own security and defense capabilities, not simply because there is pressure from the U.S. Japan should identify its own interests and on that basis we have been making our effort to improve defense capabilities. Of course, we do know that your administration and congress are not necessarily happy with the way the Japanese government has been progressing in this area.

There are so many other things which I want to discuss with you in terms of U.S.-Japan relations, but due to the confines of the time, I should conclude my initial remarks by saying that if only we can work together, we can look toward much closer relations and through that we can strive for a stable, peaceful, and prosperous world. That is the way we should look toward the future, with cooperation between our two nations. In the 1950's and 1960's we many times thought about bilateral cooperation, simply for the sake of a bilateral relationship, but today our cooperation on a bilateral basis will definitely have an impact on the world situation. This bilateral relationship has a global impact. That is the way we view the coming decades and on that basis we can look towards closer cooperation for a better world—a more peaceful world. So, in concluding my remarks, I wish you again the best success in your meeting here in Washington and various parts of the U.S. And you Japanese participants should take back very happy memories of your stay in the U.S. In doing so, you can help build up an even closer relationship between our two nations across the Pacific.

Domo Arigatoo Gozaimashita.

Dorothy Brown



Dorothy Brown, Chairperson of the 34th American Executive Committee

About two months ago, I was lying in my comfortable, warm bed when I woke up suddenly in a cold sweat. I found that my heart was pounding very fast, I couldn't breathe very well, and I couldn't fall back to sleep.

What woke me up a horrible nightmare. I had dreamed that the 34th Japan-America Student Conference was about to begin and I was walking very quickly to meet the combined delegation. When I arrived at my destination, I walked into the meeting room only to discover that there were only six American delegates attending and the Japanese delegates had decided *not to come at all*.

This is a nightmare that I'm certain everyone involved with planning has had, so I'm very glad to see you were able to make it. Now maybe I can get some sleep at night.

As students it is sometimes very difficult to know how much of an impact we can have on state, national and world affairs. Many times there is a certain level of frustration among university students because they are often not taken seriously. College students are often notorious for taking passionate stands for certain issues, soon to be forgotten in later years. It is nice to know that at least 88 of us can participate in mature and serious discussions of our ideas, experiences and feelings which will remain with us throughout the years.

Thank you very much for sharing your time with us. Welcome to Washington, D.C. and the 34th Japan-America Student Conference.

Satoshi Iwanaga



Satoshi Iwanaga, Chairperson of the 34th Japanese Executive Committee

Honored guests and hosts, fellow delegates, friends of JASC. It is indeed a great honor for me to address you on this occasion: the opening ceremonies of the 34th Japan-America Student Conference. On behalf of the Japanese delegation, I would like to extend our deepest gratitude to Mr. G. Lewis Schmidt, President, Mr. Craig A. Leman, Executive Director, and Mr. Thomas D. Frothingham, Executive Director, all of JASC, Inc., Mr. Namiji Itabashi, Chairman of the Board of Trustees at the International Education Center, and Mr. John Richardson, President of Youth for Understanding for their continued help and support for the Conference. We cannot forget the tremendous efforts put forth by the members of the American Executive Committee, who have set up such a fine program I cannot help but say "Domo arigato."

The world we live in today has entered an age of increasing interdependence. The North-South problem, the Energy Crisis, rising inflation and unemployment are only a few of the many, many issues which cannot even begin to be resolved without mutual understanding and global cooperation. Meanwhile, the environment surrounding our two nations has changed greatly. After the Second World War, Japan's economic power emerged from under the ruins to become one of the major economic giants in the world today. Through the process, her interdependence with the United States was strengthened. On the other hand, the United States, in spite of her ordeal in Vietnam, still retains her position as the leader of the Free World.

In the future, it can be said that our two countries must take on a further positive role in contributing to make the world a better a better place for all humanity.

In spite of their expected roles in the world community, the very foundation on which this is to be achieved is lacking—mutual understanding between our two countries. Such long-term trust can only be established through open and frank exchange of opinions by people when they are still young, when students. As students, we are the generation to lead the world into the next century. As students, we are also free of any particular interests or bonds. This recalls to my mind the following from the gospel of St. Matthew: "Another parable put He forth unto them, saying, the kingdom of heaven is like a grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in his field; which indeed is the least of all seeds; but when it is grown, it is the greatest among herbs, and becomes a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the branches thereof." (St. Matthew: 31-32)

We should strive to be like the grains of a mustard seed. We are like the seeds that have fallen into "good ground." Now is the time, the best of times to explore new horizons. This is what the Conference is for. Thank you.

Speakers



Ambassador Yoshio Okawara at YFU



Mayor W. Donald Schaeffer, Baltimore



Toshihiro Tomabechi
Pres. of Japanese Chamber of Commerce, NY.,
Pres. of Mitsubishi International Corporation



Ambassador Moriyuki Motono
Consul General of Japan in New York



Senator Henry Jackson
at Capitol Hill



Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.
Deputy Secretary of State

Deputy Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel, Jr. State Department Reception

It is a very great pleasure to welcome you, the participants of the Japan-America Student Conference, the sponsors and the staff to the Department of State. We are very glad you are here. We hope you can be cool while being outside of that hot weather which has afflicted us these recent days in Washington. We do want to especially welcome the many students who are here today from Japan and for them allow me to welcome you not only to the State Department but also to the United States. For both the American and the Japanese students I would like to express my sincere hope that the experiences you will share in the month ahead will form the basis for long lasting friendships and that in turn these friendships will help to insure and encourage continuing understanding between our two countries.

Our Ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, has said many times that the relationship between Japan and the United States is the most the important bilateral relationship in the world bar none. These are wise words and they bear repeating. Sometimes we do have difficult discussions about trade matters or defense matters but all the time we should keep uppermost in our minds how important we are to each other. The relationship includes a broad network of political, economic and cultural ties and its simply inconceivable that either country could act in a way that would not affect the other. A close relationship like this calls for continual consultation and a willingness at all times to seek compromise and understanding. We're friends and we can expect that there will be honest differences between us from time to time. But the citizens of our countries have also come to expect that there will be diligent and serious efforts to work out the differences. There are many here this evening who have participated already in this on-going effort. We appreciate their contributions and I welcome the newcomers to the challenge of maintaining mutual understanding between Japan and the United States.

Let me repeat my hope that you will use this unique experience together to develop a better understanding for one another's societies. The future generations of Japanese and Americans will depend upon the wisdom and the mutual respect that you will take away with you. Thank you very much for your attention.

Senator Henry ("Scoop") Jackson Washington, D.C./Capitol Hill Trip

Thank you Ken for a warm and generous introduction. After having said all that I don't think I should say anything and just sit down and quit while I'm ahead. I'm delighted to be here. I had the privilege just a year ago, isn't it, two years ago, over a period of time to observe and note the good work this association has been doing. I think you go way back to 1934. I feel very strongly that it is important for young people to meet their counterparts over here and to share views because obviously you are going to play a very, very important part in the future. And I can think of no greater area of the world where over half the population of the world resides, Asia, to address some of the important issues. I think clearly what has happened since WW-II in Japan is one of the modern miracles. Your people have

worked hard and you have worked so hard that it is creating problems over here, as you know. And these are problems that can be resolved, problems that will be resolved. And it is so important that we in the western world, with Japan as one of the important shall we say participants in the process, all work closely together.

Let me just single out one problem where we have an immediate mutual concern. We can set aside to the question period our relations with China. I want to merely comment briefly on that by saying that I am of the view, as far as China is concerned, there is one China and that we should do everything we can to support the existing regime in order to maintain a balance in the world. I'm talking about Deng Xiaoping. The problem with Taiwan is going to be resolved. It is going to be as it is now sort of a Hong Kong of the area. But it is one China and when our people talk about, you know, supplying more equipment and what not to Taiwan I can only say how would we feel if somebody, some foreign country was providing arms and equipment to the old Republic of Texas. It was an independent state when it came in as a sovereign state and it makes absolutely no sense when we talk about our own security and security of Japan of which we have committed ourselves and on that point I want to say that the only thing I've been able to do with the new administration was to tell them "you keep Mike Mansfield on as ambassador," that's the only thing I have asked this new administration, President Reagan did do that. He is one of greatest ambassadors that's ever served in Japan from our government, do you agree? I mean the students who are here. He's a great scholar and student of the Far East. My wife's people were missionaries in China. My wife's mother was born in Sucha, China. That's where all the beautiful Chinese women come from. We visited there eighty miles north and west of Shanghai. So you can see our interest, not just in China but Japan and all of the Far East which is so important.

Let me zero in on the one main concern. The biggest economic problem facing your people and your government is energy, right? You get about 80 to 90 percent of your oil from the Persian Gulf. Right? So, I want to take a minute to address that problem. We are less dependent, our total percentage of imports that comes through the Strait of Hormuz is 28.5 percent, same as it was in 1973 at the time of the Arab oil embargo. But what I want to call to your attention is a highly volatile situation that exists in the Middle-East and it is going to continue this way, in my judgement for a long time. The immediate crisis we see and read so much about and on television here in the U.S. and you get it in Japan, of course is Lebanon. But I submit to you that the major problem is the fight between the Persians—Iran, and the Arabs—Iraq. And this is more an ethnic fight and conflict; Persians versus Arabs, than it is necessarily Shiite against Sunni, you know the difference? The irony of this war is that Shiite are fighting Shiite because Iraq is 55 percent Shiite and the leaders are Sunni, you know it gets a little mixed up. The danger here that I want to call to your attention is the possibility of the Ayatullah Khomeini moving militarily or by coup d'etat into the Persian Gulf states, meaning Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia. All of those countries sided with Iraq during this conflict and clearly knowing the uncertain behavior of the head of government in Iran, the possibility of some retaliatory action being taken is not to be minimized. I've been warning about this for two years. I've noticed last week that the Ayatollah made a statement saying that those countries are going to be held accountable and appropriate steps will be taken. So I think that what this boils down to, is a need for western cooperation to make sure that the oil supply continues, because it would devastate the economy of Japan and the western countries. Europe gets about half of their oil comes through those straits, and it would have such an adverse effect on an already faltering economy in the western world that this is something we could ill afford to find ourselves involved in, at this time. Clearly this is, I think, the major problem in the Middle-East. The Arab world is divided. It is clear that the Arabs are vulnerable to the kind of attack that the Ayatullah has been involved in. It is clear they cannot agree among themselves. We hope, keep our fingers crossed, that by Friday there will be a solution as indicated on the radio this morning from overseas of a willingness on the part of three Arab countries to take the six-to-seven-thousand PLO that are now involved in the holdout in West Beirut. But I must say to you that looking ahead fifty years I think you are going to see much of the same, an Arab world that's unstable, divided, involved in all sorts of conflicts among themselves, and there is going to be great instability throughout the Arab world. And

the only country in that area that has the credibility from a military and from an overall industrial and scientific capability is the state of Israel. And this a time when we all want to bring some stability, my own view, and this is my final point, is that with what is happening between Iraq and Iran, and what is happening in Lebanon, and what is the vision throughout the Arab world where none of them, up to now, would take any of PLO, this is a time hopefully, to get some regional agreements so that we can bring peace to the Middle-East. It is not going to be easy but I think it is a time when those moves should be made. I'd be delighted now to have any questions that you may wish to ask, they don't need to be relevant to this, my comments here on the Middle-East or China or whatever, anything.

Dr. Edwin O. Reischauer

Wellesley College

Our closing ceremony at Wellesley College was honored by the presence of Dr Edwin O. Reischauer, former ambassador to Japan and author of numerous works on the Japanese society. Dr. Reischauer offered no prepared lecture, preferring a relaxed Q & A session format. Most impressive was his openness with us. His comments were candid, informative, and enlightened. The Americans, and especially the Japanese, learned much from his suggestions. Among his most significant comments were:

- Japan had no need to take on further military obligations. Her role was that of economic contributions, where she is doing well, but still has much to learn.
- One of Japan's main problems is her image abroad. Several things contribute to this, basically all stemming from a communications problem. Not nearly enough Japanese leaders know English sufficiently to effectively discuss issues. Japan still needs to do much in the way of world-wide promotion, e.g., having Japanese people appear on American TV.
- Another, and related, problem is the Japanese language. In order effectively to interact with the Japanese, one is almost required to learn Japanese. The Japanese writing system is the worst possible. The language needs to shift from the Kanji (ideograph) to the "romaji" (romanized alphabet) system. (This is one problem the American Occupation failed to solve.)

Dr. Reischauer fielded many questions from the delegations. As a result several topics surfaced. The following highlights touch upon the major discussions: Japanese cultural insularity, Japanese educational system, and the Japanese vs. American political systems, with predicated changes for the future.

When a delegate queried "Is Japan deficient in exporting its culture, and why?", Reischauer agreed that, although the situation has improved in the past 10-20 years, there is a definite gap in knowledge and understanding between Japan and the Western nations. He labeled this discrepancy "the Shogun syndrome", in which dramas of historic Japan are viewed by Americans as contemporary living styles. Emphatically, communication is the key to mutual understanding. The modern Japanese must be willing to come out of seclusion and be more outgoing about their achievements. The members of the business and science fields have crossed the boundaries, but the historians, scholars and artists, vital to any cultural interchange—traditionally retain a comparatively low level of ability to communicate with the outside world. Of course, it is difficult to aggressively teach one's culture, but both the Japanese and Americans must work to overcome the language barrier to better communicate activities and thought.

Reischauer felt that one of the best ways to facilitate this process would be a change in Japanese educational efforts. A great attempt has been made to teach English, but most students can

only insufficiently speak it, so they should begin this subject at a very early age, when children more rapidly learn. He then proposed a radical step that caused great consternation with the entire IASC delegation. Claiming that the writing system is the "worst" (kanji), he proposed a shift to the phonetic system of writing by teaching "romaji" first, and then moving on to higher degrees of writing style. He surprised us with this seeming insensitivity toward centuries of Japanese culture and artistry.

Another criticism that Reischauer expressed concerning Japan's educational system was much more agreeable to our delegation. He despaired of the over-emphasis on grades alone, as opposed to other activities, and dislikes the pyramid system of universities and "examination hell". His solution is to "cut off the head" (i.e. the University of Tokyo), and work to heighten the prestige of other schools. Some of this has improved, though, for interest in other schools has increased and not all students aim for Todai.

When asked what he felt to be the main reasons for Japan's economic success in relation to the U.S., Reischauer cited the Japanese willingness to work. On the other hand, Americans have grown up in a different tradition in which it is "no big deal to work". They have become accustomed to individual freedom, and hostilities exist between government and big businesses, whereas in Japan, they work in close cooperation. The Japanese have also recognized skilled labor as a valuable asset, and are developing highly effective management techniques.

Dr. Reischauer believes that the Japanese system of political management is better than ours. The balance of power, and image of presidents elected on campaign ability lead him to prefer a parliamentary system promoting less flashy, more serious leadership. After touching upon various other topics, i.e. the anti-nuclear movement and the "third wave" of technological development, Reischauer concluded that to be successful in the modern world, the U.S. must move toward a more Japanese style of democracy. Our two countries cannot live without each other, and we must develop a broad relationship by accepting the concept of an "equal partnership."

Tables

Bioethics



Pictured (l. to r.): Front row—Akira Akabayashi, Susan Asomaning. Back row—Haruko Akatsu, Andrew Infosino, Kazuhiko Kume, Atsushi Matsuura, Masako Ii.

Introduction

It became clear from the beginning of the table's discussions that bioethical issues must be tackled by laymen and professionals alike. The advent of a highly technological scientific age allows the possibility of intervention in the life process from the point of fertilization to the point of death. This revolutionary fact affects all people on both a personal and macrocosmic level. The subject of bioethics concerns the establishment of a set of priorities and a code of ethics to govern and promote beneficial use of new technology, particularly in the health field. Professional cooperation amongst scientists, social scientists, legal and industrial experts. Cooperation from laymen as well as cross cultural cooperation are necessary to deal with this multi-faceted issue.

The bioethics table discussions focused on the issues of bioethics and society, abortion, euthanasia, suicide, psychosomatic disease and genetic engineering among others. Many field trips and intertable discussions with the Culture and Tradition, and Roles of Men and Women tables also proved educational.

Discussion Topics

Society and Bioethics

There are financial limitations to the continued maintenance of a comatose person. There are psychological and physical limitations to a terminally-ill patient's capacity to endure excruciating pain. Because of the astonishing development of medical technology, we are confronted with the difficult problem of deciding the criteria for such limitations. The Bioethics table pondered over and tried to

attain some consensus on these issues. The table group could not. Religion and cultural considerations were major factors in swaying people in different directions over most issues (eg., abortion, suicide, euthanasia). The one major agreement was that the aim and end of both bioethics and society is the attainment and maintenance of the central principle of human dignity. Ideally, the "open-society," which Popper described, would be established in which well-informed individuals made the best decisions for themselves.

Abortion

The Bioethics table discussed the issue of abortion from several different perspectives, including the different attitudes toward abortion in Japan and the U.S. and where these different attitudes arise. The legal status of abortion in Japan and in the U.S. (including the Supreme Court decisions) were presented and discussed. This was followed by an explanation of the various methods employed to abort a fetus. Biological knowledge on the development of the fetus from conception, through implantation to birth, led to a moral and ethical discussion on the question, "When does life begin?" Various definitions of both life and death and distinctions of biological, intellectual and social life were made.

From these bases of knowledge the Bioethics table proceeded to discuss abortion as a moral and ethical issue. The Judeo-Christian ethic in America served as an explanation for the differing Japanese and American attitudes as well as the controversial nature of abortion in the United States. The rights of the woman to have control over her body and her life were also presented. Due to the difficult nature of the abortion issue the Bioethics table agreed that abortion was an issue of personal morality. Our major conclusion was that we should work to reduce the number of abortions through increased use and availability of birth control and improving sex education, both in Japan and the U.S.

This discussion of abortion was followed by an intertable discussion with the Roles of Men and Women in Society table on abortion. The different perspectives of each group became evident as the Roles of Men and Women in Society table focused on the legal issues and the rights of women, while the Bioethics table concentrated on the moral and ethical issues of abortion.

Death and Euthanasia

On August 4th, along with a paper presentation, the Bioethics table discussed "death and euthanasia". The first item addressed was the definition of death. There was a confusion over the determination of brain death and the relationship between brain death and the comatose state of a patient. In current medical practice "brain death," which is defined by a lack of response on the electroencephalogram, is accepted as the definition of clinical death. Two main distinctions of euthanasia were considered; active and passive euthanasia, as well as subdivisions of these two groups. In the discussion of passive euthanasia, which means cessation of extraordinary treatments to prolong the life of a patient, participants all agreed that sometimes it is better to emphasize the "total" care of the patient rather than the "absolute" cure of the patient, which is not always possible. A greater controversy arose over active euthanasia, shortening life by the use of drugs. Many thought that it was akin to suicide and the doctor would be liable. Some case studies helped to study real life situations of euthanasia. In most cases the patient cannot be considered in a vacuum but his family and larger society must be taken into consideration.

Suicide, A Comparative Study: The West and Japan

Suicide has been a controversial topic from the Ancient Greek and Roman periods. Historically, the West has been against suicide. However, Japanese society has accepted suicide as a means of self-expression (e.g., the ancient practice *Harakiri*). The same polarization of opinion was evident in the table discussion.

Some agreed that society should allow the individual to decide his own life—which means under certain situations, he may even commit suicide. Some strongly disagreed with tolerating the act of suicide for any reason whatsoever.

On the same day, the Bioethics table had an intertable discussion with the Culture and Tradition table. It became evident that religion is still a very influential part of the issue of suicide.

Despite the historical divergence of the view of suicide, it appears that today the reasons for the rise of suicide in the Japanese and American societies are similar. The strain of living in an educationally, technologically and occupationally competitive world leads to the alienation of a sector of society.

The issue of suicide is a societal one. It cannot or should not be considered separately from other issues.

Psychosomatic Disease

The Bioethics table talked about psychosomatic disease using essential hypertension as an example. The purpose of the paper on this subject was to provoke thought about the interaction between mind and body throughout the progression of this disease. The table conducted a historical inquiry into this mind-body relationship from both the philosophical and psychological point of view.

From consideration of psychosomatic diseases, it was realized that diseases of the mind and body are so closely interrelated the two components can no longer be separated. In medieval times, spiritual considerations were esteemed and recognized as affecting physical well being. Today, as a consequence of medical and other scientific advances, there is often a tendency to stress the physical aspects of treatment apart from the patient's mental set.

Subsequent discussion as to the elements that distinguish human beings from other living creatures ended rather inconclusively, but with the realization that this distinction requires continued attention in the effort to maintain human integrity and life.

Genetic Engineering: Curse or Blessing

Aldous Huxley, in his 1932 novel *Brave New World*, demonstrated his disenchantment with developing technology by depicting a future society of men enslaved to the use of technical devices for survival. The world of these men was free from pain, hunger, or other types of suffering, yet lacked the individualism and creativity so vital to man's happiness. The development of genetic engineering, or gene splicing/cloning with recombinant DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) raises many serious questions. Man has a newly developed capability to introduce new organisms into the environment. What will the physical effects of this development be on mankind, whether potentially beneficial or potentially hazardous? On whom does the responsibility for regulating this research lie? And what moral and ethical considerations need to be made in applying the technology to human society?

The Bioethics table saw that the case for the continuation for genetic engineering is simple: the research is beneficial for the acquisition of knowledge in the interest of pure science, and may have numerous benefits in the fields of industry and medicine. The case against it is not so simple: the research may involve physical risks to humans and their environment which may inadvertently be augmented by unwitting researchers simply because of a lack of complete certainty about what they are doing. The moral and ethical issues will always remain to be tackled. A set of priorities must govern the pursuit of genetic engineering and a set of limits which scientists may not exceed must be established.

The Sentence of Cancer/Report on the Terminally Ill

In Japan, doctors do not usually tell their patients that they have cancer. For a Japanese, to be told that one has cancer seems to be not just a statement of fact, but also a statement of death. On the other hand, in more than half the cases, American doctors inform their patients of cancer immediately. Though there is some important difference between the attitudes towards life and death in these two

countries, the real medical *truth* should be to tell a patient the medical *facts* at the proper time by the proper person, in the proper way. The development of modern technological medicine has paralleled the disappearance of infectious diseases and the fall in infant mortality. As a result, it is generally assumed that doctors and their technology will solve all health problems. There exists basic confusion among both laymen and physicians, concerning the role of the doctor. Recently, doctor-patient relationships have become just like business contracts.

To achieve the ideal doctor-patient relationship, both laymen and doctors should take the responsibility for these issues and cooperate with each other. In conclusion, we have to realize that now, there needs to be a spiritual component in life and death issues, and the entire society must have an awareness of bioethical issues. People must be educated to realize that death is a natural part of the life cycle.

Field Trips

National Institutes of Health (NIH) (Washington, D.C., July 28)

Braving the Washington, D.C. metro and metrobus system, the combined tables of Bioethics and Engineering and Technology visited the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. An introductory lecture by the Director of Public Relations provided table members with a history of NIH, as well as an explanation of NIH as a major research facility in the area of health and medicine in the U.S. Dr. John Fletcher then presented a short lecture on bioethics followed by a question and answer session. He commented on the advent of bioethics as an important element in research and health care, and explained his role as a consultant of bioethics at the NIH. Dr. Fletcher defined bioethics in terms of the "golden rule" or "reciprocity in treatment", which is treating others as we ourselves would like to be treated. In the question and answer session, various subjects, such as euthanasia, were discussed and Dr. Fletcher explained both his and NIH's philosophy.

Following Dr. Fletcher's talk, the tables were given a short tour of NIH's main hospital building and patient facilities, pediatric facilities, laboratories and displays. The NIH emphasizes a philosophy of total health care; taking care of the patient as well as his body is given priority in the unhurried doctor-patient relationships and the many lounges, game rooms and activities (e.g. arts and crafts) available to the patient.

Following the tour of the hospital, students were divided into two groups. One group was given a tour of NIH's Intensive Care Units for the critically ill. NIH possesses a concentrated patient care system where all vital signs and cardiogram, respirogram, blood pressure, etc. were visible at a glance, and completely computerized, enabling the doctor to possess continuous knowledge of the patient at a glance. The second group was given a tour of Radiology and Nuclear Medicine. A short film and explanation of the CAT (computerized axial tomography) and the PET (positron emitting tomography) scanners were presented.

The field trip to NIH was both interesting and informative. NIH was impressive in size and scope, yet personal in its relations with patients as well as with the table participants.

Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights (RCAR) (Washington, D.C., July 30)

On July 30th, the Bioethics table visited the Religious Coalition for Abortion Rights (RCAR), where Mr. Bill Rudin, secretary of RCAR, gave a briefing about the function of RCAR and its views on abortion. RCAR is comprised of 30 national religious organizations supporting the right of every woman to choose legal abortion. It was established soon after the U.S. Supreme Court legalized abortion in

1973, in order to secure the freedom of choice of women from anti-abortion movements. Its view on abortion is based on the importance of the full "personhood" of women. And although it does not regard abortion as morally right, it insists that the theological, religious, and scientific views on when human life begins are so numerous and varied that no one particular view should be forced on society through its legal system. Questions were focused on the physical damage of abortion and realistic solutions. As for damages, he said abortion is much safer than childbirth in most cases, especially for adolescents. He emphasized the importance of sex education and prenatal monitoring. Lastly, a poster of RCAR clearly showed the organization's pro-choice commitment. It said: "In 1982, when you have a miscarriage, you will be prosecuted for murder."

Duke Medical Center (Durham, N.C., Aug. 4)

On Aug. 4th, the table visited the Duke Medical Center, and took a tour inside the hospital, led by Mr. Bill Erwin, Director of Public Relations. First, students went to the high-pressure experimentation laboratory. There, they did research on the physical changes of the human body under hyperpressure conditions. This was followed by a visit to the patient ward and some examination rooms (e.g. CAT scan). The first portion of this hospital, one of the best in the U.S., was built in 1930. The first impression of the medical center was that it was "huge". The trip concluded with information about the expenses of resident patient care, and a visit to the hospital book store.

History of Science (Durham, N.C., Aug. 5)

Dr. Seymour Mauskopf, a professor of History of Science and Medicine at Duke University provided the Bioethics table with a fascinating talk and Q & A session on the history of science. Dr. Mauskopf focused on the role of the scientific historian and the need for him to understand the biographical, social and cultural environment and its past, as well as its scientific aspects. By talking about his research in Spain this past summer, Dr. Mauskopf explained his interest in the link between society and science, technology and the type of atmosphere that promotes scientific inquiry.

Dr. Mauskopf discussed the link between science, religion, society and the military in the Middle Ages, and the subsequent specialization and mathematization of science today. Discussion centered on Leonardo da Vinci as the last great Renaissance man capable of encompassing both the arts and the sciences in his studies and life. The polarization of the arts and sciences can be seen in various professions today. In the medical profession, doctors are being urged to return to practicing the "art" of medicine. Emphasis was placed on the relationship between military and scientific development, especially after WWII, and the Atomic Age. Using the development of the nuclear bomb as an example, this progressed into the ethical issues and responsibilities of scientists. Within this talk, Dr. Mauskopf also sketched a brief history of education and the formation of colleges and universities of Japan and the U.S. Perhaps most importantly, Dr. Mauskopf provided the students with a list of books to be used to further their knowledge and maintain interest in the history of science and society.

Bellevue Hospital (New York City, Aug. 9)

On Aug. 9th, the Bioethics table visited the Bellevue Hospital and had an explanation from Mr. Walsh about the medical care, admissions system, facilities, etc. of this hospital. Established in 1936, Bellevue was the first public hospital created. This hospital now has 1,006 beds and 305 psychiatric beds. In Bellevue, there is a program called, "On Death and Dying", which consists of organized care for dying patients. Doctors took the initiative for this program and then, nurses and chaplains participated in it, ending up in a total health care network, treating both psychological and physical aspects of

disease. There are three kinds of hospitals in the U.S., namely, voluntary, public and proprietary hospitals. Bellevue, as a public one, takes medical care of all people who cannot afford other types of medical treatment (e.g., in cooperation with the police, criminals and prisoners). Also, it has a unique emergency system composed of adult, pediatric and psychiatric care units. Among these, the Japanese delegates were deeply impressed by the development of emergency psychiatric care, which can hardly be found in Japan.

Conclusion

The Bioethics table discussions were fruitful and field trips were stimulating. One problem of this table was related to the use of highly technological language in discussing some subjects such as genetic engineering. Some time had to be spent explaining the scientific terminology. The table reached a consensus that it is necessary for all people to be concerned with bioethical issues. Professionals should realize that the ultimate product of their work is directed toward complex individual human lives, and not merely toward subjects for experimentation. The general public needs to be educated so that it can participate fully in the debate on bioethical issues.

Culture and Tradition



Pictured (l. to r.): Back row—Scott Scharer, Tatsuya Ishizu, Teresa St. Martin-Cress, Naoko Higuchi, Hisanori Nishishiba, Beth Rohde; Front row—Yoko Omiwa, Kayako Watanabe, Shari Bashin.

Introduction

The Culture and Tradition table took a unique course this year in that it studied the problems of cross-cultural communications using actual examples from the Japanese and American cultures. Through this study, which was often very personal, delegates were able to recognize the similarities and differences between and within the respective cultures. As a result, all felt that they successfully addressed the theme of the table, "a challenge to understand our different cultures for better mutual understanding," and the more general theme of the conference.

Misunderstandings and distrust between cultures stem from various sources such as mass media, education, intentional policies of governments, and language barriers. Yet we realize that the initial source is our cultural differences. A fine example is the Japanese tendency to approach a problem by discussing generalities and then examples, whereas Americans tend to analyze specific examples, and then draw a general conclusion. This difference may be a result of schooling.

A major difference between Japanese and American cultures is the emphasis on the group vs. individual. The Japanese society has the characteristics of *awase*, or adapting to the other's opinion, while in the U.S., there is the characteristic of *erabi*, or to choose individually. This *erabi/awase* theory is an important part of explaining the different vertical systems. While both cultures recognize a hierarchical structure, an American junior member of a group usually has only one senior member to refer to, whereas a Japanese junior member would have many *senpai*, or seniors. This structure exists not only in the business world, but also in social groups.

This dedication to the large group in Japan is reflected in the lack of a large, formal legal system. In the U.S. there is an intricate court system and a multitude of local, state and federal regulations. However, in Japan, there exists less concern with formality and more with a pervading acceptance by the whole society. The recent IBM scandal (alleged theft of technology by Japanese corporations) is a good example of this difference. The Japanese feel that spying itself was not unacceptable because it was done for the group. The main issue in Japan was that it was widely publicized by the press, thereby embarrassing those concerned. In the U.S., Americans were concerned with the legality of espionage. It is interesting to note that although there is more legal formality in the U.S., the crime rate in Japan is much lower.

Finally, the table discussed the Japanese and American sensitivity to space using architecture, gardens and land ownership as examples, concluding that people within and between cultures have different levels of satisfaction in terms of space.

In addition to table discussion and field trips, the Culture and Tradition table held two very lively intertables with the Bioethics and the Roles of Men and Women in Society tables. The tables had expected to visit the director of the Senior Citizens Coalition Center in New York City's Chinatown. However, as a result of the current furor over the Japanese Ministry of Education's replacement of "invasion" with "advance" in the school textbooks in regard to the Manchurian Incident, he felt that he could not meet with them as a community representative. This is precisely the type of misunderstanding JASC discussions and direct experience are designed either to avoid or at least help its participants to deal with intelligently. Table members, in conclusion, hope they may use their knowledge of basic cultural differences and similarities to further our mutual understanding in the future.

Table Discussions

Japan and the U.S.: Some Cultural Typologies

The tables discussed several concepts concerning cultural typologies of the U.S. and Japan in an attempt to help promote mutual understanding. By examining how each culture perceives the world we can eliminate some possible misinterpretations regarding cross-cultural interaction. These misinterpretations can occur when you judge a person from another culture by your own cultural standards. To avoid this type of mishap, one must recognize the differences in values and styles across cultures. In an effort to point out the differences that exist between Japan and the U.S., Below are outlined several concepts, which include: the vertical/horizontal society distinction taken from Chie Nakane, the *erabi/awase* attitude distinction taken from Mushakoji Kinhide, and the consensus/majority decision-making styles of Japan and the U.S. Through experiences at the conference the applicability and validity of these typologies became clear in many instances. For example, the *sempai/kohai* ranking used among Japanese delegates was a perfect example of the Japanese "vertical" society. On the American side, examples of "simple majority" rule votes with no attempt at group consensus were often observed.

Our cultural background and resulting values pervade all aspects of ourselves and our societies. Thus, the extreme importance of understanding the other culture, as a key to improved cross-cultural relations, should be recognized and wholeheartedly attempted.

What is "Real Mutual Understanding"?

In order to achieve real mutual understanding, it is necessary to find out the causes which hinder the acquisition of mutual understanding. The primary cause is prejudice. This often takes the form of incorrect stereotypical images, which are created because of the differences in language, misinformation of the mass media, intentional governmental policy and education, which biases the people.

In this manner, few wars have unavoidable causes. In other words, many were caused by a misinterpretation of the enemy's intention. A war cannot occur without hatred; which is ironically triggered by a few people. The antipathy is apt to be exaggerated. The discussion itself was concerned with the difference in the ways of thinking between Japan and the U.S. (i.e. the Japanese tend to deduce and the Americans tend to make inductions.)

Intercultural Communications between Japanese and Americans in Business

There are many differences in behavior patterns between Japanese and Americans. The paper itself focused on interpersonal communication, which we should notice in joint-venture businesses. The paper was concerned with the present situation in relation to communication problems between Japanese and Americans and tried to examine the cultural backgrounds of knowledge or understanding

of the other's culture and a lack of language ability. It is needless to say that we should study the current situation of a country, too. Naturally, there are techniques to get along with people in different cultures. Nevertheless, we are all very ignorant of them. It is true that techniques may be learned through experiences, by trial and error. It is also true that comprehending the nature of a country is a great help to understanding and getting along with the people there. In our discussions we found that we could not analyze these phenomena in relation to our cultural backgrounds. It takes time and effort. At least, students of both delegations, should overcome these problems by being aware of them.

The Possibility of Inter-cultural Communication A Case Study: The Antinuclear Movement

This paper studies the antinuclear movement, which has lately grown in various places in the world and different cultures under-lying it. It focuses on the U.S. and Japanese antinuclear movement and examines their forms of activity, temporal orientation, patterns of thinking, criteria for judgment, epistemologies, self concepts, and styles of communication, which could create an obstacle when they try to cooperate with each other.

The purpose of the discussion following the paper presentation was to give the table members a chance to think about the possible means of cooperation among people with different cultural backgrounds. Unfortunately, no practical suggestion was made, but the different ways of forming organizations between the two countries, which had not been noticed before, was brought to light.

Socio-Linguistic Analysis of the Japanese and American Cultures

Hisanori Nishishiba's paper was the basis of discussion in this subject. His motivation in writing the paper was to understand different cultures through an analysis of language. In his paper, he described some examples of actual misunderstanding caused by differences in interpretation of the language or lack of knowledge as to the cultural background of the language. He referred to linguistic relativism, vocabulary reflecting cultural background, and also analyzed personal pronouns and family related terms to observe human relationships in Japan and the U.S.

During the discussion, he noticed both similarities and differences between Japanese and American cultures. One of the similarities is a vertical human relationship in a company, i.e., that seniors direct juniors. However, the Japanese vertical structure differs somewhat from the American. Japanese juniors generally consider all seniors as their seniors in the relationship, whereas Americans directly obey only one superior. Discussion concluded that caution was necessary in recognizing the limitations of cultural stereotypes.

Man's Use of Space

A very important but relatively neglected problem occurs in international relations when people from different cultures fail to understand the spatial sensitivity of others. The manner in which people construct their houses and deal with the natural environment often reflects differences in culture. People also are subconsciously aware of space when they distance themselves from others. Proxemics, a term used to describe the study of ways in which culture is reflected through space usage, is an appropriate theory to use in discussing cultural differences. People divide the space around them into intimate, personal, social and public distance. Although the actual measurement may differ, most cultures do recognize the differences between these four. Whether geography, environmental conditions, or diet influence these spatial relationships, or vice versa, was a difficult question for the delegates to address. However, all were able to cite examples of times when one or another felt an American or Japanese delegate had "violated our space". Perhaps living in a foreign environment is the only way to ultimately recognize and adapt to these differences, however, an extra effort and cross-cultural exchange, such as this 34th IASC, is a beginning.

Japanese Gardens

Although Shari Bashin discussed many aspects of Japanese landscape design in her paper, during table discussions she mainly emphasized the applicability of Japanese garden design techniques to an American garden context. It seems that given the rapid urbanization the U.S. is facing, we should be concerned with making the urban environment habitable for the masses who will dwell in these large cities. The garden designs of Europe, which were typically large-scale parks created for kings with much land to spare, have long been used—if in a miniaturized form—in the U.S. The problem is that these garden designs do not do much to increase the feeling of space. While the European situation did not require any artifice along these lines, the Japanese long treasured land as a precious resource. For this reason, Japanese design techniques focus on manipulating the eye to create a seemingly vast landscape. While the European garden required much space, the Japanese garden required very little. If the parallel between the need for green space in dense cities, and Japan's consistent use of intensive design techniques can be drawn, the solution is at hand. Japanese gardens should not merely be transplanted in the U.S., but should be studied and applied to an American context. Until now, landscape architects in the U.S. have been reluctant to apply Japanese design techniques to American gardens. Perhaps, with new knowledge of this vast and complex tradition, American landscape architects can make better use of space and create a more fulfilling existence for all people.

Japanese and American Architecture since 1860

On the premise that domestic architecture provides important insights into the culture and tradition of the inhabitants, this topic offered the opportunity to examine not only what has been the architecture and culture of two countries, but also what is happening to these cultural differences.

The paper reviewed Japanese and American domestic architectural trends since 1860. It illustrated the effects of the Meiji era and World War II on the Japanese house. It explained the 1880's birth of the "shingle" style in the U.S. and its rediscovery in the 1950's. In the section on recent domestic architecture, the paper noted the "lost focus" in Japanese homes and the "nervous, taut" forms of American homes.

During the discussion, the members all described how they live and how they would ideally like to live. Two things were made clear: first, the living differences among the two delegations reflected each country's cultural richness; and second, the vast gap between the two countries illustrated unique cultural differences that still remain.

Consciousness of Land Ownership

This paper was presented to explain the Japanese consciousness of land ownership. Because they were an agricultural society, and because of the characteristics of their religions (Shinto, Buddhism, Confucianism), the Japanese tended to settle in specific areas and began forming communities tied to land. This tendency is one element that characterizes the Japanese. Likewise, the Japanese don't change their jobs very often, as life-time employment is the preferred arrangement. Americans don't have strong ties to their land. They can easily change their locations throughout the country; perhaps because American history required and encouraged mobility.

The point on which discussion focused was whether or not Japanese land consciousness will continue in the future, despite Japan's industrialization. There was a general feeling that because some of the living customs in Japan (such as the word *ishokenmei*, and the location of graves in the Tohoku area), stress the importance of attachment, that Japanese land consciousness will remain vital in the future.

By thinking about the historical tradition, we can explain the consciousness of each nation's feelings and actions toward land ownership.

Field Trips

Cultural Awareness

(George Washington Univ., July 27)

On July 27 Dr. Szalay of the Institute of Comparative Social and Cultural Studies came to speak to the table group. A native of Hungary, he has been in the U.S. for 20 years and has been head of the Institute for 13 years. First, the discussion dwelt on the importance of cross-cultural awareness. As nations become more dependent on each other, they need to understand one another better. This way, they can effectively cooperate with each other. He then showed us the Institute's way for measuring a culture through free association word tests. After measuring two different cultures, one can compare them and analyze the difference. The delegates realized that conceptual differences of cultures in the use of languages must be taken into consideration when people with different cultural backgrounds communicate. Dr. Szalay then addressed traits of American culture—mainly that Americans are highly mobile, competitive, individualistic, pragmatic, future oriented, and have no real ideological hangups. Many of these traits have resulted from America's relatively short existence (206 years) and even though many different groups of people constitute the U.S., their character has been assimilated. Finally, he talked about America's cultural dilemma: Not all of America's different groups have the necessary characteristics to succeed in this competitive, individualistic society. Unfortunately, this "individualistic" society has had great difficulty in adopting collective measures. The U.S. must understand its cultural differences so that it can benefit domestically, as well as internationally.

Even though cultural differences between the U.S. and Japan were not specifically addressed, Dr. Szalay's lecture was the perfect starting point for the table discussion. By explaining the importance of culture and cross-cultural communication, he provided a suitable context for future discussions.

Freer Gallery, Smithsonian Institute (Washington D.C., July 28)

While in Washington, D.C., the table had the great opportunity to tour the Freer Gallery, with the curator, Professor Yoshiaki Shimizu. The Freer Gallery is the Asian Art wing of the Smithsonian Institution, and it houses the Chinese, Japanese, Indian, and Middle Eastern collections held by the Smithsonian. Although only one tenth of the museum's collection is on view at one time, the museum is still one of the best of its kind in the country. As the group toured the Gallery, Prof. Shimizu explained the acquisitions, the maintenance of Ancient Art objects and his general philosophy of museum curating. He believes that people should be able to enjoy art comfortably and as often as they like. For this reason, large, comfortable couches are placed randomly throughout the wings of the museum. He also mentioned that the Gallery was open 364 days a year for the specific reason that museums are worthless if they are closed.

As a final treat, Prof. Shimizu took table members down to the basement of the museum to watch a skilled craftsman repair damaged paintings. This man, one of 3 in the U.S., was trained in Kyoto for 8 years to do restoration work. All the materials he used were imported, and the room was also floored with *tatami* mats brought from Japan. To restore paintings this artisan had to split the paper on which a painting was painted, fill in the cracks on the backside, and repaste the paper together. Prof. Shimizu assured the students that not very many people could split a piece of paper thinner than a human hair. As he demonstrated, all were awed and amazed. It was truly a rare experience. The day at the Freer Gallery was a "behind the scenes" view of Asian Art collecting in the U.S.

Commission of Indian Affairs (North Carolina, August 3)

During the JASC stay at Duke Univ., Sally Migliore and Larry Jones, for the North Carolina Commission of Indian Affairs came to speak to the Culture and Tradition table. The Commission is a state agency which was created in 1971. Its purpose is "to assure the right of Indians to pursue their cultural, social, and religious traditions, and to increase economic and educational opportunities for Indians." Ms. Migliore and Mr. Jones presented a multi-media program which explained some of the history and demographic distribution of American Indians. This was followed by a stimulating Q & A session.

There are approximately 1.3 million Indians in the U.S. Among these 1.3 million Indians, 1 million live in the West, mainly California and Arizona. The next largest concentration of American Indians is North Carolina's Indian population of 65,000. The remaining Indians are distributed all over the U.S. Of the five tribes which live in N.C., only the Cherokee reside on an Indian reservation, the remaining living in Indian communities. The problems addressed by the Commission are numerous, including the lack of educational opportunities, high rates of alcoholism, racial discrimination, inter-tribal conflict and maintenance of cultural integrity. The main point learned was that the American Indians have a distinct culture and must not be penalized for not adopting the cultural values of the American majority. We must learn to respect and accept their culture and allow Indians to fully participate in a society without discrimination based on race.

The Dining Room (New York City, Aug.8)

The table went as a group to see a play entitled "The Dining Room" in order to catch a glimpse of American life. This drama explored how different WASP families related to each other within the context of the dining room. Differing from the traditional dramatic style, the six actors and actresses played the roles of many different people without changing any costumes. Furthermore, the entire play took place on the set of a dining room.

Although both the Americans and the Japanese were at first confused by this style of play, they were very impressed by the technique and the powerful impact it created. Each vignette showed a different aspect of American living. Thus, it was a good opportunity for table members to examine one of the many manifestations of American culture.

Education & Society



Pictured (l to r): Front row—Tsutomu Takahashi, Yasushi Hirosato. Back row—Kei Nakamura, Beverly Chan, Masami Kawai, Mayumi Oura, Naoko Sajiki, Karen Hata, Susan Pasterczyk.

Introduction

Table members discussed the subject of Education and Society from many different perspectives; however, in the overall schema, they moved from domestic to international educational issues. Domestic topics included the textbook act, sex education, standardized testing and life-long integrated education. International topics included peace education, racial identity formation, and a historical analysis of Japanese students in the U.S. We ended with a cumulative topic on political socialization from both the domestic and international perspectives.

Table members displayed quite a variety of viewpoints; for example, Japan vs. U.S., public vs. private school education, single-sex vs. co-ed education, as well as much geographic diversity, which led to an amazing number of rigorous discussions. However, surprisingly enough, the group managed to attain a consensus on some issues; if not at least an understanding of perspectives other than one's own.

In order to apply these education topics to the general theme the table chose the subtheme, "What is the role of education in furthering human integrity?"

Discussion Topics

Sex Education

Because of its controversial and often personally-embarrassing nature, the paper on sex education was drafted to be presented first. It was hoped this topic would open the group up: sex is often a taboo subject for discussion.

The group focused on the pros and cons of sex education in the public schools and the consequences of each. Current programs and social agencies were delineated (i.e. Planned Parenthood Counseling Centers). Potential problems resulting from policies of the present Reagan Administration were discussed (i.e. abortion controversy and cutbacks in social services).

The table seemed to agree on the importance of cultural values concerning human sexuality and how it "should" be, and is expressed. Furthermore, there seemed to be a consensus that there is a lack of information regarding human sexuality in both Japan and the U.S. This situation has helped to

put a strain on economic, social, and psychological resources. For example, unwanted teenage pregnancies have been and will continue to be a problem for both countries. There is no federally-sponsored sex education program for the schools in either country.

The table discussed the inherent problems of such a program, such as the problem of teaching moral values. Should moral values be taught in school? Should the government play a role in this?

From the tone of the discussion, it appeared as though no one believed that there shouldn't be sex education in the public schools. There was a consensus that sex education was very important, and therefore couldn't just be "swept under the rug," as many people are now trying to do. Unwanted pregnancies will not disappear merely because people cease to talk about sex, or are ignorant of its potential consequences.

Therefore, sex education was a pertinent topic in keeping with the flow of this conference's subtheme. When discussing such a topic, it is almost impossible not to talk about moral values. By questioning and discussing one's moral values, it is easier to further human integrity and mutual understanding. One often must understand the basis of preferred moral values in order to understand one's self and others.

Textbook Acts and Stratification in the Japanese Educational System

Table participants decided to combine the topics of the Textbook Act and stratification, because the two topics could be expanded to include governmental and social issues. A presentation on the historical background of the Textbook Act provided the basis for discussion. It was agreed that censorship of textbooks by the government has become a custom, and an undesirable one. Delegates recognized that the government felt it had to enact the Textbook Act in order to effect control over what the students learn.

The general role of government in the educational system was severely criticized. The Japanese delegates presented several excellent examples of textbook censorship, and suggested that the results substantially influenced public opinion concerning such issues as the role of the Self Defense Force and nationalism. Teachers are, of course, required to follow the regulations prescribed for each course of study by government authority. They are, however, able to insert personal opinion (which may differ and) which may exert alternative influences on the students. The extent to which this offers a correction to the official line is, however, deceiving. Every Japanese student must, to enter a university, pass rigid competitive examinations, which are judged on the basis of conformity to official texts. Thus, the student must virtually memorize the censored texts in order to do well. This cannot help but influence his thinking in the text's direction.

Table members concluded that the Japanese Ministry of Education exerts too much power and influence over the personal development of students through its control of textbooks, and, in fact, of the entire educational system.

Stratification is in effect the use of test performance scores to channel students into schools of alleged higher or lesser degrees of excellence, or of different educational specialties, depending on their presumed levels of capacity. Article 26 of the Japanese Constitution sanctions stratification and recognizes the academic inequality of people. Although the table did not formally discuss the fact, it is noted that stratification would continue to exist even without constitutional support in order to keep the Japanese society running smoothly. Recognizing that stratification emphasizes division among students, the table engaged in a lengthy discussion of collectivism, and the need for schools to promote group spirit, as well as to identify and control students outside the school. This led to a consideration of the years of *ronin*, which represents a special level—or case—of stratification. Academic achievement is closely related to the life career open to an individual, and thus in substantial part determines his future social status. If a student fails the entrance exam, years of *ronin* (i.e., sort of roaming without academic affiliation or achievement) may be necessary before the individual can attain a fixed career and thus

achieve an adequate role in the social hierarchy. Social mobility may also be affected by academic stratification. E.g., in some areas, one's attainment of an M.A. is considered less desirable than holding a B.A., the assumption being that the former is "over educated". Stratification is manifested in sexual differentiation also. Generally in Japanese society, a four year degree is not considered appropriate for women. These aspects of stratification perpetuate existing structural arrangements in society, and thus have been highly influential in forming the character of Japanese society.

Life-long Integrated Education

The purpose of the topic of life-long integrated education was a desire to consider how people can live fruitful lives by means of life-long education. Through the discussion, it was decided that it is easier to attain continuing education after completing school education in the U.S. For example, there are many community colleges without tedious and competitive restrictions. However, in Japan, when one graduates from school, it is very difficult to pursue education further. One conclusion was that we should be given many opportunities to pursue education along the lines of personal interests or needed skills. One person said that life-long education should not be pursued only through the establishment of facilities like libraries, museums, or open college lectures, but by means of every available experience, throughout the course of our lives. It is only ourselves who can change today's social structure and education. Continuing education is not something that should just be passively distributed; one should have to actively seek it.

Standardized Tests

Over the last ten years, a controversy has developed in the U.S. regarding the fairness of standardized tests. Such tests are used in the American system to diagnose learning problems and categorize children by ability. Later in the student's career, tests are used for college and graduate school admissions. High test scores may make the difference between acceptance or rejection from the school of one's choice. Such consequences have led to a great deal of concern and criticism of these tests. Adversaries of standardized tests claim that cultural and economic biases in the test give advantages to the upper-class students. A direct positive correlation between income and test scores exists.

Both Japan and the U.S. depend on test scores to evaluate their students. Japan depends solely on scores, while American colleges have the flexibility to consider other factors, such as background, extracurricular activities, letters of recommendation and interests. The Japanese system of testing differs from the American system in that administration of tests is centralized under the government, while, on the other hand, American testing is administered by the Educational Testing Service, which follows the direction of the independent Education Board.

Students from both Japan and the U.S. seem to feel that the testing system might unfairly judge students, and tend to benefit the privileged classes. Nevertheless, ironically enough, students have no other choice if they wish to continue their education but to submit to such testing procedures.

Peace Education

The fading of the anti-war sentiment among young Japanese stems from two main factors: the scarcity of educational incentives in the social environment, and the failure of peace education in the school system. Peace education manifests its irresponsibility when it only stresses an emotional impact on the students, and lacks scientific and systematic instruction about war and peace.

The Japanese textbooks for social studies are marked with too many facts, and fail to develop students' awareness of human rights and international understanding. The entrance exam system also prevents them from an active commitment to the realization of world peace. The growing anti-nuke movements, however, may revitalize peace education in Japan. For example, supported by the rise of national consciousness, Prof. Sakamoto of Tokyo University proposes to institutionalize concrete peace

education at school and insists on establishing a peace academy. On the school level, cooperation among teachers, as well as among schools is required to provide the younger generation with precious lessons for the future.

Racial Identity Formation

There are some cases in which the children of one nation, or race, have to grow up in another nation or culture, with people of different races. In such cases, how can education contribute to the formation of children's racial identity? In thinking about this question, the table analyzed the following three cases: (1) Japanese children abroad, (2) Koreans in Japan, (3) Blacks in the U.S.

- (1) *Japanese children abroad*—Due to the expansion of Japanese businesses, many businessmen have been sent abroad, creating the problem of the education of the children who accompany them. Their racial identity formation problem is mainly caused by their lack of English speaking ability.
- (2) *Koreans in Japan*—The crucial point concerning Koreans in Japan is that most of them do not have Japanese citizenship. Presently there are two types of Korean schools: (a) Kankokugakuen, which is completely Japanese, (b) Chosenjin-gakko, which promotes a strong consciousness of their racial identity as Koreans.
- (3) *Afro-Americans*—After World War II, "segregation" was abolished gradually, and "integration" was promoted. In the late 60's, "Black Power Movements" started to criticize the education that promoted the assimilation of Blacks to "white" American society. Now Afro-Americans are trying to establish their identity as "Blacks".

The table concluded that education plays a significant part in forming one's character and identity, and consequently in the realization of one's racial identity. Racial discrimination, it is recognized, also strongly affects racial identity formation. And finally, a knowledge of other races, nations and cultures is essential to an awareness of one's own racial identity.

Japanese Students in the U.S.

Discussion began with a brief summary of the paper, "Japanese Students in the U.S.: Past and Present", in light of U.S.-Japan relations. Dividing "students" into two categories, the table focused on Japanese children and college/graduate students in the U.S. respectively. After that, it compared the status of Japanese students in the U.S. to that of American students in Japan. Other factors influencing foreign students, such as motivation, duration of stay, discrimination, attitude of the host country, as well as language ability and financial aid also came under discussion. Following that, the group considered various aspects of cultural exchange and the "culture gap", taking into consideration ideological differences such as freedom, the individual vs. the group, religion and racial identity formation. Finally, attention centered on social behavior and adaptation, and the plight of returning students (e.g. in the job market).

One of the major problems involved in this issue is the ability of the Japanese education system to absorb the returning students, and also, the placement of such students in the job market. Furthermore, there is an added negative social stigma attached to women seeking education abroad.

In conclusion, it was agreed that educational exchange is crucial in enhancing mutual understanding and cooperation between our two countries, and that "swings" in U.S.-Japan relations had a major impact on fluctuations in the trends and status of Japanese students studying in the U.S.

Political Socialization and Political Education

The purpose of this paper was to broaden the concept of political socialization and political education from a domestic perspective to an international one. In that sense, the discussion progressed as follows:

1. Have you ever experienced political education in the school in the process of political socialization? If you have experienced it, what sort of political education did you have?
2. Have you ever experienced international political education in the process of international political socialization? If you have experienced it, what sort of int'l political education did you have?
3. What do you think of the interaction and the relationship between these two kinds of education?

By discussing such concepts, the table concluded that the mass media, such as radio and television, have more influence on promoting the process of political socialization than the school. Thus, although it was assumed in the paper that the school is an important setting for political socialization, other agents of socialization are also vital.

Field Trips

Department of Education (Washington D.C., July 30)

While in Washington, D.C., the table met with Mr. K.M. Coggeshall and Dr. Harry Phillips, from the Public Affairs Office in the Department of Education. Dr. Phillips presented an overview of the role of the federal government in the American educational system. His talk was followed by a Q & A session on various topics of interest to the group.

The American educational system has been decentralized from the beginning. State governments developed their individual education plans; the local Board of Education established and controlled the schools in compliance with state and federal law. The majority of the decisions are made on the local level. The federal government only distributes congressional subsidies and enforces a few regulations. Roughly, the Department's budget distributes \$14 billion for departmental administrative costs, \$75 billion to post-secondary schools, and \$136 billion to high schools. Funds are also distributed according to interest or current need. For example, large sums of money were granted to promote math and science education during the U.S.-U.S.S.R. space exploration race. During the late 1960's and early 1970's much interest and funds went to minorities and the poor. The Department also regulates areas such as standardized testing, mandatory hours in school and seeks Constitutional compliance. If an academic institution violates the Constitution, the Department has the authority to cut off all of its federal aid.

Finally there was a discussion on the possible dissolution of the Dept. of Education. The Reagan Administration has set this up as a goal and the Dept. of Education workers are concerned about their jobs. Shifts of power have already begun between departments. Already the school lunch program is administered by the Dept. of Agriculture, and education overseas is under the jurisdiction of the Military.

Governor Morehead School (Raleigh, N.C., Aug. 4)

On August 4, the Education and Society table visited the Governor Morehead School for the visually handicapped at Raleigh, North Carolina. The school once included deaf students, but now the two schools are separate. An instructor and a librarian spoke to the group, presented a slide-show orientation, and gave us a tour of the building. Because of time limitations, we did not visit the campus.

Morehead enrolls 60 students from N.C. (the school is supported by that state) and it functions as a vocational skills center (teaching skills such as typing), as well as a socializing agent for the visually handicapped to re-enter the mainstream. The school is only open to state residents, and thus students pay no tuition. The facilities of the school were quite amazing. The *World Book* Encyclopedias and other periodicals were available both on tape and in Braille. Since only 1/3 of the social population is completely blind, there were also instruments such as an enlarger with a wide screen, for easier reading of texts.

The school is located on 50-acres of beautiful tree-shaded property. The campus and facilities were very impressive. Table members felt it was unfortunate however, that they were unable to see actual classes in session. In the subsequent discussion, it was pointed out that there are schools and books for the visually handicapped in Japan, but Japan's technological facilities seemed to be lagging behind those of the U.S..

Jamaica High School (Queens, NY, Aug.9)

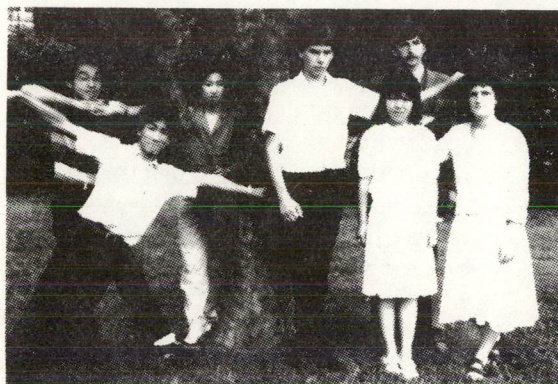
The Education and Society table had a very enlightening field trip to the Jamaica High School in Queens, where members observed a variety of classes, such as Algebra II, Geometry Research, English for Graduating Seniors, Physical Education and a special advanced course in Computer Science. After seeing the organization and composition of these classes first-hand, table members were fortunate enough to have a refreshingly frank session with the assistant principal and principal of Jamaica High School's summer school. They explained the organization and purpose of the summer school program in the Queens, and elaborated upon the New York system of examinations, which in many respects, is similar to the Japanese system in that it involves a comprehensive exam with strict security given precisely on certain days, state-wide. Discussion also covered the American textbook situation and the racial composition in Queens. More than 50% of the students are minorities (e.g. many Black and Hispanic). Asian students are *not* considered as minorities. The ethnic composition varies from school to school; in accordance with these variations, several foreign languages are offered in the Queens system. This led into a brief description of their unsuccessful attempts to promote integration and desegregation in Queens.

Afterwards, discussion focused on the difference between the classroom situation in Japan and the U.S. The Japanese delegates admired the spontaneity of the American students in expressing their opinions, but were critical of their "rude" behavior (e.g. attire and manners in class). Overall, both delegations found this trip and discussion to be a very worthwhile experience.

Conclusion

Ideally, the goal of education should be to further human integrity. The main criticism the table levelled at the present educational system was the fact that it neglected the individual and stifled originality and creativity. Education has the unique potential to make people aware of perspectives and issues that they would otherwise not have been exposed to, socially, ideologically, and historically. Likewise, there is the danger of being swayed by manipulative and biased educational sources, such as the media, and perhaps government censorship. Table consensus was that by providing a widespread array of options, and thus presenting a balanced view, education can strive to promote human integrity.

Energy, Resources and Environment



Pictured (l. to r.): Front row—Shin Fujii, Timothy Sullivan, Keiko Yamamoto, Laurie Freeman. Back Row—Makita Shimokawa, Lucy Ito, Brian Bray.

Introduction

Perhaps referral to this table as the "Energy" table was more than just an easy way to shorten the title. Six out of seven of the papers had the word "energy" in the title, one used the word "resource" and one the word "environment". Although it may seem a rather shallow view, it is quite an accurate one. Only two papers dealt with environmental protection. Corresponding with these circumstances two field trips were geared towards the question of energy, one towards the environment.

Although field trips were fewer than what students might have preferred, the quality of papers and, most importantly, of discussion, was very high. Table members were diverse in their attitudes and ideas, which added greatly to the variety of quality input, which is evident in the reports of paper presentations and table meetings.

Discussion Topics

Energy Today and Its Perspective with Due Regard to Nuclear Energy

Our discussion established an understanding of one important point in Keiko Yamamoto's paper. Everyone came to realize that the energy shortage means very different things to Japan and the U.S. Japan's total dependence on foreign energy makes nuclear power necessary, at least until a better alternative is found. There was some question, however, if use of nuclear power will be discontinued even with a good alternative, because of the huge expense included in its construction.

Comparisons were drawn between the anti-nuke movement in the U.S. with that of Japan. Japan's is more localized and has less backing in the scientific community. Some Japanese students said that the government may not be telling the whole truth about the consequences of nuclear power to the people. The table discussed deforestation and other environmental impacts of various energy sources. There was a basic disagreement as to whether or not nuclear power is worth the risk. In Japan, the danger is particularly high due to the danger of earthquakes. If an earthquake caused a meltdown in Japan, the whole world would suffer from pollution. Some American delegates questioned whether or not the Japanese government fully considers externalities such as this, or whether profits are the sole economic consideration.

Energy and Resources: Japan's Security

International cooperation for the fair and effective distribution of energy and resources ... for the security of Japan:

1. Are Japan's energy and resources secure?

Japan depends highly on imports from a limited number of supplying countries for her energy and resources. At the same time, the "have" countries have come to claim their "permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources," and political conflict in these countries often hampers production.

2. Can International Cooperation and Organization work?

In his paper, Makita argued that Japan should promote the pursuit of "common interests" with her partners, by concluding agreements and establishing an international organization. Then what are the "common interests"? He explained it as the maintenance of sufficient energy and resource supplies at a fair price ... And the "fair price" is decided on the basis of the accumulation of former contracts. Some American delegates, however, pointed out the difficulty of the decision. Reasons: 1) Japan, as compared to the U.S., will think that a higher price is the "fair price", because imports of energy and resources are more vital to Japan than to the U.S., 2) Poor countries will consider a relatively low price as the "fair price". In conclusion, although international cooperation for the distribution of energy and resources faces many difficulties, we should be confident in the future of the cooperation because the increase of interdependence among nations has been a historical trend.

The North and South: Different Perspectives on Energy

The main problem presented in Shin's paper was basically a look at the world energy situation. The North has been facing an energy supply problem, trying to attain a reliable source of energy. The South has been relying on biomass as an energy source, most often in the form of wood fuel. This has created vast, damaging deforestation in many areas. Therefore, the South must change its energy source. The solution suggested by Shin was that the North should develop solar technology as its alternative source of energy to lessen its demand for oil. This would allow the South to develop, using oil as an energy source, without great conflict and competition for reserves with the North. But since oil reserves are nevertheless limited in the long run, the South should also import solar technology from the North, as it requires less complex and dangerous installations than nuclear installations. In addition, the North needs to conserve energy from whichever source, as the North countries are the most highly energy consumptive.

It was asked how the North could conserve great amounts of energy, and the response was "through transfer from development in quantity of materials to development in quality of life". Furthermore, a listing of the pros and cons of nuclear vs. solar energy was made. The advantages of solar energy were that it can be universally developed and is much safer. Nuclear disadvantages were that it uses fuel and creates by-products which can be used to create nuclear arms.

During the discussion, the issue was raised that vast amounts of space would be needed to produce large amounts of energy. The response was that solar power need not be centrally located in production, that individual units would often be sufficient. Points made against solar power were in two areas. Because solar power relies on weather, Makita concluded that solar energy will not and cannot replace other energy sources, but will ease our dependence on other forms of energy. Brian pointed out the fact that it will not be used as long as other cheaper energy sources are available.

Energy and the Environment

The paper presented by Tim Sullivan stressed the importance of realizing the environmentalist standpoint when considering energy and energy use. The major point of this paper included the necessity for considering externalities, costs to the environment, and the effects of the

continued use of finite, non-renewable resources. Oil drilling, the transport of oil on the high seas, and contour strip mining were just a few of the examples of energy exploitation, and its subsequent transportation, which are potential hazards to the environment. The paper also stressed the fact that there are dangerous repercussions even when using renewable resources, such as hydroelectric power. Furthermore, this paper raised various ethical considerations, such as the "right" to build energy plants. In conclusion, the paper emphasized the use of alternative energy sources and of conservation and alternate lifestyles.

The discussion of this paper focused on several specific points: the problem of the Aswan Dam in Egypt, the destruction inherent in the use of strip mining, and the need for reforesting areas destroyed by the use of strip mining. In addition, alternative methods for cleaning oil tanks were considered, and the cost effectiveness of these alternatives. The discussion then led to the consideration of more effective systems of mass transportation in the U.S. and the need to educate Americans about mass transportation as an alternative to the private use of cars which is clearly energy inefficient. Finally, all agreed on the necessity for a change in lifestyles. Furthermore, although no concrete conclusions were reached, everyone benefited from an increased awareness of some of these issues and possible areas which need to be changed.

Energy Conservation

To illustrate the role of promoting the concept of conservation as an alternative energy source, the table divided into three parts to discuss Lucille Ito's paper. First, there is a trade-off relationship between energy and environment and the problem of the barriers to Alternative Energy Sources. Coal, solar energy and nuclear energy face an uncertain future as does conservation. Future conservation is dependent on dissemination of information. Secondly, as regarding waste, the Japanese may consider it obvious; however, Americans, due to lack of publicity, seem to have forgotten that an energy problem exists. Lastly, conservation can be practiced and conducted on three levels: (1) As for average citizens, they should understand one new fact per day, and act upon it; (2) As for industries, organizations should have to put conservation projects in practice; (3) As for the government, it should be careful, and always consider the consequences of energy policy.

Energy and Security: Policies and Perspectives

Laurie Freeman's paper: "Energy and Security" formed the basis for discussion. After the oil crisis, every nation increased its awareness of oil as the "lifeblood" of the modern world. Without a constant supply of energy, no modern society can hope to survive at the current standards of living. However, from these viewpoints, "the problem of energy and security has remained undefined and misunderstood and nations continue to stand almost blindly hostage to a threat of major proportions." In spite of the existence of bodies such as OECD and IEA, there is still a sincere concern that in the face of a global crisis, these organizations will not be effective. Some of the major premises of this paper came from a 1980 report entitled "The Geopolitics of Oil", which was prepared for the U.S. Senate. This report said that unless there is a significant change in energy policies, the next two decades could witness growing competition among governments of the consuming nations for scarce crude supplies. This is not to say that we have no plans. Several ways to strengthen the ability of the consuming nations to deal with a major supply interruption might be the coordination of petroleum stockpiles and the development of agreements to control the "panic" buying of oil. One way might be a bilateral agreement between the U.S. and Japan. Another way would be to eliminate the flaws of the IEA and to pay more attention to the developing nations. In particular, we should help them financially and technologically, so that they too can develop new energy sources.

Life in Accordance with Nature

1. Are consumption patterns going to change?
Predictions for the year 2,000 according to "The Global 2,000 Report to the President." If today's consumption patterns are not going to change, mankind will approach the boundaries of the planet's non-renewable resources.
2. Is change necessary? Admitting the assumption above, individual human beings will, if not by choice, then out of necessity, begin to use less of what the earth provides in maintaining their own lives.
3. How should it be changed? Brian Bray introduced an extreme concept called "Ecotopia". According to this idea, we must rely on renewable resources and rely on them in such a way that they do not become depleted. E.g., 1) Everything that is not naturally recycled by man, 2) Economy or family must stay the same size, because for anything we gain, we lose something. Some Japanese delegates were against the idea, insisting that this would be equivalent to going back to the Edo era of Japan. But others supported the idea, arguing that technological development is tolerant of the same economic efficiency.
4. Conclusion: Overall, human lives have to be in accord with nature, if we are to live on the earth forever. Furthermore, living in close touch with nature will give us richer human values, and contentment, the only things that really matter.

Field Trips

Resources for the Future (Washington, D.C., July 28)

The first field trip for the Energy Table was spent speaking with Joel Darmstadter and Chris Leman of Resources for the Future (RFF), a private non-profit research organization concerned with the development, conservation and use of natural resources, as well as the environment. Founded in 1952, with the help of the Ford Foundation, RFF is made up of three divisions: 1) Center for Energy Policy Research, 2) Quality of the Environment Division, and 3) Renewable Resources Division.

Mr. Darmstadter, who is on the research staff for energy policy, described RFF as a "university without students." In other words, RFF researches and publishes as a university might. And RFF welcomes students and the public to use its facilities and talk with its researchers. The organization is prolific in the area of publications. *Resources*, RFF's periodical, is published regularly and one of the organizations most recent publications is a book by Emery N. Castle and Kenzo Hemmi, with Sally A. Skllings entitled *U.S.-Japan Agricultural Trade Relations* (1982). The book was published simultaneously in Japanese by Tokyo University Press (Nichi-bei Nogyo Boeki Kankei).

The students were interested in how RFF's policy suggestions were effected. Since RFF does not lobby in Congress, policy implementation is at times frustrating. On the other hand, RFF predicted the oil crisis for 1973-74. In response to a query about the future with regard to alternative energy sources, delegates were informed that nuclear energy has limited potential and that solar energy has some promise.

We found the people at RFF to be very informative, receptive and inquisitive. We were asked if there were organizations similar to RFF in Japan—the Japanese delegates informed us that energy research in Japan is always conducted in conjunction with the government.

Department of Energy (Washington, D.C., July 30)

At the Department of Energy, the table group met with Mr. Jack Moore, who is in charge of oil contracts. (Some of the students remarked on the fact that although it was raining hard outside, and not too hot, the meeting room was strongly air conditioned.)

A demonstration of energy conservation at the Energy Department? Mr. Moore presented a brief overlook on the international oil trade, and the rest of the two hour session was devoted to a Q&A session. There was considerable interest in the possibility of monitoring and controlling oil exploration contracts between producing and consuming nations at the international level. The potential role of the International Energy Agency (IEA) was discussed in this connection. Mr. Moore was quite negative on the prospect of such monitoring, feeling that it was too idealistic to expect much from the producers and consumers both of which are more likely to act out of opportunistic motivations.

Discussion also touched on the matter of opening up the California coast to oil exploration, which was criticized not only from an environmental standpoint, but as not being potentially significant enough to affect the energy situation all that much, either in this or another country.

The impression gained from Mr. Moore was that he was optimistic about the oil supply for the present decade, although he did not deny the ever-present possibility of some "unexpected matter" arising to dent that optimism. The table concluded that the Department of Energy was important and should be retained. And also, that the near future energy situation appeared bright, but that the practical prospects for meaningful international cooperation in solving long range energy problems looked dark.

Environmental Protection Agency (Duke University, North Carolina, August 4)

The visit to EPA was a joint trip with the Engineering and Technology table. The two speakers were Deborah Ann Jones and Sandy Saunders of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency—Environmental Research Center. The Center is the EPA's largest research facility, and consists of five separate research organizations: Health Effects Laboratory, Environmental Sciences Research Laboratory, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, Industrial Environmental Research Laboratory, and Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office. Ms. Jones had been doing research on air pollution by checking concentrations of chemicals found in air samples. Among other things, the tests proved that jogging in air-polluted city environments was harmful.

One role of EPA is to recommend to Congress the creation of new legislation restricting factory wastes. New legislation, however, is not always enacted. The delegates were impressed by several of the EPA studies, but felt that their capacity and power as a governmental agency were limited.

Conclusions

1. Everyone should adopt less consumption oriented lifestyles. Furthermore, there should be a transfer from development in quantity to development in quality, for it is not the materialistic standard of living but the human quality of life that is most important.
2. In the pursuit of energy sources, it is necessary to consider environmental externalities.
3. More time and money should be invested in research and development of non-nuclear energy sources, especially solar energy, considering the probable increasing demand for oil and its limited world reserves.
4. Japan's energy resource situation is much more precarious than that of the United States. Therefore, Americans should carefully consider Japan's problem before condemning utilization of certain energy sources such as nuclear energy.

Engineering and Technology



Pictured (l. to r.): Front row—Shoen Kyo. Back row—Brad Hall, Steve Sorger, Ken Anderson, Tomoyuki Tanaka, Toshiaki Watanabe

Introduction

Throughout the history of civilization, advances in technology have had the most profound influence on peoples' lifestyles. This influence has been the greatest ever in the modern era, and this is particularly true for countries such as Japan and the U.S. Therefore, technology was obviously an appropriate topic for a table in the 34th JASC, and so, despite the success of the "Science and Society" table discussion at the 33rd Conference, it was decided to change the table topic to "Engineering and Technology". Table participants felt they realized their initial hope of discussing timely issues in society in both specific and general terms.

The table consisted of a good mix of people with a variety of perspectives: medical sciences, natural sciences, humanities, and engineering, and because there were only six participants, the cozy atmosphere permitted excellent exchanges of viewpoint.

Discussions began with Brad Hall's paper "Technology Transfer Between the U.S. and Japan, and the Emergence of Japan as a Producer of Technology", which related technology, business, development and cultural issues. Craig Leman spoke on relevant business practices in the U.S. and Japan, a subject basic to the turbulent issues of trade between the two countries.

After the Defense Forum (discussed later), the table considered Toshiaki Watanabe's paper "The New Era of Nuclear Weapons" which led into a discussion on the dynamics of strategic technology. Military balance sits precariously on a shifting technological foundation. "Tosh" had a rather fatalistic view of the arms race, while Tomoyuki Tanaka was very hopeful about disarmament. Steve Sorger's paper, "Reagan's Space Race", continued the discussion of the relationship between technology and the military. Outer space is an exciting field in terms of potential and problems. There was also a discussion on peace issues, which revealed some disagreement as to whether or not disarmament could be achieved without a change in global political conditions.

Shoen Kyo and Tomo Tanaka collaborated to produce "Biotechnology I" and "Biotechnology II", respectively. Shoen noted the potential benefits and harm of genetic engineering, and discussed the need for civil participation in directing genetic research. Disagreement centered around the ability of lay people to make policy regarding research, as well as the very idea of restricting research.

Tomo wrote about the relationships of various elements in the generation of technology—government, business, research, media and people—using biotechnology as an example. He made 16 concrete suggestions for allowing public input into the process.

Since Ken Anderson had spent a lot of time in many developing countries, he discussed technology appropriate to such places. He felt the goal of the Appropriate Technology Movement was "national autonomy", but several students felt his definition seemed to point to a feudal world. A related concept is alternative technology for personal autonomy (of individual citizens) in industrialized countries. The question left by this discussion was where the future will lead between the extremes of global community and isolated societies.

Field Trips

National Institutes for Health (NIH) (Washington, D.C., July 28)

In Washington D.C., the table visited the National Institutes of Health (NIH), an institution which conducts research and identifies findings that can be applied to the care of patients and then be transferred to health care systems. Dr. John Fletcher, assistant director of Bioethics, spoke on ethical issues concerning human experiments. He referred particularly to some performed before 1950 on prisoners and poor children, which he characterized as quite unethical. Regardless of the outcome of research, NIH advises doctors to make impartial decisions. E.g., the Institute believes, in the case of euthanasia, that it is ethical to let a hopelessly ill person die, but that not ethical to speed up death by artificial means. NIH also encourages dying patients to go home, without taking measures to prolong life artificially.

After Dr. J. Fletcher's discussion, the table was taken on a tour of the Clinical Center. All patients there are volunteers for research. Treatment is free, and they enjoy a program of sports and other forms of recreation. The visit concluded with a visit to the Intensive Care unit (ICU) from which all information is computerized for future utilization.

Defense Forum: Japanese and American Defense Procurement Systems (Washington D.C., July 30)

Members of the International Business table and the Engineering, Technology and Society table, were fortunate enough to be included as guests and participants in a forum on defense systems procurement, especially as it related to technology transfer. The event was co-sponsored by IASC and several defense contractors and hosted by the International Club of Washington, D.C. The confluence of interests involved in the procurement process were represented by our assembled panel: Commander J.E. Auer, of the "Japan Desk" at the Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Major General T. Shikata (Defense and Military attache); Mr. C. Richardson (Martin-Marietta); Mr. Hayashi (Mitsubishi Int'l); Mr. Mullen (Singer Corp.-host and moderator).

The recent concern over military co-production with Japan has two sources. The first is that Japan is taking advantage of the one-way flow of weapon technology (established by Japan's "3 principles"). The Dept. of Commerce, along with numerous congressmen have squared-off against the Department of Defense and State in accusing Japan of a "technology grab" which has potential commercial "spin-off". Alarmists foresee a MITI targeted Japanese competitor turning our now unchallenged aerospace industry into the next Detroit.

The second issue discussed was whether current licensing procedures, memoranda of understanding, and the use of so-called "black boxes" are sufficient to preserve our national security interests against technology leaks to hostile countries. Panelists were in surprising agreement on the desirability of continuing and expanding the current relationship of military co-production, which affords an equitable compromise between American economic and Japanese Security interests.

The chief benefit of the forum was the frank discussion by the specialists, which shed light on the triangular menage which exists among the legislature, military and industrial components, and is

too often shrouded by a paucity of public information. The exchange of viewpoints was further fostered under the influence of a St. Emilion (1974) as all enjoyed the reception; a gastronomic extravaganza featuring an inspired crab quiche.

Environmental Protection Agency (Duke University N.C., Aug. 4)

This was a joint table. See discussion under Energy, Resources and Environment table heading.

Duke Electrical Engineering Department (Duke University, N.C., Aug. 3)

The visit consisted of an address by Dr. Casey, the head of the Electrical Engineering Department at the Duke school of Engineering, and a short tour of the research areas, led by a graduate student. Discussion with Dr. Casey, covered the types of research conducted at universities, the why's and how's, it's method of funding, and in what way the technology thus generated is transferred to society. Apparently many manufacturers are supporting college research in order to cultivate better future engineers. Of particular note during the tour, was observance of the student computer and its uses, especially in robotics software, and in semiconductor design.

IBM (North Carolina, Aug. 4)

John Mareland, an engineer with three years at IBM, conducted the table group on a great tour, beginning with a meal in the world-famous cafeteria. IBM exerts tremendous influence in the world. Its marketing policies might be equivalent in impact to that of a small modernized country. Mr. Mareland outlined the history of the facility and its role in the world of IBM, then led the table to view some of the office areas followed by an extensive tour of the manufacturing facilities. The delegates judged him unusually informative, courteous and understanding.

All were impressed with IBM's marketing research and potential and felt that company policy toward its employees was impressive. Some of these policies seemed to be Japanese-oriented, such as the attempts to involve employees in policy formulation. The students were likewise impressed with John Mareland's ideas. He mentioned that his practical life experiences had proven more valuable to him than academic pursuits. In passing, the group noted a quote by Oliver Wendell Holmes posted in the work area: "Trouble creates a capacity to handle it."

Digital Effects (New York City, Aug. 9)

Digital Effects, Inc, is a small firm involved in "computer generated imagery" (CGI), a "mushroom company", based on a high-technology product, started by a handful of knowledgeable entrepreneurs. (Apple Computers started out in a similar way.)

CGI typifies computer software. It makes CGI sequences for television commercials, films, and the opening sequences of T.V. programs. The table members saw two demonstration tapes of their work. Computer animation is a fascinating and powerful new medium for the artist. Unfortunately, so far, hardware costs prohibit its extensive non-commercial use, but every CGI project produces software advances which expand the field.

The Movie *Tron*

(New York City, Aug. 9)

Having just finished the field trip to Digital Effects, the table viewed the movie "Tron", a movie produced by computers (about a computer, no less). Digital Effects had demonstrated some of the things it does which formed a part of the movie. The film was thus a highly effective follow-up of what had been seen earlier in the day. The Japanese delegates found some difficulty in understanding the picture, but found it entertaining. The movie was judged to have just enough philosophy to hold the plot together. It was a mixture of several old science fiction plots and Star Wars innuendoes. As a movie it was alright, as a field trip follow-up on Digital Effects, very good.

Conclusion

Table members felt their table was the center of their JASC experience. It was a crucible of intellectual interaction among the six delegates. They all came to know each other well, and everyone involved shared good feelings. The ideas the table generated definitely contributed to JASC. The table did not come to any consensus except that technological advances are increasingly going to influence the nature of the world.

Human Rights



Pictured (l. to r.): Front row Dorothy Brown, Yumiko Kusama. Back row- Hiroshi Kishimoto, Karen Lowry, Katsuhiko Mori, Yoko Yoshikawa, Naoko Muramatsu, James Bradley.

Introduction

Discussions among table members produced an awareness of topics which, although common in both Japanese and American cultures, are rarely discussed.

Since the idea of respect for human rights is taken for granted by most all of us, it is too often easy to ignore the problems that exist. Table discussions caused the members to examine specific violations of human rights in various countries, and to realize that these violations are not the solitary problem of those who are hurt, but that a violation of human rights is everyone's problem. This realization produced among table members a respect for those people who work toward the assurance of human rights world wide. It was important to note that the people who talked to the table group, and who had fought hardest for human rights were those whose own rights had been violated. It was impressive to realize that these individuals had not been satisfied to escape their own oppression, but have dedicated their lives to assuming responsibility for protecting the rights of others.

Consideration of human rights problems is conducive to common feelings among people rather than the pursuit of differences. The awareness of seriousness of human rights violations led table members to many enlightening discussions and field trips which are summarized in the following pages.

Discussion Topics

"Crisis Clinic"

On July 27th, the table discussed the "crisis clinic", which is located in King County, Seattle, Washington. Crisis Clinic Inc. is a private non-profit voluntary agency, founded in 1964. It is staffed by well-trained and professionally supervised volunteers.

The Crisis Clinic helps people in need by providing a 24-hour telephone service. It tries to help people who have any sort of problem, from daily matters to emotional dilemmas. Since this paper was written based upon the writer's own experience as a volunteer, it was very impressive to hear of some of the actual cases that she had dealt with. What such people need is to have someone to listen to them and to care about them. That will make them feel that they are not forgotten by society and they can try one more time.

Every person has his/her uniqueness as an individual and should have the right to be respected and feel worthwhile. But unfortunately, in today's society, the reality is different from the way it should be. More people tend to be concerned with their own problems and pay less attention to those of others.

But if we devote a little of our time and effort, it will make our society a more comfortable place to live. No one can live alone. In many ways, we are depending upon each other in order to live. As a result of this discussion, the delegates came to realize that, as a member of this global village, each of us should be more aware of our fellow human beings and should try to share what we have with each other.

The Aged in Japanese Society

The Human Rights discussion table followed its field trip to the Gray Panthers (see below) with a presentation of the paper "The Aged Problem in Japanese Society." This created ample opportunity to reflect upon the similarities and differences between the two cultures. During the 33rd JASC, Yumiko Kusama detected a pervasive American assumption that the Japanese all welcome their elderly family members into their homes, allowing none to be left alone and unaided. She describes this as too optimistic, and so shared with table members a well-rounded synopsis of the situation, focusing upon those in serious health conditions and the role of the supporter in the home.

The parents of a Japanese family will ordinarily live independently from the children, moving in only after their health deteriorates or one spouse dies. The wife of the oldest son must then accept the responsibility of caring for the aged. However, this presents a major burden to the homemaker who must now adjust her life to accommodate someone else's lifestyle. This is a trying time, even if it is her own parents she must care for.

As compared to the so-called "youth movement" in the U.S., the Japanese still tend to be very group- and family-oriented. Only about 1-2% of the aged live in government-supported homes, while the remainder live either alone, or with their families, and without any financial support. The parents expect to be taken care of, as opposed to typical American parents who would prefer their independence and would refuse to live with their kids.

The table noted two recent shifts in Japanese lifestyles that increased the problem of living arrangements for the aged. The younger generations tend to move into the urban areas now, where housing is less spacious and more difficult to find. A couple would then feel less inclined to take on the burden of an additional member, especially one requiring specific health care. This has spurred the development of the nuclear family in Japanese cities, disturbing the status quo of two or three generational living.

In conclusion, Yumiko advocated greater awareness of the plight of the aged, especially those without family and in serious health conditions. The government must also be willing to provide some financial support.

Circumstances Against Human Rights

The discussion surrounding the presentation of Hiroshi Kishimoto's essay entitled "Circumstances Against Human Rights" covered a variety of areas one may at first think were unrelated to the topic at hand. The theme of the paper dealt with technology: As technology has developed it has solved many problems, but it has also created some more; specifically, the problem of noise pollution. Kishimoto presented two case studies. The first was the problem of JNR's Bullet Train running through a residential district of Nagoya City. The second dealt with Osaka International Airport's disturbance of its neighbors. The moral question brought about in the discussion of this topic was whether or not the rights of the minority, the residential neighbors of the two companies, can be abrogated for the well-being of the majority, the companies' clientele.

Many solutions were offered by members of both delegations: reparations for damage caused by noise and vibrations, compensation for moving or sound proofing, and citizen action groups to lobby

the Diet and organize protests. Naturally, the introduction of problem-solving gave tacit understanding to the table members that the discussion was allowed to wander. This soon led to comparisons of U.S. and Japan's citizen action groups, tools these citizen action groups can use to their advantage (i.e. media, special vote, law, etc.) and an in-depth comparison of the two legal systems.

The conclusions the table members agreed upon returning the discussion to Kishimoto's original thesis. It was decided that the rights of minorities were indeed being violated. Because of this violation, it was decided that the affected people should have a voice in any future decision making by the JNR and the Osaka Int'l Airport. Citizen action groups need to be stronger and more organized in Japan. Not to say that this abrogation of rights could have been prevented, but an alternative solution might have been negotiated. It is difficult, on the other hand, to decide which group you support when riding to work in the morning on the same train that kept you up the night before.

Inter-table with the Third World Table

On August 1st, the Human Rights Table and the Third World Table met for an Inter-table discussion. Jean Sullivan opened the discussion with the question of the definition of basic human rights. Physical needs- food, shelter-safety, security and the basic recognition of the ability to self-actualize were established as basic, while another less objective category consisting of situational and value-oriented subjects was listed, containing such rights as the rights to vote and to privacy, for example.

The table then listed concrete examples of what one may do in order to further human rights. There are quite a few countries under a politically oppressive rule, such as Kampuchea, El Salvador, Guatemala, Argentina, Haiti and South Africa, against which Amnesty International, one human rights organization, campaigns. The problem of multinational companies or big countries was briefly discussed, involving times when one would like to assert the need for human liberties but must also maintain an effective foreign policy, a dichotomy which arose during the Carter administration in the U.S. The individual may decide to give his own time to the Third World problem by working for two years in the Peace Corps, or by participating in fasts organized by the Hunger Project, or by simply donating money.

This meeting was particularly successful in everybody's opinion because a concrete proposal was initiated: to sponsor a child through the Christian Children's Fund as JASC members, for a year. It required a contribution of approximately \$2.50 and the participation of many JASC members, which it received. The program will serve to give a sense of unity and purpose to JSAC and is a step in the right direction.

"Are Children Human Too?"

The thesis of this paper stands as follows: "children have a special right to the protection of the state by reason of their dependency." Jim Bradley instigated the discussion by clarifying his interpretation of some basic definitions used in his paper.

Natural rights: inherent, absolutely necessary and deserved

Human rights: implies existence of a relationship; human level of a natural right

Civil rights: legal enactments

Dependency: the necessity to rely upon someone else for one's natural rights

The table then discussed in detail current efforts in the progress of children's rights. For example, increased child abuse laws requiring reports and follow-ups to potential abuse cases; health laws determining specific shots or medications to be administered despite the discretion of the parents (i.e. state laws requiring polio shots for children, or eye medication for infants); greater legal representation of the children within a divorce case; broadened awareness of potential hazards and abuses of children, and so on.

Continuing on a more abstract plane the discussion centered upon such difficult opinions as: where is the line between discipline and abuse, and who has the right to determine this? does

dependency include any or all decision-making? to what degree? at what age should the child be allowed to speak for him/herself? Can we assign an arbitrary age to a group so diverse as children?

In conclusion, Jim determined that, as children are human beings with virtually no voice in decision-making, it is the duty of the government and the people to protect their rights.

Table members discovered an obvious discrepancy between the general attitudes of the Japanese and the Americans concerning methods of dealing with children's rights. The Americans depend upon written laws, and check to ensure that they are enforced, while the Japanese tend to operate more on unwritten law. At the same time, the Americans appear more willing to reach for outside aid and advice, whereas the Japanese would rather keep problems within the family. For example, in a case of child abuse, an American would have fewer qualms about getting an outside, objective opinion from someone who won't be around after the problems are solved, and would rather not involve family members, who often live far away. On the other hand, the Japanese family would consider it a loss of face to step outside their circle of relatives and consult a social worker. At any rate, we all agreed that it is the duty of all to concern themselves with the rights of children.

Nuclear Disarmament

The internationally growing nuclear disarmament movement, though in its early stage, is a good beginning for the fight for humanity's rights to survive and flourish. Yoko has become interested in this movement since she participated in the rally in New York City on June 12, 1982, organized to show support for the Second United Nations Special Session of Disarmament. The remarkable thing about this movement is that there are many citizen groups and that the cause cuts across all social, racial and generational boundaries. The rally seemed to be the best way to unify people.

The group discussed what students should do for peace: first, they should try to educate themselves and question the status quo or the government policy. Then, by asking the same question to as many people as possible, should let them know the problems and cooperate with each other to fight for peace.

Field Trips

Gray Panthers

(Washington D.C., July 30)

"Age and Youth in Action" is the motto of the dedicated volunteers at the office of the Gray Panthers. The Human Rights table met with Jean Martinez and Pat Weiss, two workers at the Washington, D.C. location, who enlightened table members as to the functions and purposes of their organization.

Nearly 12 years ago, a woman named Maggie Kuhn protested her forced retirement at the age of 65. The supporters she gathered to uphold her cause became the first chapter of the Gray Panthers, and, as a lively septuagenarian, she remains visibly active in her community today. With headquarters in Philadelphia, the Panthers now consist of 110 networks with nearly 50,000 members. They are concerned with the major issues of agism, racism and sexism, although they focus the majority of their energies on conditions involving the aged.

The Washington D.C. office consists of five task forces: housing, health, social security, peace and disarmament, and poverty. The bi-annual national convention held last December emphasized coalition against problems with social security and housing, and a special task force was set up entitled "emergency committee to save rental housing." They deal primarily with the issues of rent control and condominium conversion. Evidently many apartment owners transform their dwellings into condominiums, thus requiring the tenants, many of whom live on fixed incomes, to suddenly purchase their apartments or move to a new location. A relatively new program now developing is called Intergenerational Living, a system of matching elderly persons in large, empty homes with younger people willing to share a household.

Currently, the Washington D.C. group boasts of members aged 14-92, and their recent achievements include the following: passage of a rent control bill in D.C.; free checking accounts for elderly; small savers certificates so that people of lower socio-economic classes may also take advantage of high interest rates; a "media watch" in efforts to reform a derogatory image of the elderly as portrayed by TV, radio, etc.; and appearances on talk show panels to publicize the plight of the elderly.

The Japanese students were impressed with the activism of the Gray Panthers. There is a National Association of Senior Citizens in Japan, along with various Senior Centers, but these gear toward activity and visiting centers as opposed to a united force advocating human rights. All in all, we were inspired by the dedication and energy of the Gray Panthers, and recognized our own abilities to make improvements in society if only we put forth a united effort.

Commission on Indian Affairs (North Carolina, Aug. 3)

This Commission was established in 1972 to serve the needs of the native Americans of North Carolina, the largest group in any state east of the Mississippi and fifth largest in the nation. It consists of state officials and Indian representatives. One of the goals of the Commission is to assist local organizations and communities in becoming self-sufficient, productive and effective. It subsidizes grants for employment programs and other services concerning education, jobs, housing, etc.

They told the table not only of the history of the Indians and today's situation, but also of their own experiences and opinions. The Executive Director says that the worst thing he experienced was discrimination, but that he was proud of being Indian. He also emphasized that he believed in the American system. He took an example of the relationship between the highway patrol and the Indians. As for politics, they are trying to inform Indians of the whole image of the political system, and to get rid of political apathy. To the question of whether they have any cooperation from other minorities, he stated that it seemed rather difficult especially on an official level. As a whole he emphasized that he is proud of being Indian.

North Carolina Office of Daycare Licensing/ "Baby Hotel" Problems (North Carolina, Aug. 4)

Over 100 babies have died over the past 13 years in unlicensed, privately-run daycare centers in Japan. Yet the number of parents who utilize these "baby hotels" is increasing. The major reason for this is that the government approved daycare centers have not met the increasing and diverse demands of working parents, leaving them with no viable alternatives. The government has very strict and complicated procedures for opening up licensed centers, discouraging daycare center operators from taking the legal steps necessary to open a government approved center. Yet the government has no regulations or minimum requirements that a daycare center operator has to meet. Therefore, unstable elements to society can open a center— mostly for profit.

The daycare centers in North Carolina, however, have had to meet strict requirements in terms of health and safety standards, but the procedures are not complicated. Because the daycare licensing laws of the state of North Carolina have kept up with changing demands, there is less of a need to search for alternatives, as the Japanese parents have been forced to do. The laws, however are not national laws and the higher quality of some daycare centers are meeting standards above and beyond those required by law. Janet Nickerson and Becky Wright of the North Carolina Office of Daycare Licensing admitted that the laws were inadequate and if it were not for the regular follow-ups by their office and cooperation of the centers, the quality would not be as good.

Of course, the competition between quality centers in the U.S. aids in keeping up standards, and the type of competition between government licensed centers and the "baby hotels" present in Japan does not exist. As long as the Japanese government does not meet the growing demands, the illegal and detrimental "baby hotels" will continue to exist and flourish.

Prisoner's Rights (New York City, Aug. 9)

On August 9, 1982, the Human Rights Table discussed the rights of prisoners and visited the Fortune Society, an organization devoted to informing prisoners of their rights.

Dorothy Brown's presentation dealt with the problem of a lack of any clear-cut policy on prisoner's rights and the lack of a strong movement for prisoner's rights. The convict believes that his punishment includes the revocation of prisoner's rights. The question lies within the definition of the purpose of a prison as discipline and rehabilitation, or punishment. Ideally, the convict retains all the rights of a citizen except those which would endanger society. This issue is a relatively new one, springing, as many civil rights movements did, from the 60's when a growing number of draft dodgers and intellectual radicals found themselves in jail without basic rights. Their agitation to bring the cases to court has changed the views towards prisons as did the generally more humanitarian outlook of that time.

The Fortune Society was formed during the '60's, originating from a film called "Fortune and Men's Eyes", based on a story by John Herbert about the horror and violence of prisons. The Fortune Society has a subscription membership of about 39,000 to 40,000 and all of its counselors are ex-convicts. Its purpose is to inform prisoners of their rights, to aid ex-convicts in their search for new jobs, and to teach them new skills.

The problem of jails in the U.S. is not discussed often because of the lack of concern for criminals who have violated societal morals. The U.S. has the second highest rate of people in institutions (the first is South Africa)—600,000 men and women in adult prisons. A hefty sum of money is required for the up keep of these institutions. Unfortunately, recidivism is a common occurrence, stemming from the lack of autonomy of the prisoner within the system, the lack of training of marketable skills and the tendency to learn more criminal tricks within the prison from the fellow prisoners.

Employment Problems with the Visually Handicapped in Japan/ American Foundation For the Blind (New York City, Aug. 9)

Katsuhiro Mori's paper approached human rights by taking up the employment of the visually handicapped in Japan. In reality, the percentage of the working blind is much lower than that of ordinary citizens, and the kinds of occupations are mainly limited to the therapeutic. The paper considers this matter from five perspectives: (1) self-consciousness of the blind; (2) educational system for the blind; (3) present situation of occupational training centers; (4) attitude of private companies; (5) government policy.

Questions resulting from the presentation tended to be on a personal level, for example, the probability of getting a job after his graduation, his daily life, etc. As for the field trip, the table went to the American Foundation for the Blind in New York. It is funded by contributions from the general public, corporations, foundations, and government grants. The institution, established in 1921, is for the purpose of tape-recording services, publications, fund-raising and conferences for the blind. Judging from the characteristics of this institution, it seems similar to the Light House (An institution for the blind in Japan.) They sell instruments that aid the daily life of the blind and provide new devices for recording and copying tapes, which have never been available in Japan.

Conclusion

It is evident, as has been illustrated above, that the Human Rights table is not only well aware of the seriousness of the violations of human rights around the world, but has also taken steps toward

the long-term goal of correcting these inequalities. This table realized that many deficiencies exist in today's society, and steps toward alleviating them depend on us. All we ask is that, whatever our priorities, we *do* something about them. Any step one takes to uphold the basic rights of even one individual may certainly be deemed a worthy cause.

This table has expressed many concerns facing the people of the 1980's. No longer is it excusable to sit back and "let the other guys do it". Action is imperative. Expressions such as "it's not my fault" have no place in a society where too many people point their fingers in blame. The Table on Human Rights maintains that no one has the right to criticize a person or a system without some personal effort to prevent, ease, or rectify the situation.

Most of what we learned at this table could not have been read in any book or taught by any professor. This knowledge could only be attained through the cooperation of a group working as closely together as this one did towards the common goal of upholding human rights.

International Business



Pictured (l. to r.): Front row- Patrick Morris, Naohiro Nishida, Andrew Wylegala, Takashi Murata, Atsushi Monobe, Jean Spradley. Back row- Linton Davis, Naoto Yoshida.

Discussion Topics

Quality Control Circle

Quality Control Circles (QCC), one of the latest and largest Japanese management concepts to catch on in the West, consists of a small group of employees with related functions, who meet (voluntarily) once a week to discuss, analyze and solve production-related problems. The International Business table used its focus on the current QCC experiment to gain insight into the larger movement and to take lessons from purportedly superior Japanese management as a whole. The question of cultural specificity of such Japanese techniques and institutions, such as the QCC, has sparked controversy over the viability of their application to the Western situation. QCC is by no means immune to this argument, but far more dangerous to that program's success is the distorted and often incomplete understanding by American companies now rushing to embrace the QCC of how, why, and by whom the circle was first developed in Japan.

An interested (and probably crucial) cultural divergence which emerged in the course of discussion was the fundamental definition of quality itself. Quality to the Japanese means error-free operation, or simply, "fitness for use". In Western terms, quality tends to be regarded more narrowly, as conformance to standards and specifications. Predicated on these respective concepts, quality assurance systems of narrow, specialized inspection and general prevention arose in our two countries. The prospects of improving human relations, particularly worker participation and communication with management, are probably brighter than those for increasing productivity, and still less is the chance of effecting a major "quality revolution", such as Japan has achieved, using QCC alone. A careful analysis is required to determine what makes QCC go round in Japan and which of those factors seem to be indigenous.

U.S. Reindustrialization: The New Tide of the U.S. Labor-Management Relations

The Table discussed U.S. reindustrialization from the view of labor-management relations. Now, this U.S. labor-management relations, which have been established since the New Deal, are changing rapidly. The achievements of the U.S. trade unions are as follows: 1) they have gotten better

work conditions by their strong collective bargaining (they seldom compromise with management); 2) they also have great influence on society through their strong political power.

However, unions in the U.S. have had some problems since the oil crisis. One example is the automobile industry, which suffered a serious recession. As a result, the unions cannot demand as many concessions from the management as in the past. If they press too hard, industry-wide layoffs are sure to occur. On the other hand, management has realized that they should have better and more cooperative relations with the unions. We can see this movement in the boom of Japanese management, the so-called "Three Sacred Treasures": the seniority system, life-time employment, and company unit unions. However, these cultural aspects are sometimes, emphasized too much, so that one tends to forget about the real reasons of Japan's success, such as the weak class consciousness and companies being managed by experts in the management of each company.

The Table next considered actual cases which indicate the new labor-management relations. For example, UAW (Ford) made wage concessions and gained a degree of guaranteed employment. Many factories have begun to use Quality Circles, or a Quality of Work Life-Learning System, following Westinghouse and some GM factories. Generally speaking, we note four major changes: 1) the decline of unionization in the U.S.; 2) the decline of political power of trade unions; 3) changes at workshops such as QC and OWL; 4) changes of the ways wages are decided: some industries have taken profit sharing systems instead of a price-slide system and COLA (Cost of Living Adjustment).

In this way, we can see drastic changes in the U.S. labor-management relations, aimed at recovery of the U.S. business. We expect that the U.S. will find a unique way to re-industrialize based on an analysis of the status quo, history and customs of the American economy.

Computers and Semiconductors

The agenda for table discussions included papers on the computer and semiconductor industries by Takashi Murata and Linton Davis. The table also reviewed Jean Spradley's report on the U.S.—Japan trade imbalance. Basically the issues were the Japanese strength in semiconductors, the overall Japanese strength in computers, the American strength in computer-making, U.S. government defense requirements for semiconductors and computers, and false American hysteria over losing the computer market.

Murata's paper concentrated on the semiconductor industry and U.S. defense needs, while Linton's paper concentrated on the overall computer market and false hysteria about the industry.

The table first agreed on the relative positions of the U.S. and Japan in these industries, then set out to try to assess the problems in the American industry. It was stated that the Japanese are able to compete because of cooperation between the government and business. The U.S. computer industry would also benefit from cooperation with the government. Currently, government and industry are antagonistic towards each other. The result is inefficiency. Another problem to solve is poor management in the U.S. In order to stay ahead, management must look at long-term goals over short-term goals. The Japanese have done this, the U.S. has not.

Field Trips

United States Trade Representative (Washington, D.C., July)

At the U.S. Trade Representatives' office in Washington, D.C., Mr. Joseph A. Massey (Director for Japan) discussed aspects of the bilateral trade relationship between the U.S. and Japan. The function of USTR is to serve as a negotiating channel for trade-related problems, such as establishing quotas and tariffs. The USTR, we learned, rarely issues policy, but instead performs a valuable coordinating role among the State, Commerce and Treasury departments.

By way of contrast, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) combines research and negotiation activities as a unique and powerful institution for the centralized direction of national economic policy. Successful as certain MITI targeted programs have been in the past, the trade reps asserted that even were it a legally viable option, the U.S. would never opt for such a close alignment of business and government.

Our discussion centered on the chronic trade imbalance that the U.S. maintains with Japan; its causes and probable measures to alleviate the friction. Mr. Massey admitted that elimination of the much publicized non-tariff barriers by the Japanese would be insufficient to reverse the chronic imbalance. He did, however, stress the symbolic value of such a measure and the USTR's undying commitment to free and open trade.

U.S. Asia Institute (Washington D.C., July 27)

The U.S.-Asia Institute was formed during the Carter administration and seeks to analyze subjects concerning Asia by sponsoring conferences, lectures and publishing printed material. The topic of discussion was Japanese trade. Mr. Beplatt provided an excellent briefing on the status of the U.S.—Japanese trade relationship. This was followed by a 75-minute Q & A session.

During the lecture, Mr. Beplatt discussed the importance of U.S.-Japan cooperation, the causes of trade friction and the remedies for these problems. The reciprocity bill was discussed in depth. Most of the delegates agreed that such a bill would be detrimental to U.S.-Japan relations. In the Q & A session, an idea was submitted that Japanese economic growth was due to American defense expenditures. Other subjects for discussion included trade restrictions and effects on the balance of payments, the auto industry problems, and marketing techniques. All of the delegates were very impressed with the organization.

Defense Forum: Japanese and American Defense Procurement Systems (Washington D.C., July 30)

For a synopsis of this forum, refer to discussion under the Engineering and Technology Table heading.

Wall Street (New York City, Aug.)

With regard to the discussion on financial problems, the table visited Wall Street in the morning and met with Mr. Nicholas A. Rey of Merrill Lynch, the No. 1 investment securities firm in the world.

1. Activities of security houses in U.S.—Japan markets: U.S. security houses such as Merrill Lynch are very active in the Japanese market. They make sales of U.S. securities and commodities in addition to helping Japanese companies raise needed dollars. The Japanese security houses, represented by the Big Four (i.e. Nomura, Nikko, Daiwa and Yamaichi), sell a large amount of Japanese shares to U.S. investors. However, there remain some problems to be solved in regard to the U.S. access to the Japanese market, such as lead issues or the issue of seats for U.S. firms on the Tokyo Exchange Market.
2. The U.S.'s high interest rate: In principle, Wall Street wholly supports Reaganomics. However, Mr. Rey predicts the interest rate will not fall below 10% in 10 years unless the U.S. escapes from the huge budget deficit. He also pointed out the fact that the key to the success of Reaganomics is growth through investment, which in turn requires the U.S. money market to be highly active.
3. The new trend of money market-savings: The significant on-going trend in the U.S. money market is the deregulation of financial systems. The development of MMF (money market funds) and CMA (cash management accounts) is a part of this trend. The MMF which offers investors high

interest rates, and the CMA, which allows for a large volume of money transactions through computers, has put security firms into tough competition with commercial banks. The gradual abolition of the Glass Steagall Act (1933 banking act) has facilitated this by allowing for a crossover of traditionally distinct investment and commercial banking.

The table was lucky to also have lunch with Mr. Kaji (a 25th JASC alumnus working for Okasan Securities Co.) and to discuss the activities of the Japanese security houses and the Japanese savings revolution. In addition, in order to obtain first-hand knowledge of the financial world, the group visited the New York City Exchange Market in the afternoon.

North Carolina, Dept. of Commerce (Raleigh, N.C., Aug. 5)

The International Business table met with Walter Johnson, Japan Development Representative, N.C. Dept. of Commerce. The aim was to gain an understanding of the state and local perspective on Japanese corporate investments in the U.S. The role of the Japan Development Representative is to attract various Japanese companies to invest in North Carolina. The commitment of the state to greater direct investment by the Japanese firms was evident. North Carolina is presently the number two state in Japanese investment in the Southeast.

During the discussion, questions focused on many areas. The main points were: Why N.C. wants Japanese firms; why Japanese firms would consider N.C.; and the transfer of management skills. From the state perspective, there are a number of reasons for attracting Japanese firms. Most important is the desire to diversify its industrial base from textiles and tobacco to more capital and knowledge-intensive industries. N.C. is looking for research-oriented firms and uses the reputation of the Research Triangle to attract investment. Examples of a capital and knowledge-intensive investment in N.C. are: Takeda Chemical (100 million) and Ajinomoto (40 million). The state of N.C. seeks to attract new technology and management know-how.

The Japanese companies are attracted to N.C. because of the provincial nature, paternalistic and hard-working character of the work force. The state has a developed distribution system, skilled labor force, good education system to provide specialized skills, competitive land prices, lower labor cost, anti-unionism spirit. Mr. Johnson explained the decision of Nissan Motor Co. to invest in Tennessee. During this discussion, there was an explanation of why N.C. was not acceptable as a site.

Finally, the group talked about the transfer of Japanese management skills to the U.S. generally, and concluded that Japanese companies working in the U.S. need to establish a third management style. Mr. Johnson gave examples of other Japanese companies in N.C. and throughout the South that have had differing levels of success in transferring these management skills.

Thus, the International Business table has acquired a much better understanding of both sides of the investment decision process.

Data Instruments Inc. (Boston Mass., Aug. 13)

A visit to Data Instruments, Inc. and Takashi Murata's paper provided the basis for the table discussions on bilateral trade problems, particularly as those problems concern semiconductors. Data Instruments manufactures safety devices and other electronic products in which semiconductors are major components. Takashi summarized his paper in the following manner. There are many protectionist movements evident today in the U.S. The area of semiconductors is on the locus of this sentiment. According to the paper, Takashi feels the American semiconductor industry exhibits too much anxiety about Japanese competition in this field. This anxiety is probably fostered by the fact that Japan captured approximately 70% of the U.S. market for the 64k Ram. How was Japan able to obtain such overwhelming market share in the U.S.? The American view is that non-tariff barriers in Japan inhibited the U.S. from obtaining markets there, while leaving the American market open to Japanese

penetration. This may be true in part, but the main cause seems to lie in the basic fact of Japan's excellence in the areas of management of investment, production processes, and quality control systems.

Several statistical studies show that Japan made semiconductors of a higher quality than did the U.S. However, according to Takashi, it is important to realize that this does not necessarily mean Japan is superior to the U.S. in technology. On the contrary, the Japanese must recognize their reliance on the U.S. in terms of technological innovation, and the need to continue the transfer of technology. Takashi went on to say that the stereo-typical image of poor management in U.S. industry had been completely demolished by the field trip to Data Instruments, Inc. Company speakers confidently said that their firm is the leading manufacturer of safety devices. This success is due to the flexible management practices that allow employees to work on many stages of the manufacturing process, to retain responsibility for production and inspection, and to be paid more. Takashi noted with approval a large poster which stated; "To raise quality is to guarantee the safety of workers" and concluded his analysis of the subject by saying that by participation in this (34th) JASC, he was convinced all should remember that the Japan—U.S. relationship is not only one of competition, but also one of mutual support.

In addition to safety devices, Data Instruments manufactures transducers (pressure sensitive devices) and safety sensors. The transducers are based on semiconductors manufactured by the company. These products are used for such purposes as regulating dialysis machines, pressure in wells, etc. One special element of this product is the semiconductor gauges. These cost around 5¢ each, and about half of them come out inoperable. The quality control process discards the defective ones, so that at present the quality of the finished transducers and sensors is over 99% perfect. As suggested earlier, the quality control of the product is entirely the responsibility of the employees. The system is working remarkably well. The tour conductor was Production Manager Bruce McDonald, who, the delegates agreed, did an excellent job.

Table discussion following the tour compared Data Instruments' management techniques with those in Japan, and concluded that Data Instruments is one of the more progressive companies.

International Relations & Politics



Pictured (l. to r.): Front row- Keizo Yamawaki, Robert Uriu, Joni Hiramoto, Takeshi Yagi. Back row—Terrence Tehranian, Rob Maitland, Nobuo Fukuda, Gen Tsuchikawa.

Discussion Topics

West Bank

This paper treated the political economy of the Palestinians of the West Bank during 15 years of military occupation, and also discussed the impact of Israeli presence on the local Arabs. It was found that the domestic economy had stagnated under competition from the advanced Israeli sectors. Given the small size of the territories and the mutual accessibility of major cities, complex interdependencies have arisen. For example, in the area of labor, both sides of the occupation have high stakes and vulnerabilities. Fully one half of West Bank wage-earners are employed by Israelis. On the other hand, many blue-collar, but important, jobs in the economy (e.g. construction) are mostly staffed by Arabs.

The paper led to a discussion of related Arab/Israeli and Middle East issues. The group talked about the possibilities for a settlement, given the bitterness and mistrust engendered by the last 15 years. Also discussed was the fact that the West Bank had been at a similar political/economic disadvantage when ruled by Jordan from 1950-1967. The idea that the Palestine Liberation Organization has evolved, from a terrorist group into a well-armed and accepted army, was hotly debated. This led to a talk about the current violence in Lebanon, and a questioning of American support—past and future—for Israeli actions. Some delegates felt that the power of the American-Jewish lobby is influencing the U.S. government to support actions not in the U.S.'s best interest. A counterargument was raised, that the U.S.'s best interest in the Middle East, a strategic one, may actually result in U.S. support for Israel without a Jewish lobby. It was also pointed out that the U.S. gets into many situations like Lebanon (e.g. Vietnam), on the grounds of strategic interest rather than domestic interest-group politics.

A final point in the discussion was the possible parallels between the Israeli occupation of the West Bank on the one hand, and the U.S. occupation of Japan on the other. After comparing the relevant features of each situation, it was agreed that there was more contrast than similarity.

The Law of the Sea

The table took up the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea as a case study of a global conference which includes almost all of the countries of the world, and analyzed the foreign policy of the U.S. and Japan in this context.

The Third Conference on the Law of the Sea began in 1973. Its main objectives were to help settle the disputes and conflicts concerning the problems of the sea, which is, namely, to set a common law of the sea, and especially, to maintain the oceanbed resources from being monopolized by developed countries. Since this conference used a strict consensus system, it took nine years to complete the draft, and during the 10th session it seemed as if the treaty would be unanimously approved. However, the Reagan Administration insisted on a whole "review" of the treaty, and in spite of the big concessions made by the other countries, they voted against the treaty. There were only two countries in favor of the treaty—Japan and France.

As for American foreign policy, group discussion came to the conclusion that there are only the superpowers in Reagan's foreign policy, and suggested that in order to maintain its position, the U.S. should be more cooperative in its decision-making. As for Japan's foreign policy, it was mentioned that changes in environment, like the growth of Japan, the relative weakening of the U.S. and the North-South problem, can easily change Japan's foreign policy. The table especially considered Japan's role as a mediator between the superpowers and the developing countries, but it can be said that this policy is risky.

The Soviet Threat

The paper, "The Soviet Threat: Differing Perspectives in Japan and the U.S.", was presented on two different days to a resounding reception. The paper was a basic criticism of the confrontationist policies currently being pursued by the Reagan Administration. Reagan has emphasized confrontation with Moscow through the build-up of arms and belligerent rhetoric. But the U.S. must begin to approach the USSR and the Soviet threat in a more sophisticated and level-headed manner, the goal of which is the management of tensions between East and West.

Two criticisms of the U.S.'s perception of the USSR were offered. Firstly, the U.S. has over-emphasized the imminence of Soviet expansionism in Asia. Yet it is wise to recognize that the Soviets have few practical opportunities to extend their political or economic influence in Asia, and that further direct military expansion is not as likely as those in the White House would have us believe. Secondly, the paper argued that the USSR is not simply an aggressive monolith, bent on world dominion, but an opportunistic nation which has crucial weaknesses as well as strengths. It has been an American habit (at least in the post-war period) to over-exaggerate the power capabilities of the USSR. However, in part, because the USSR is a nation that perceives itself as surrounded and threatened by hostile forces on all sides, the Soviet state is overly sensitive to any threat to its national security. Further, because the Soviets see themselves as internally weak and somewhat backward (especially economically), the significance of any external threat to Soviet security is heightened. It must be recognized, therefore, that trends such as the growing strategic ties between China, Japan and the U.S. are viewed with grave concern in Moscow, and that such policies may be more provocative than constraining. The author's recommendation is for the U.S. to adopt a policy that is strong enough to counter Soviet opportunism, but sensitive enough to avoid provoking Soviet insecurities.

Other discussion topics included: Japan's approach to the USSR, disarmament ("military complex" pressure in the U.S.), the effectiveness of the Soviet military vis-a-vis the U.S.'s, the "real intentions" of the USSR's global policies, the probability of direct expansion into the Middle East, the growing "Islamic problem" along the USSR's southern border, and even the "moral legitimacy" of the Soviet state.

Disarmament I

Some strategies for disarmament were proposed in this paper. Firstly, there was an analysis of the Soviet threat" and a criticism of "military balance" and "power politics". Next, three programs were presented for comprehensive disarmament. (1) Nuclear disarmament at the initiative of the U.S. (2) Creation and expansion of a nuclear-free zone at the initiative of the non-superpower nations (3) Drastic reduction of conventional weapons. Lastly, Japan's peace strategies were researched. The author argued

that Japan, which has indicated that small expenses on armaments could be helpful to development, should be a model state for both developed and developing nations.

Secondly, the uniqueness of the war-renouncing Japanese Constitution, and the author's perspective of the establishment of an alternative security system, which doesn't depend on military force, were depicted. The table showed support for such views on the whole; however, there was a controversy over the issue of "military balance"; it was predictable that Americans believed in the military balance theory, but there was a great gap in perception of security and peace.

Disarmament II

Current trends in global militarization are described as follows: the danger of war has been aggravated by the worsening of the world political environment. The qualitative arms race has revealed itself in relation to all aspects of weaponry. Global militarization has also taken the form of a further spread of sophisticated modern weapons to the Third World. Increased military spending has definitely hampered or distorted the social and economic development in both developed and developing nations.

In order to reverse the arms race and to bring disarmament into effect, there are many obstacles. One of the main reasons is the difficulty in acceptance of concepts such as "balance" and "deterrence". Whether for the purpose of arms build-up or arms control, it is equally clear that the concept of "balance" is ambiguous and that, given the "worst case approach" adopted by both parties, the pursuit of "balance" inevitably leads to the pursuit of superiority. There are also obstacles rooted in the internal structure of the states. One is the intrinsic dynamics of military technology, including the research and development process. Another is the maladjustment and maldevelopment of the economy. The third reason concerns the hegemonisms and the maintenance of vested interests by big powers. Firstly, the U.S. and Japan possess common interests in the international tension caused by the arms race, because that enables them to keep their respective allied nations under control. Secondly, the superpowers and allied nations in the North have common interests in keeping superiority by military means over developing nations in the South.

One conceivable, effective way out of the various cycles of a spiraling arms race is to initiate a step toward setting one's force-level at the lowest point on the range of "balance" resulting from the ambiguity of the concept, instead of setting it at the highest point. The idea which underlies this approach is close to what the American psychologist Charles Osgood termed "GRIT": in order to initiate a certain degree of unilateral arms reduction within the bounds of maintaining one's fundamental security, even in the absence of a water-tight disarmament agreement or prior reciprocal consent, thus accepting the position of relative "inferiority" corresponding to the lowest point on the "balance" range. This is not "unilateral" disarmament, but a unilateral initiative for disarmament.

Military Aid & Sales and Multinational Corporations in U.S.-Latin American Relations

The International Relations table discussed military aid and sales and multinational corporations in U.S.-Latin American relations. The issues in Latin America lie in the underdevelopment of the domestic market, economic and military dependence upon advanced nations, especially the U.S. (through trade or aid) and the existence of military and dictatorial governments. The military aid and sales from the U.S. to Latin America means exporting repression, maintaining the power of the military government, and elevating the potential for conventional warfare in Latin America. The multinational corporations are exploiting a great deal of resources (capital) out of Latin America through various ways, such as transfer pricing. Most companies in Latin America are foreign owned. Some of them were absorbed by foreign companies. The multinational corporations prevent many third-world countries, including Latin America from becoming independent of the advanced countries (e.g. the U.S.), while they, in a sense, help third world countries develop.

In the future, Latin America should increase investment in the agricultural sector, arrange the

communication systems in their countries, try to establish domestic markets on a widespread, even scale. Multinational corporations should change their strategies for a long-range viewpoint and realize that otherwise, their assets in Latin America will decrease.

Field Trips

International Communications Agency/Voice of America (Washington D.C., July 27)

Two table groups visited VOA: International Relations & Politics; and International Relations, Third World. The initial talk featured Mr. Jack Harrod, from the Policy Office of the Voice, who discussed the VOA position organizationally within the parent organization, the U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA). (Since the July visit, USICA has been restored to its earlier name: the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), VOA is a part of USIA, though operating on semi-autonomous basis. The Agency coordinates Voice policy to assure that its broadcasts accurately reflect U.S. Government positions. Mr. Harrod also gave a brief description of USIA organization and purpose which is truthfully and accurately to explain U.S. culture, politic/economic positions, and peoples to other nations. The largest single arm of the Agency, and perhaps it most important, is the VOA. At this point, Mr. Frank Scott, a former private industry broadcaster, and currently Director of Program Services for the Voice, took over the discussion.

According to Mr. Scott, VOA, because of the massive broadcasting network and its "total objectivity", is recognized world wide as the most "consistent and reliable" source of news available. VOA's scope is enormous. It broadcasts through 15 satellites and 101 broadcasting transmitters, beaming its output to 124 countries in over 40 languages. Although it broadcasts to many countries, some of its principal targets are communist (or captive) nations, whose governments practice heavy censorship, and thus control the ideas of their populations in ways that falsify their concepts of the U.S.

Contrary to this declaration, Mr. Scott conceded that there have been charges to the effect that VOA is *not* totally objective—that its broadcasts are, in fact, as biased in the pro-west direction as are the communist propaganda it is designed to counter. Earlier in 1982, several VOA broadcasters themselves complained publicly that they were required to prepare and broadcast news too biased to be credible. Mr. Scott pointed out that there has long been periodic disagreement between the VOA newscasters and the parent policy declarations of ICA (USIA) with the broadcasters feeling they were too closely circumscribed by policy considerations.

President Reagan, perhaps more than any previous American leader, recongizes the vital role that communications media can play in influencing political thought and action. Consistent with this recognition, and Mr. Reagan's use of the media domestically, he has emphasized the broadcast of information externally as well. As a result of this emphasis, the ICA (USIA) is one of the few federal programs to have had their budgets increased despite general budgetary cutbacks.

In this modern age, the influence of mass media cannot be overstated. Such a powerful instrument, if not monitored, can do infinite damage when used unwisely. Recognizing this danger, the Congress provided in the legislation that authorized VOA existence, that it would not be permitted to broadcast internally to U.S. audiences. On the other hand, this means that since VOA broadcasts are inaccessible to American audiences, popular monitoring is impossible, nor is there any "watchdog" committee in the U.S. Congress specifically charged with this responsibility. The table groups felt that there should be more public accountability.

The visit to VOA was concluded with a tour of Voice facilities: the news room, the broadcast studios, and the master control room. Among other things, the tour enabled the group to listen to broadcasts being aired live to the USSR.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce (Washington D.C., July 28)

This field trip involved a visit to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce to speak with Dr. Swanson, Executive Secretary for the Advisory Council on Japan-U.S. Economic Relations. Though Dr. Swanson stressed that he is not a registered lobbyist, his main activities fall into the category of being a link between Fortune 500 companies and the governments of U.S. and Japan. His aides are in contact with Congress and bureaucrats in the Dept. of Commerce. Recently, he received a mandate from the Secretary of State Haig to study private sector attitudes and policies on bilateral U.S.-Japan relations. He is also responsible for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Japan.

Dr. Swanson commented that bilateral ties were in their worst state since the war, and that, contrary to government image-making, these U.S.—Japan ties were worsening. Several manifestations of the deterioration in ties were: HR 5133, the Ottinger Bill (which would require 90% domestic content for automotive products); Senator Danforth's reciprocity legislation; the undervaluation of the yen; the issue of non-tariff barriers to trade (NTB's). Explanations for this trend included the U.S. interest rates, and the American negotiator's lack of cultural awareness in requesting action on NTB's. He conceded that even a total elimination of NTB's would leave Japan with a large trade account surplus, but argued that it is precisely the existence of the NTB's that has politicized a neutral economic issue (i.e. a trade account surplus) into a potentially explosive and destructive international political debate.

World Bank (Washington D.C., July 30)

The trip to the World Bank (more formally known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or, as just the IBRD) was a joint visit by the International Relations and the Third World tables. The combined tables met with Mrs. Sigrid Blobel, (Information and Public Affairs staff) and Ms. Wendy Stickel (Agriculture Project staff). The World Bank is a "financial" institution which lends money to various countries for development projects such as schools, crop production programs, power dams, roads, fertilizer plants, etc. Most of this assistance going to the poorer LDC's is handled through the International Development Association (IDA), one of three semi-autonomous institutions that comprise the Bank, the purpose of which is to help developing countries raise their standard of living.

The IBRD was established in 1944 at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held at Bretton Woods. Mrs. Blobel characterized it and the IDA as "lenders of last resort". The first requirement of a loan is that the borrowing country cannot get funding from any other source. The charter of the World Bank further stipulates that the Bank is forbidden to rollover or refinance a loan. Yet the Bank has never had a loss on a loan; nor has it ever written off a loan.

The IDA was established in 1960 to help extremely underdeveloped, high risk countries. These are countries defined by a poverty ceiling of approximately \$681 a year of income per capita. IDA loans are repaid over a 50 year period, with no interest (except for a 3% administration cost fee). Countries do not have to start paying back the loan until 10 years after it is received.

Mrs. Blobel emphasized that every decision to lend is made by Bank staff, and not the executive directors, who may be politically biased. World Bank policy is to consider projects only on their economic viability and potential worth to a country's economic livelihood. However, since the World Bank depends so heavily on the contributions of a handful of nations, it cannot remain at all times totally aloof from political considerations. It appeared to the students that there is no guarantee of equity to the poorest people affected in a given project area.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb (LBKL) (New York City, Aug. 9)

On Wall St., at Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb the International Relations table met with Richard Holbrooke former Assistant Secretary of State (East Asia and Pacific Affairs) under the Carter Administration, Ben Rowland, vice president of the International Banking Group, and some LBKL members. LBKL is a top-class investment bank reorganized in the mid-70's to address the changing risks in the capital markets and the heightened dangers facing the corporate sector and deregulatory financial environment. For the second year in a row, LBKL came in first in Corporate Financing Week's count of merger and acquisition tombstones, placed in The Wall Street Journal during the year 1981. As the members of LBKL admit, they have a strong connection with the government—the "revolving door" mechanism works to hire men who have previously worked for the government of the host countries in which they invest.

Main discussion centered on investment opportunities in Asia, including Japan, after listening to a speech about the connection between investment and international relations. They stressed the role of Japan, especially Japanese companies, as a source of capital, and also as a borrower of capital, and said Japan is absolutely essential to Pacific and world security, and thus should work closely with the U.S. Their role in the third world, they said, was to help the host country government attract private investment and to help the government make an efficient state company. After LBKL, we paid a visit to the New York Stock Exchange.

Trilateral Commission (New York City, Aug. 9)

Three tables: International Relations & Politics; International Relations, Third World; and Social Dynamics, jointly visited the Tri-Lateral Commission in New York City. The Commission was formed in 1973 when a group of prominent concerned private individuals from Japan, the U.S. and Europe met to discuss and review essential political, social and economic problems of the time. Its membership then as now, drew from business officials, labor leaders, academic experts, media representatives and politicians. Its major purposes were then, and remain, to reduce frictions between governments by developing a high level, non-governmental organization that could address specific problems and suggest solutions, and in the process to promote greater collective leadership among the three powerful industrial regions.

Its role is purely advisory, but by virtue of the prestige of its membership, most of whom have continuing contacts with both high and lower level governmental officials, it is frequently able to exert indirect influence on governmental actions.

The table members were addressed by Mr. Charles B. Heck, representing the Commission. He readily admitted that owing to the wide range of interests represented on the Commission, problems were sometimes met in reaching consensus, but often that every divergence was valuable. He was also quick to concede that it was hard to assess clearly the Commission's success, but felt that in balance the functions of the organization were positive and valuable. Mr. Heck felt in particular that the Commission had played a substantial role during the decade of the 70's in changing popular perception of Japan in U.S. public opinion as a world power, while simultaneously helping Japan to become aware of the responsibilities this status dictates. Among the principal topics discussed during more than two hours of Q & A were:

- Economic sanctions against the USSR—essentially the Commission came down against the Reagan policies, and felt that more consensus should be sought if the policy was to work effectively.
- Changing values—Societies in the West are becoming less governable. Example the "knockdown" of Presidential power.

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- Internationalism vs. Nationalism-U.S. internal problems are progressively seen as linked to world wide ones.
 - Japan—Internally oriented in spirit, but (and there was some disagreement with this perception) also external in the sense that Japan has considerable understanding of other cultures.
 - Development requirements in the South and the Pacific Basin.

Mr. Heck proved to be an excellent representative, patient and informative in answering questions. Table members, many of whom were not previously aware of the Commission's existence, were impressed, and considered the meeting highly enlightening. They were especially appreciative of the helpful explanations given by Heck on the Japan—U.S. Defense issue.

International Relations, Third World



Pictured (l. to r.): Front row— Jean Sullivan, Stephanie Bergman, Suzuka Sugawara, Makio Iwashima. 2nd row— Hiroyuki Hagiwara, Douglas Hillary, Yuji Kubota. Top row— Sachiko Takita, Ken Bonds.

Discussion Topics

World Bank

Yuji Kubota gave a paper presentation about the importance of the role of international financial organizations in solving the large external debts in the LDC's. As for the World Bank, the present situation is advantageous for advanced countries; however, there remain a lot of problems. First of all, in terms of voting power, 63.53% of the votes are controlled by developed countries. Secondly, according to the Bank's Article of Agreement, the IBRD is required to be neutral in the domestic affairs of member countries, but in fact, it is often far from neutral. Thirdly, the advanced countries, especially the U.S., have paid less attention to international institutions, in spite of the increasing demand of the LDC's. To solve these problems, we should improve the structure of the World Bank under the movement of NIEO (New International Economic Order).

Besides the roles of international financial organizations, we should also think about the roles of commercial banks because activities of multinational corporations are conspicuous.

Inter-table with Human Rights table

The inter-table between the Third World and Human Rights tables, first discussed the definition of "human rights", namely: self-actualization, self-esteem, safety, security, shelter, physical comfort, food, clothing, political freedom, religion. Then, Doug Hilary suggested a new idea, that human rights are divided into two categories: physical ones and cultural values, depending on the situational needs (time and place); e.g. war and oppression vs. peace time. Secondly, discussion centered on the question "what can we do for the Third World?" Some answers were: (1) sponsor a child (2) boycott companies like Nestle's (3) change foreign policy (4) make donations to aid organizations like Oxfam, which sends money directly to the farmers (5) join organizations like the Peace Corps. Finally, the two tables agreed to sponsor a child in a Third World country through the Christian Children's Fund Inc.

Modernization

The Western world and the Third World have shared most the same patterns in their process of modernization. In both areas, people have had reservations at times about development, and as a result have been moving toward changes in established values. We see evidence of this phenomenon in such things as the environmental movements in both Japan and the U.S., as well as struggles in the Third World against Western values (as in Iran and other Muslim nations). These struggles demonstrate LDC peoples doubts about materialism.

An emerging mode of thought which has been termed "indigenous development thinking", embraces all of these phenomena. It can be characterized as an intellectual level of popularism which stressed the concept of whole human beings living close to nature and to each other in small communities, with a high degree of self-determination and self reliance. This movement was reaction to a world dominated by Western industrialism and Western developmental thinking. Thus, the so-called "indigenous development thinking" may offer a bridge between developed and undeveloped societies and lead to a new phase in the North-South problem.

Population Problem

Population growth has been one of the main causes of poverty in LDC's. If the rate of population growth continues, economic development will be needed just to maintain the standard of living, not to accumulate the capital which is needed for an economic take-off. In India, a series of population policies have led to unsuccessful results. One of the major reasons is the socioeconomic structure, i.e. dualistic structure in this country. Without a reduction of the inequality in the distribution of income and wealth, there seems to be no real prospect of population policy success. In China, where there is no inequality in the distribution of income and wealth, there is another big problem in their population policy. The present policy prohibits a couple from having more than one child. Although having a child is a personal decision in our society, in China, even the number of babies is regulated for the development of society. It is impossible to judge whether this policy has been successful, but their efforts may be one way to solve the world-wide population problem.

In order to achieve economic development, we should think about a new population policy and solve socio-economic discrepancies in the LDC's. But at the same time, we should think about our exhaustion of natural resources and environmental pollution, which is another key to developing the Third World.

Multinational Corporations

The papers discussed dealt with the topic of multinational corporations (MNCs). After the paper presentations and the Q&A session, the table discussed the roles of MNC's in the economic development of the Third World. This discussion reflected various individual philosophies on human nature and different viewpoints on developmental analysis. The ideas on which all agreed were: (1) MNC's, in their present situation, are more harmful than beneficial. (2) There is a need for the control of MNC activities by local governments. There seemed to be a conceptual gap between the delegates with some knowledge on the topic, and those without. The main problem was the limited amount of time that was available to be spent on reading and investigating the paper. However, the discussion that did develop was one of the most heated ones.

Improving the Third World Situation

Hiro Hagiwara's paper was a conglomeration of his beliefs on steps that countries could take to brighten their futures. There were many issues that he covered that dealt with many third world countries. There were numerous differences about many of the statements made in Hiro's paper. It aroused a great deal of attention and served a good purpose in that it generated a large amount of

debate over controversial issues in the third world. The group did not reach any solutions to the problems that Hiro raised in the paper, but did gain a greater understanding of each others' opinions and perspectives.

Education in the Third World

In the third world, the role of education is so important that we cannot refuse to acknowledge it. Only education can liberate people and allow them to contribute to the development of their nations. In the Philippines, there are two problems inherent in the educational system. The first is the low enrollment ratio and high drop-out rate of the students. The second is the educational disparity between urban and rural areas. These, as reported in the paper, were mainly caused by language problems. Because of the U.S. influence during the occupation of the Philippines, English was chosen as the common language, despite the fact that there exist many dialects dispersed geographically. Besides, children have to also study Filipino, which is derived from Tagalog, because of its present designation as the country's official language. That means at the elementary school level, children have to study three languages—which have little practical value for persons with low standards of living. This is true especially in the rural areas where the majority of the people subsist by farming.

The elementary school lost its importance for the people, and a high drop out rate resulted.

Though English is important for international communication, to unify the Philippines, it was said in this presentation that they should abolish foreign languages, emphasize more practical educational curricula according to the needs of people, and offer more opportunities through non-formal education.

Field Trips

Voice of America

(Washington, D.C., July 27)

This field trip was a combined visit with the table on International Relations and Politics. For a discussion of this meeting, see discussion under that table heading.

Smithsonian Institution

(Washington, D.C., July 28)

The table had the opportunity to visit the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of the Natural History of Man, and to observe the Eastern Pacific exhibits, as a result of which the group learned a great deal about the cultures and countries of the Eastern Pacific, a good experience, considering the fact that all the countries in this area, except Japan, are Third World countries. The exhibit consisted of a tour which exhibited artifacts and a brief synopsis of their uses in their respective cultures. Such an exposure to the cultures of the Eastern Pacific enabled the table members to look at their problems in a more complete manner.

World Bank

(Washington, D.C., July 30)

As in the case of the trip to the Voice of America, this session was a joint meeting with the International Relations and Politics table. Discussion of the visit will be found under the International Relations and Politics heading.

Peace Corps

(Washington, D.C., July 30)

In the Thurston Hall lounge of the George Washington University the Third World table met with Ms. Sullivan and Mr. Jackson, who are involved with public relations and recruitment for the Peace Corps. The Peace Corps is a voluntary organization formed during the Kennedy Administration to give assistance to those Third World countries who ask for help. The Peace Corps volunteers serve, usually for at least two years helping the Third World countries and upon their return to the U.S. tell others about their experiences—thus assisting Americans in their understanding of various Third World countries. The group heard the background of the organization, and then asked questions about its structure and policy. They were interested in hearing what the pay was for a volunteer, the ability of returnees to attain employment, the difficulties volunteers encounter, what type of projects volunteers are needed for, and what type of volunteers are needed, among others.

Members felt the session was very informative. The Japanese counterpart to the Peace Corps is JAICA. It takes volunteers from Japan to assist Third World nations.

New World Information Order

(Durham, N.C., Aug. 3)

Ms. Ann Pitcher, a Duke University student, spoke to the table about the New World Information Order (NWIO). Her definition of NWIO is: "an attempt by non-aligned members of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to establish a freer, more efficient, more equitable, better balanced international communication system."

NWIO was created by a group of 77 in UNESCO in the 1960's. NWIO is aiming to correct imbalances in the current methods of news coverage and to develop media practices linked to overall social, economic and cultural development objectives of individual countries. However, the situation has not improved much over the past 20 years.

She emphasized the necessity of a "fair" order of information. In her opinion, "fair" means "neutral", both ideologically and technologically.

International Fertility Research Program

(North Carolina, Aug. 5)

The International Fertility Research Program was established in 1971 to meet the urgent demand for research on the family planning methods most suitable for use in the overpopulated countries of the developing world. There the Third World table met Dr. Malcolm Potts, who is the Executive Director, and Ms. Pourn Bhiwandiwalla, his medical associate.

The staff was very kind and willing to show the group a variety of things: contraceptives; films about the advertisement of contraception in Thailand; tendencies of world population growth, etc. Population control policy has been adopted in many developing countries because the growth of the population sometimes becomes a big obstacle to economic development, especially in large countries, such as India, China, etc. The information gathered as a result of this field trip enabled the group to see the magnitude of problems facing nations with extremely high population growth, and thus to gain a better understanding of the importance of population control, as well as the difficulties inherent in population management.

Trilateral Commission

(New York City, Aug. 9)

The Third World table shared its visit to the Tri - Lateral Commission with the International Relations and Politics table and the Social Dynamics table. The report of this session is the same for all three tables, and will be found under the heading of the International Relations table.

Roles of Men & Women in Society



Pictured (l. to r.): Front row—Tsuney Yanagihara, Susie Cho, Eiso Masuda. Back row—Kim Robinson, Sheryl Wilkins, Akiko Kimura, Carrie Zepeda, Takako Kiyokawa, Tomoko Iwakawa.

Introduction

Coordinated by two male delegates for the first time since the creation of the table, the Roles of Men and Women in Society table attempted to examine the problems with stereotypic sex roles. During the past conferences, most views came from the woman's perspective due to the lack of participation of men in the table. This year, the goal was to understand the problems that both men and women encounter in American and Japanese societies.

Discussion Topics

The Japanese Family

This was the first discussion held by the table, which was a good start and created a positive atmosphere lasting to the end of the conference. The table group discussed the roles of each family member in Japan, (especially that of the father) and then had some remarks from Americans.

Discussion started from the birth of a family, i.e. "marriage." In Japan, there still exists, "arranged marriage" (Omiiai) which, at first, was familiar to some of the Americans. Considering this issue, we generally came to the conclusion that the young couples of today are not compelled to get married against their will as in the past, although some statistics have shown that this type of marriage works out better in Japanese society because of the "family to family relationship." This seems to be understandable, although not acceptable, to the Americans.

Further, we went on to the "father's role," in Japan. Carrie described how she found the father to be dominant and to take it for granted that the wife do all the housework. All of us agreed that this is true. One example arose in which father would walk ahead of the family and the wife follow him carrying heavy luggage. Physically and also mentally, this sight is surely not a pleasant one, and all table members including the men had a negative feeling towards this. However, some thought that the younger generation is changing and that the tendency of "carrying luggage" will also change.

Another example featuring the roles of men and women is that of men opening doors for

women. Some women (probably only a few) argue that this is an insult for women and that they would walk away without thanking the men. The men said this is an expression of courtesy and that it shouldn't be taken that seriously. The women said if they felt insulted, they should have said a word or two before.

Women in Mass Media

Both Kim Robinson and Akiko Kimura did papers on the subject of Mass Media. In particular, their papers dealt with the way in which women are portrayed in the media.

Kim cut out numerous advertisements from many different magazines to show what the majority believes the perfect woman to look like. She was often slender, blonde and blue-eyed and situated in a sexy, seductive position. If she wasn't playing such a role, she was shown fulfilling the traditional woman's role.

Kim also showed us clippings of men portrayed in advertisements. The stereotypical man was always very handsome, and either portrayed businessman-like or macho. When a man and woman were shown in an advertisement together, he was usually standing above her—a subtle sign of domination.

In discussing Akiko's paper, the fact that there are few women journalists and few articles written about important feminine issues was a major concern. However, it was gratifying to note that topics about women in business, politics, and society at large are springing up and are now being investigated instead of merely topics on household care and cooking. All agreed that there is a great need for more female journalists who will take time to properly see that women's issues are extensively covered.

Inter-table With Culture and Tradition Table

The aim of this discussion was to discover how Japanese culture and tradition has influenced roles of women and men in Japanese society. Table members exchanged information about their lives in a frank way. There are three main points:

- 1) How female students are treated or behave themselves in our school life. Japanese girls and boys are brought up in different ways, which makes both of them believe in the division of sex roles. It is said that girls should be quiet, well-behaved and obedient. On the contrary, boys should be muscular, and they shouldn't cry. Such stereotypical images serve as undue pressure on both sexes.
- 2) How Japanese men think of American women, or how American men think of Japanese women. It was agreed that American women are both mentally and physically stronger than Japanese ones. Japanese girls are more reserved and less assertive because of the type of education they've been given and the society where they've lived.
- 3) How girls feel when protected by boys or how boys feel when protecting girls, (e.g. by carrying heavy baggage or opening the door for girls). Some girls don't like being protected. Others do. But the consensus reached was that it is good for both sexes to be kind to others as a form of courtesy. (Thus, not based on their sex.)

Abortion

As everyone knows, abortion is one of the most controversial social issues today. For this reason, the Roles of Men and Women in Society table had decided to focus a good portion of its discussions on this subject.

Takako Kiyokawa presented a paper entitled, "Induced Abortion and Men's Participation," in which she described the history of abortion in Japan and the necessity of the participation of both men and women in this. "Only when both men and women realize their roles in reproduction, the Eugenic Protection Law can achieve its real purpose of protecting maternal health as well as avoiding the birth of a dysgenic child, and also the number of induced abortions can decrease."

Unlike Kiyokawa, who analyzed the abortion issue from a medical and historical viewpoint, Tsuney Yanagihara concentrated on the legal perspectives of the issue. He argued that although the

decision, Roe vs. Wade, was necessary in order to protect the rights of women, deciding such a complex social issue in the Court is against the will of democracy. He further questioned the right of the Supreme Court, which consisted of nine men to function as an agency for social change.

Both members presented to the table the complex nature of the issue and brought the table another opportunity to open up a heated discussion.

Inter-table With the Bioethics Table

During this intertable, we discussed the abortion issue. There seemed to be an ideological gap between the two tables. The Roles of Men and Women Table tended to concentrate on the legal aspects of abortion and the Bioethics Table members were more interested in the definition of the beginning of life since our table had explored so many of the aspects of abortion. We seemed to have trouble finding common grounds for discussion.

Part-time Workers

Part-timers, mostly female workers, have recently been increasing in number. In this manner, the rate of female part-timers in relation to the total increased from 8.9% in 1960 to 19.0% in 1980. Many companies anticipate that part-time employment will increase. Many housewives who are looking for jobs want to be employed as part-timers. The wage of part-timers is very low, and working conditions are very bad. In the U.S., working hours for part-timers are approximately 21 hours/wk, which does not differ much from that of full-time workers. Some people say the increase of women in the work force is closely related to the change in the utilization of leisure time, as the lifestyle of women has changed. Some said that they could not live only on their husband's income, when bad conditions, heavy taxes, price hikes, housing loans, educational expenses, etc. were taken into consideration.

We should not ignore the fact that the increase of part-timers is also based on their earnest and urgent desire to make a living. We easily tend to attribute the increase of part-timers to an indication that different occupations are opening up to women. But this is not the case. In order for housewives, who also have domestic chores, to get jobs, they have to take two conditions into consideration: (1) Convenient location, (2) Reasonable hours, which limits their options to part-time jobs, due to the fact that they are bound by the traditional roles of men and women. Lastly, it was noted that proper organization of part-timers is necessary in order to demand their better working conditions and wages.

Inter-table with Social Dynamics Table

The discussion centered around LeAnne's paper about women in the American work force. Everyone recognized the importance of the woman's paycheck in today's economy for *survival* and not just for added luxuries. The greatest separation in priorities, definitions or issues came between some of the men and the women. Some men on the Social Dynamics table had never heard the "women's liberation" point of view about how men and women should work together in the work force and at home.

Discussion came back many times to a consideration of the "general feeling" of both the Japanese women and American women about working. It was found hard to assert that any in the discussion group could represent "typical" Japanese or Americans but we did find that the Japanese women may actually want something different than their American counterparts. The Americans assumed that most women want to move into the work force, whereas the Japanese felt this basic wish was disputable. The general conclusion was that we must gauge women's admittance into the work force in a way that best fits the individual society; thus, perhaps more slowly in Japan.

Inter-table with International Business Table

Unlike the usual heated discussion between the Roles of Men & Women and Business tables, this year's discussion was one of mutual agreement in a friendly atmosphere. The discussion began with Susie Cho's presentation of her study on the trend of rising women executives, particularly MBA's. She related her topic to the changing roles of women in the labor force, and examined how they are perceived by men, and by society as a whole.

According to different studies, expectations of women concerning eventual job status and salary were much lower than those of men. Secondly, the scarcity of women in the labor force resulted in few role-models, especially in top-management. Finally, the problem of relocation is another obstacle for women. Differences like these explained why women's aspirations and their income—which is, after all, correlated with how far they go—are usually lower than those of men.

The Japanese delegates explained the difficulty of women climbing the corporate ladder, resulting from their society's traditional expectations of women. Other delegates also pointed out that since the Japanese firms are investing significant capital in their training programs, it would be natural for the firm to hire men over women, given that men will become life-time employees.

The overall tone of the discussion was friendly, open and frank. Each individual voiced his/her opinion without the hesitation that other delegates would pass judgment on him/her. The discussion raised much consciousness concerning the roles of men and women in society.

Analyzing the Gap Between Men and Women in the Japanese Labor Force

The current condition of employment cannot be helped, due to the floating characteristic of the women's labor force. The basic reason for the wage disparity between men and women is the lack of specific training of women and the intensive concentration of women in certain industries. Most women in Japan don't continue to work throughout their lives, mainly because of the prevalent idea that a married woman is the happiest kind of woman. Consequently, the Japanese economy does not allow women into its labor force.

Field Trips

Women's Research and Education Institute (Washington, D.C., July 30)

The Roles of Men and Women in Society table took a field trip to the Womens' Research & Education Institute to speak with Susan Scanlon. This organization claims to do non-partisan research for congresswomen. It is the research arm of a group called the Congresswoman's Caucus. The organization attempts to educate women politically.

A list of statistics about women in the U.S. was presented to the table group, and a discussion, mostly about the ERA, followed. Ms. Scanlon was also very interested in the Japanese society, so we spent some time discussing differences in political parties and home life in Japan and the U.S. Ms. Scanlon spoke of the role women play in politics, such as volunteering in campaigns, and their consistent underrepresentation in Congress (3-5%). She spoke of the ways in which women could become politically more active, e.g. raising money, gaining the support of their party, overcoming their non-male status. She stressed the enormous significance of women's votes—an anti-militaristic vote. She also surprised us with the fact that 93% of the wealth in our country is controlled by women; because they live longer. Furthermore, she stressed the education center's view that men are to be worked *with* and not *against*, and that the center takes absolutely no stand on the abortion issue.

Most of table members seemed very interested and had many questions about the methods and ideals of the Institute. The general impression was that the Women's Institute is effectively responding to and promoting new and positive roles for women in the American society.

National Abortion Rights Action League (North Carolina, Aug. 3)

The table spoke to a representative from the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL), Balarine Rosenqist. NARAL is a single-issue organization, totally run by volunteers, i.e. a grass roots organization.

NARAL is not pro-abortion, but pro-choice.

According to a NARAL survey, in the U.S., 80% of the people are pro-choice, 17% are against abortion, and 3% are undecided. Those who are pro-choice are the least politically active people, while those who are against abortion are the most politically active. NARAL wants the dormant 80% to speak out so that Congress can represent the "real" majority. NARAL is having house meetings in order to expand the number of its members so that their silent majority would become more outspoken.

World Trade Center—Sea Land (New York City, Aug. 9)

The speaker at Sea Land was to a female lawyer who deals with the foreign legal relations of the capital-intensive shipping Sea Land Corporation. She travels extensively and is in the almost exclusively male dominated field of law. She has some dealings with the Japanese branch of the firm, but the majority of her business is done with Europe and the Middle East.

She said that Sea Land did not discriminate against her for being a woman, but that she did have to prove herself to the company and that she does still encounter some ill-feelings towards her. She had to fight for everything that she has ever gotten out of life. She had an extremely positive attitude towards life, and feels that everyone can get and do what they want to do. Some things require more effort than others, but everything is attainable. She is also manipulative and willing to use all of her resources in order to achieve her goal. It was a very worthwhile field trip because it exposed the Japanese delegates to a very aggressive, and able businesswoman.

Conclusion

As can be seen from the reports, the table covered a variety of issues concerning the roles of men and women in society. There was an overwhelming consensus that women in both American and Japanese societies face too many disadvantages on every level: in the family, in the labor market, in the legal system, etc.

Although some organizations such as NOW are trying to remedy the disparities, and although their attempts have improved the conditions of American women in the last decade, we remain far short of an ideal society based on equality. As for the Japanese society, the change has been even slower, if there has been any at all.

Yet, what does it mean to have equality between men and women? What does it mean for women to have their independence? Does it mean, for example, a sharing of the domestic task between the husband and the wife so that both can pursue their goals in their respective careers? Then, what happens to the small children? Perhaps they can be sent to day care centers (but the fact remains that there aren't enough day care centers in the U.S.). Then what happens to the family, the bond between the parents and the children? The questions continue endlessly.

Many Japanese (not necessarily these table members) fear that such a drastic change within a family may lead to the destruction of the traditional, cohesive bond, and efficient functions in society.

Without a doubt, there will be some trade-offs as change takes place in an institution, whether it is a family, or in the society, even to an extent that tradition can be destroyed. But if we are to pursue a true democratic society, the present inequalities between men and women in both Japan and the U.S. fall far short of our ideals. The progress depends on each of us; for each of us is a democratic individual whose responsibility lies in his or her will to strive for a better and more just society.

Social Dynamics



Pictured (l. to r.): Front row—LeAnn Runstrom, Hiromi Nishioka, Julia Haven, Gary Wanser. Back row—Satoshi Iwanaga, Kaoru Fujii, Stuart Souther.

Introduction

The 34th Japan-America Student Conference instituted the Social Dynamics table in order to facilitate discussion of social change in democratic and non-democratic societies. Discussion of total equality in democratic processes, and the importance of achieving democracy are issues which affect people in all countries, especially Japan and the U.S. In light of this, a table was established with the objective of understanding the diversity of social change taking place throughout the world.

Discussion Topics

Four American Minorities

The topic of this discussion included the minorities of present and past discrimination. They included Indian Americans, Jewish Americans, Spanish Americans (not included in the paper), Irish Americans and Black Americans. Examples of issues include: Is capitalism democratic? Do American minorities want "out" of their present situation (economic and social poverty/discrimination)? How do minorities in Japan compare/differ from American minorities? The delegation remained open to all views but there were some differences among the delegates as to whether or not minorities want to be assimilated into the "white" American majority. The table did reach a conclusion that minorities may reach a higher level of equality and decreased discrimination. Problems in the future remain the inability of all minorities to unite in a campaign against discrimination. It was thought that perhaps a charismatic leader may help as a solution towards wiping out discrimination.

American Friends Service Committee

Julia Haven's paper was about the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), an organization whose main objective is to promote peace throughout the world. It was originally founded by a religious group known as the Quakers, although not everyone who is involved in AFSC is a Quaker. Quakers hold that there is "that of God" in every person, and teach nonviolence basically because their interpretation of the Bible condemns war.

The AFSC was very active in both World Wars I and II, in assisting victims of the war, both in the U.S. and abroad. They drove ambulances, worked in hospitals, and helped to rebuild communities

which had been destroyed by bombing; most, if not all of this work was done on a volunteer basis. The AFSC hopes to attain its goals of global peace primarily through example, as it has no set plan for widespread social change. By participating in demonstrations for peace and through other deeds of good will, the AFSC hopes to persuade the population to turn to a more peaceful way of life.

Every table member had trouble accepting the practicality of such an idea. Groups in control are much too comfortable in their position to be willing to sacrifice it for the sake of world peace. This topic was not covered as thoroughly as it might have been due to lack of time and to the fact that table representatives were not able to speak with the AFSC representative in Washington, D.C. Some table members also did not agree with the AFSC's uncompromising stand that war is always evil and futile. For in many cases of oppression in the world today, it is the only feasible approach to revolution.

Women's Labor Force Participation in the U.S.

One aspect of social change in the U.S. is an increase in the number of adult women who are working outside of the home. This increase was thought to be related to a number of causes, such as an increase in a woman's lifespan, beyond active child-rearing years; an increase in educational attainment; a decreasing average family size; an increase in the number of female-headed households; and a rising standard of living. The present U.S. situation was compared, in discussion, with that of Japan. The consensus was that women in Japan face much less equal opportunity for employment, but also feel less inclined to search for paid work outside the home. Opinions vary, of course, and the personal decisions involved remain an internally considered issue.

Objectivism: Class and Its Teleology

Marxism is first and foremost an analysis of capitalism: specifically, how classes interact to generate social change. Ironically, though intended to liberate humanity, Marxism has led to some of the most oppressive regimes the world has ever known. Perhaps this failure can be traced to certain tendencies inherent in Marxist theory. For example, the belief that the forces operating in society can be analyzed and predicted with scientific precision tends to lead to a close-minded world view. A Marxist revolutionary party which believes that it alone fully understands the course of history and the interests of the working class is quite likely to think of itself as an elite. Should such a party come to power, it would without doubt institute an undemocratic form of government. Ideological absolutism leads to political absolutism.

We are then faced with the problem of formulating a non-dogmatic Marxism. We can begin to do so by realizing that, whether or not there are objective forces governing social, political & economic evolution, those forces can only be perceived and analyzed subjectively, by individual human beings. A democratic state can only be created by a democratic movement, and a democratic movement can only be built upon a base of individual humility and open-mindedness. Dogma and democracy are incompatible.

The Structure UYOKU Movement in Japan

Kaoru Fuji's paper is a structural analysis based on his assumption of the peculiarity of the Japanese UYOKU (right-wing) movement. The key feature is the existence of a critics and commentator group (*Hyoronka*), involved in UYOKU, which people think to be of the well-educated, upper class. In Kaoru's opinion, the Hyoronka nowadays plays the vital role of a by-path conveying the concept of a group of special people who portray economic and political situations to the public, who do not necessarily possess their specific attitudes for what consequences their remarks have on the public; likewise, the public is free to take the opinion or leave it.

Another point deserving emphasis is the uniqueness of the ideas that Japanese UYOKU idealists have. This is the idea of creating an idealistic society in Japan, under the reign of the Tenno, or emperor, where all people share their production and their wealth (no rich, no poor), where people enjoy

their lives by maintaining complete equality. Their idea is quite similar to primitive communism as a commune creation. The summit of society is the Tenno, under whom all people belong to the same class, without any government or bureaucracy. In this manner, the Tenno is abstractly symbolized as Justice, or the government.

It took a long time to make the American delegates understand the difference between the right-wing and Japanese UYOKU and the idea of the intrinsically-Japanese Tenno system. Such ideological concepts, however, were the key to understanding relevant issues.

Leftist Movement in Japan

As one of the fundamental characteristics of the Japanese political culture, the leftist movement represents an alternative to the mainstream Conservatives. Due to the fact that the ideologies of the Left are still alien to Japan, it still has not gained the acceptance of a good portion of the people. The question of violence in order to attain social change was debated in relation to the paper presentation: the student movement in Japan, taking the example of the *zengakuren* during the mid-60's in its movement against the Japan-U.S. Mutual Security Treaty. The movement itself was successful until the introduction of violence, which turned the people away. Since then, it has been long forgotten.

Looking back at this event and reviewing what is around us now, it can be said that the motives for the formation of such a movement were quite progressive and still very valid today. It was to create a society where the individual could further participate in the decisions that influence his/her life. In order to attain such goals, there must be an absence of violence. There should also be thought out an interrelated political and economic social system which encourages the input of the consent of the people in a more democratized society.

Japanese Electoral Trends

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has occupied the major seats in the Japanese Diet for a long time. This fact made me have some doubts about democracy in Japan. Therefore, the author researched electoral trends and tried to compare them with those of the U.S.

The problem is LDP's long-term monopoly of governing. This has caused inexcusable and shameful corruption, (e.g. Lockheed scandal), which, unbelievably enough, has been tolerated. The Japanese tend to support a candidate who will work hard for the benefit of a specific locality, rather than the entire nation. This tendency is much clearer in small towns and villages. In rural areas, people have much pride in producing a local politician who has gotten on in the world. In this manner, the LDP has many Dietmen from rural areas. Parties are to blame for the apathy people have in politics and elections, too. During the discussion, the table also discussed the electoral system and the general concept of democracy. One member suggested that proportional representation might be the best way, in order to avoid gerrymandering. Many people are indifferent to election in the Japan, as well as the U.S.

Even though each country has its own democracy, we have to develop our own grass-roots movement and election system. Otherwise, even the most able politician can't do any good.

Field Trips

Situation in Nicaragua

(Washington, D.C., July 27)

On Tuesday, July 27, the Social Dynamics table met with Charlie Roberts of the National Network for Solidarity in Nicaragua. He spoke for roughly an hour, covering the political history of Nicaragua and giving us some idea of the present situation there, as well as the American reaction to it. A thirty-minute Q&A session followed Mr. Robert's talk.

Mr. Roberts spoke not only of Nicaragua itself, but also of the other Central American countries. Officially, these countries all obtained independence from Spain over 150 years ago, yet today, they are ruled by the small elite classes, which have strong links to the U.S. government. Nicaragua has been invaded by the U.S. four times in the past 150 years: once by William Walker, who used the doctrine of manifest destiny to proclaim himself Emperor of Nicaragua, and three other times by the U.S. marines. Many in Nicaragua are of the opinion that the U.S. is preparing to invade again. Until 1979, Nicaragua had the strongest army in Central America, and it was the U.S. who created, trained, and armed this army. During the course of the revolution in July of '79, the Nicaraguan dictator Somoza was overthrown and exiled (later assassinated in Paraguay). The revolution was not primarily peasant-based, but urban-based, and many of the young leaders of the present government are the children of the former elite class. This government is not being permitted to operate independently, for the U.S., fearing the spread of communism, is effectively intervening in Nicaragua.

The National Network for Solidarity in Nicaragua has two basic precepts: that there should be no U.S. intervention in Nicaragua, and the government of Nicaragua has a right to exist as it is supported by the people of that country. Today, there is a common desire among people in leadership positions and the poor for social justice and economic development in Nicaragua. The Network, formed in Feb. '79, is hoping to achieve these goals in Nicaragua through work in both Central and North America.

The Present Situation In Poland (Durham, N.C. Aug. 2)

The speaker was a member of the Research Institute of Contemporary Capitalism, who had once worked under the orders of the Ideological Sector, C.C. Polish United Worker's Party. She told the group about some ideas on Marxism, and general impressions of the response of the Polish people towards/against the Polish Communist Party, referring to her own and that of her friends responses. In her opinion, the people in Poland don't understand what Communism means, and even the top members of the Communist Party tend to be obscure in that respect. Thus, they suffer from the present oppressive situation. She also explained her attitude toward Communism as a pro-communist, and keenly criticized her country's communist party. However, some delegates felt that it was difficult to comprehend her opinion, partly because of the language obstacle, and her illogical, emotional viewpoint. It was a very enlightening experience to talk to a person from a country with a different ideology, and all enjoyed the casual discussion. For the Japanese delegates especially, it was amazing to discover the different attitudes of the Polish Communist Party and the Japanese Communist Party.

Communist Workers' Party (CWP) (Durham, N.C., Aug. 4)

Mr. Clark was an active gentlemen who belonged to the Communist Workers' Party. This group is studying Marxism and Leninism. After he explained what the party had done, he presented a film and discussion.

"Economic crisis is setting off a new left. . ." he said. The group works with and for workers. Presently, black workers are in the worst condition in N.C., where the KKK is quite active. Therefore, they are fighting discrimination against black people. Table members were very impressed by the film of CWP demonstrating against the KKK at Greensboro, in 1975. Rifles in hand, they were nervously walking among cars. Then a party of several men appeared out of one of the cars and shot down five of the demonstrators. The film gave the backgrounds of those murdered, why they joined the CWP, what their ideologies were, how they were working, and how they were supported/objected to by others. The police and officials allowed the KKK to kill the black people and their supporters. Their violence was quite structured.

Although CWP is not a major group in the U.S, they have no reason to be killed because of a different ideology.

War Resister's League (Durham, N.C. Aug. 5)

The agenda for the WRL consisted of a lecturer who spoke mostly on the themes of pacifism, equality and individualism. The speaker, Mr. Steve Sumerford, believed that "wars will cease when men refuse to fight them." He believed that "we no longer have a choice between violence and nonviolence—now it's either nonviolence or nonexistence." Mr. Sumerford stressed that power should not be gained through violence, but through compliance. It is interesting to note that while the WRL is a pacifist organization, many of its members and cohorts are not pacifists. Mr. Sumerford said that the base level of agreement was nonviolence. The table discussed this and agreed that it was important to remain open in discussion, but change occurred faster in the event of violence. The speaker impressed the table members as an advocate of democracy and as an instigator of nonviolent social change—valuable qualities to members of JASC.

The group discussed the pros and cons of pacifism in the U.S. and Japan. Although the idea of a violent revolution as social change was always on the delegates' minds, they believed that nonviolence and social change were equally compatible, and conducive to our needs as societies in Japan and the U.S.. The idea of nonviolence or nonexistence remained a central theme of discussion.

Democratic Socialists of America (New York City, Aug. 9)

The Social Dynamics table met with the Democratic Socialists of America, which was formed in March of 1982 from the combination of DESOC and NAM, and presently has 7,000 members. The ideology of the organization holds that democracy and socialism are inseparable, and it rejects the totalitarian governments of countries such as the USSR and Cuba. The DSA is working for a system which does not exist in any part of the world, although Sweden may come closest with its socialist democracy.

The DSA hopes to see much reform in the U.S. and stresses the importance of completely renovating the entire governmental system rather than simply patching it up in areas of weakness. Among the goals of the DSA are full employment, not merely 5% but 0% unemployment rates, equal rights for the handicapped, blacks, women and other minority groups, and the socialization as opposed to nationalization of industry. Its members are not so idealistic as to want a heaven on earth, but they do believe that a better earth is possible.

The DSA also stressed the importance of working through the present system to create a new and improved one. For example, the DSA will support one party from the two-party system at each presidential election—of course, this would be the Democratic party. In addition, this organization believes that coalition work is the most effective means of achieving ends, and consequently it is cooperating with other groups on single, progressive issues.

Trilateral Commission (New York City, August 9)

The Social Dynamics table joined with both the International Relations and Third World tables in a combined visit to the Trilateral Commission offices in New York.

The general outline of proceedings at the Commission is found under the Trilateral Commission portion of the Engineering and Technology table proceedings.

At the conclusion of the discussion period, the delegates were given substantial amounts of printed material for further study. All students attending remarked on the tight security arrangements in effect at the Commission headquarters.

Conclusion

Discussion of international issues such as Solidarity in Poland, equality in Nicaragua and El Salvador, capitalism vs. communism, and racial discrimination, plus deliberation of issues closer to individual interests, all stimulate the mind into questioning the future. If past events are any indication of the future, the dynamics of social change would inevitably occur in definite trends and the ability to look into the future should be developed. However, the status quo and people are two aspects of social change which oscillate enough to make any prediction very difficult. Ultimately all humans will rise up in the quest for a governmental system that benefits every individual. As yet, there is no such system. Democracy may be more an ideology than a reality. Looking ahead, we of the Social Dynamics table feel democracy will be achieved, on an individual level which will lead a national equality into existence and pave the way for international democracy—and we are now a part of that democracy. If JASC is any indication of the future, what lies ahead may be a viable democracy, with openness, friendliness, and a unique concern for human integrity, all of which are prerequisites of an ideal democracy.

Symposia

Social Change

On Thursday, July 29, the delegates took part in the Social Change Symposium. The purpose of the Symposium was to investigate the mechanisms and processes of direct popular participation in democratic government.

The Symposium was divided into two parts. In the morning, the Symposium focused on the issue of civil rights and racial discrimination. Speeches were given by a representative of the Justice Department Office of Civil Rights, Mr. Ralph B. Thomas of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and by Mr. Guadalupe Saavedra, Vice President of La Raza, an organization which works for the recognition and advancement of the concerns and interests of Hispanics Americans.

Since the problems and progress of minority groups receive much more public attention in America than in Japan, the topic was in many ways an unfamiliar one to the Japanese delegates. They gained insight into an aspect of America which many Japanese find difficult to understand. All the delegates benefitted from the varied views of the issue which the speakers presented.

In the afternoon, the delegation was divided into several small groups for visits to a variety of political interest groups and lobbies. One group spoke with Gerry Condon, Chairman of the Committee Against Registration and the Draft. Ben Sharman, Vice President of the International Brotherhood of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, discussed labor union policies and politics with another group of delegates. The third group visited the Institute for Policy Studies, where Senior Fellow Bill Arken outlined the role of "think-tanks" in American politics. Gen Fumjioka spoke with the delegates who visited the National Lawyers' Guild about the role of the law and lawyers in social change. Another group discussed the issue of women's rights with Til Benny, a representative of the National Organization for Women.

After returning from their field trips, the delegates tried to compare and contrast the goals, strategies and tactics of these disparate groups, in order to construct some general ideas about the role of political organizations in American political life. While the conclusions which the delegates reached were a bit on the hazy side, they learned a great deal not only about the politics of the country, but about the daily life of Washington, the city of politics.

Peace Symposium

August 5, 1982, Durham, NC

Program Table discussions in relation to peace.

Movies:

"War Without Winners"
"Hiroshima/Nagasaki"

Final Approval of Peace Declaration

St. Joseph's A.M.E.: Student presentations

Panel discussion with speakers from:

War Resister's League
Durham Congregation to Reverse the Arms Race
Communist Workers Party

34th Japan-American Student Conference Peace Declaration

The present situation in the world holds both peril and promise. The continuing development and production of hyper-destructive weapons casts a growing shadow upon humanity. Sporadic gunfire, deadly in itself, now threatens to trigger the annihilation of mankind as well as the complete devastation of the environment. At the same time, millions of voices, throughout the world, are crying out for peace. As a small part of this movement, we, the delegates of the 34th Japan-American Student Conference, would like to share with the world the consensus gained through our experiences.

The balance of terror holds no promise for the abolition of war. To secure peace, we must abolish the causes and means of war. We must attain mutual understanding and establish basic human rights for all people.

Mutual trust and understanding comes from an exchange of ideas and opinions on a personal level. The Japan-America Student Conference was founded in 1934 for this purpose. Today, we believe that the same principle can be applied on a world scale with the same success that we have achieved.

Under this year's theme of human integrity, we have studied the tragedy of war and the significance of peace; realized our responsibility as students; and overcome the obstacles of language, race and culture. If the world had conquered these barriers before World War II, the staggering loss of life in Hiroshima, Nagasaki and throughout the world might never have happened. Such man-made tragedies symbolize the importance of mutual trust and understanding as a means to bring world peace. In remembering Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we will strive to maintain and strengthen our beliefs, as well as take action on the basis of our conviction.

Student Address—"To Reach For Peace"

by Joni Hiramoto

Imagine the horror of a land peopled by beings "so broken and confused that they moved and behaved like automatons . . . a people who walked in the realm of dreams." Imagine a disaster so awesome that its victims experienced "a closing off of the mind so that no more horror could enter it." Imagine a holocaust whose survivors are merely vegetables, incapable of burying or envying the dead.

Now imagine that this happened to the whole world.

Last spring, two doctors who have studied the psychological behavior of victims of large disasters, Dr. Robert Jay Lifton and Dr. Kai Erikson, wrote a short column for the *New York Times* reminding the public that there can be no victory in a nuclear war. No goal of international conflict is worth that much. Thirty-seven years ago, there was a functioning world outside of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to rebuild the city, care for the wounded, bury the dead, and most importantly, to try to reassure the survivors psychologically that they were still alive. But in the event of nuclear war today, as Lifton and Erikson note, "There will be no outside world to count on."

The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is a cause for pause. At least a brief moment of introspection to see what lessons can be learned and to find the significance a commemoration such as today's has on an individual level. This evening I would like to briefly address the question, "What does it mean to work for peace?" After watching today's movies I am filled with sadness, helplessness and a sense of emptiness and I think we are all asking ourselves, "What can I do?"

First, you must cry without anger and without shame. Tears are nothing to be ashamed of. They are a symbol of your humanity, your compassion, and they are proof that you care enough about the need for peace to find the strength to do the rest.

Second, you must set a goal for yourself. On whatever level, international, national, local, or personal, don't feel helpless.

Third, you must believe in change. Our world is in the grip of military realists who believe that an oversupply of nuclear weapons is our best assurance of security. Like cannibals, we are in a sense our own worst enemies. But let me remind you that for ten thousand years cannibalism was the standard

practice among human beings, while today it is almost universally abhorred. Human nature is changeable.

Beliefs, images and prejudices can change, too. Bigotry can enslave men and start wars, but because bigotry is nothing more than an advanced form of ignorance, social awareness can set men free. Ladies and gentlemen of the the 34th JASC, wherever you go, in all that you do, help people understand the similarities between our cultures, that we may all live in a world without prejudice. We can change human nature.

Fourth, to work for peace, you need a dedication to study about ways to bring about peace. Compassion is nothing without the competence to deal with questions of peace. The results of costly mistakes due to ignorance in international politics lie buried in thousands of holes in Viet Nam, Afghanistan, Berlin, Hiroshima and the Falkland Islands. Unless you become familiar with the issues involved in the nuclear arms race, you may succumb to a feeling that since there's nothing you can do, you should do nothing.

Next, you must establish priorities. Work for peace first—the rest can come later. Before you try to achieve justice, equality, freedom, etc., you must stop shooting at each other.

Last, you need courage. Courage to swallow an injustice done to you so that you may begin to move towards mutual cooperation. You also need the courage to sacrifice something for a cause you believe in. The people we met at the Social Change symposium were people who willingly gave their time, money and energy for something they believed in against all odds. Finally, you need the courage and faith to reach for your dreams. We could all dream, for example, to live a life without fear. Remember that peace should exist not only between nations and governments, there should be peace between states, towns, strangers, families, communities, organizations, companies; you can also, in the final analysis, work for peace of mind.

So reach for peace, but start with tears. They're our hope for the future.

by Tsutomu Takahashi

On the evening of August 5, we had the Peace Symposium, at St. Joseph's Church in Durham, to commemorate Hiroshima, in 1945.

The story of Hohoemi-jizo, or the "smiling" statue, seemed to have captured all the minds at the symposium. In the succeeding speech, Joni told us to begin with tears, as did the smiling statue, that eased the thirst of the little girl. Like a duet, Gary and Mayumi read the Peace Declaration, which seemed to hold more peril than promise. Toshiaki repeated the often used concept of "mutual understanding" in his speech.

Those fundamental appeals might have sounded too juvenile and idealistic to the three guest speakers. These were Mr. Sumerford, from the War Resister's League, Ms. Lewis, from the Communist Workers Party, and Ms. Mooneyham from the Durham Congregation to Reverse the Arms Race. Their main concern was a practical protest against Reagan's budget cuts for social welfare and enormous defense spending.

Our belief, however, was that peace could only be attained through mutual understanding among nations of different backgrounds, and we wanted the symposium to be a unique one, reflecting the students' sincere wish for peace.

Now the time has come, as Brian suggested in his speech, when we must think of WHY mutual understanding between nations is so difficult to attain.

by Pat Morris

The Peace Symposium was held at St. Joseph's Church in Durham, North Carolina. The meaning behind this event was to remember the awful event that occurred on August 6, 1945, in Hiroshima, Japan.

Interestingly enough for many of the delegates, the Peace Symposium started earlier than the 8:00 p.m. time. Arriving early, many delegates played games with the little children awaiting their parents on the lawn outside the church. At least some of us reflected that we were about to go talk about peace and the horror of Hiroshima's lost children. Some pondered that these little children were so happy and joyful, but for many Japanese children in August of 1945, the games and playfulness ended—too brutally soon.

The symposium began with a very moving picture story about the "Hohoemi Jizo", or smiling face. This short story helped us to further consider the meaning of this event. Joni Hiramoto then spoke to us in her warm, thought-provoking and always insightful manner. Joni encouraged the 34th JASC delegates not to fear the shedding of tears. Her words touched all of our hearts and minds.

The Peace Declaration of the 34th JASC was read aloud by Gary and Mayumi. The final document forced us to ponder the precarious situation the world is rapidly approaching. The document challenged us to meet the peril, but called us to individually and collectively provide a promise that we will take an active part in the search for peace in our world.

Toshi expressed his feelings towards the need to develop a practical protest against those who might forfeit the peace and security of our world.

Brian's comments stressed the unique characteristics in the culture of Japan, and the U.S. He called upon us to ponder why it is so hard to gain understanding of each other. Brian stressed the need to work harder to develop this understanding before it is too late.

The last part of the program consisted of three speakers representing the following groups:

Steve Sumerford—War Resister's League

Lucy Lewis—Communist Worker's Party

Kate Mooneyham—Durham Congregation of Church Groups to Reverse the Arms

Race

Each of these speakers represented grass roots level groups each in their own and sometimes controversial manner searching for peace. The speakers were met with mixed emotions by the American and Japanese delegates. The discussion tended to lose its focus at points as an emotional response, especially by the Americans to the speakers, occurred.

In general, however, the panel discussion demonstrated the diversity of groups representing themselves as members of the peace movement. Each respective group had a "true commitment" it seemed, to the movement, although they appeared to be from extreme ends of the search for peace through nuclear disarmament.

Third World

August 8, 1982, New York University

Program Film:

"Last Grave at Dimbaza"

Speakers:

Father Charles Beirne

David Ndaba (African National Congress)

Ike Mafule (Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania)

Question and Answer session

Reception and entertainment

by Ken Bonds

The theme of the Third World Symposium was to broaden understanding of many of the problems of the Third World. We specifically looked at the human rights issues in El Salvador and South Africa. Father Beirne, a Jesuit priest, lectured us on the problems of El Salvador. Father Beirne was very involved with all sides of the issue, the political and church viewpoints on these matters. Then we had two speakers speak about race relations in South Africa. We also saw "The Last Grave at Dimbaza", which was an extremely informative film. After the film and the speakers, we had a discussion of the problems in South Africa, and El Salvador, and we analyzed the proposed solutions to the problems. Then, a group from the Bronx entertained us. I felt that this was important because we left on a high note, with good feelings. It dealt with the theme in that it addressed human rights problems and we learned more about them.

by Hisanori Nishishiba

On August 10, we held the Third World Symposium in order that the delegates could consider human integrity from a Third World viewpoint. We invited three speakers to the symposium. The first speaker was Father Charles Beirne, who talked about what he learned in El Salvador. The second speaker, Mr David Ndaba, from the African National Congress, spoke about the aspirations of the ANC and "Change in South Africa." Mr. Ike Mafule, the third speaker, talked about the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania and "Change in South Africa" representing the PAC. We also watched the film "Last Grave at Dimbaza", which depicts the reality of South African race relations even today. After these speeches and the films, we had a discussion on the Third World, being divided into eight groups.

We, of the Japanese delegation, started to study the Third World in the middle of May. We had prepared for the symposium very hard, for instance, by having discussions after reading magazine articles and holding pre-symposium meetings. The greatest question of the Japanese delegates was, however, why South Africa and El Salvador? Why not some other Third World countries? I also had the same question. I cannot say my question was solved completely through the course of the symposium. But it would probably be correct to say that we were made aware of the seriousness and the urgency of the problems in South Africa and El Salvador.

I think the efforts which remind us of people in the Third World are the most important task which we have to face after experiencing this symposium. We tend to be buried in the affluent society of our daily lives. But let us remember that there are many children who die of malnutrition before celebrating their first birthdays. In order not to forget the problems in the Third World, it will be necessary for us to take some action based on the recognition of the problem.

Roles of Men & Women in Society Forum

August 12, 1982, Wellesley College

Program Panel discussion:

Cynthia Meladoros, NOW (Boston, Pres.)

Ed Segal, Editor for the Boston Globe

Student addresses

by Doug Hillary

On 8/12/82, the two delegations met for the forum on the roles of men and women in society. We met in a panel discussion with Cynthia Meladoros, the president of NOW in Boston, and Ed Segal, an editor for the Boston Globe. Both of the speakers gave brief talks on their views after which we began the panel discussion. Ms. Meladoros described the plans of the ERA movement and its goals for achieving fair and equal rights for women in light of the law. It is, she argued, the *starting point* for allowing women to be treated equally and does not guarantee full equality overnight. She stressed that the objective of this action is to try to change the roles which society imposes upon men and women as to what is expected of men and women. She felt that the "traditional" roles of men and women, if continued, will only promulgate the inequity of the roles. The ERA would *help* to change these roles, she argues. An example is that many men look at certain actions of women as obligatory and expected (i.e. housework) instead of seeing it as a contributing factor in a relationship (and even as an economic issue which is theoretical in that these functions could be performed as a paid-for service). On the question of the draft and its relation to the "liberated woman" Cynthia said she did not support the draft, but, if necessary, women should go as well, (i.e. "Are men more expendable?"). On a question concerning the real effectiveness of such a law, (i.e. with values as standardized as they are), she explained that the law only gave women the right to equality and that it is *not* expected to be revolutionary; that it is only a starting point.

Mr. Segal discussed men's roles in society and that these attitudes are slowly changing as men and women have to rely on one another more as society becomes more complex. It is that men are assuming a more responsible role in raising children, for example. Both participants agreed on the principle, which we discussed about the ERA and its effect on the roles in society.

Although we had no "male chauvinist" on the panel, we experienced all sides of the issue due to the nature of the discussion being panel-oriented. It was particularly good for Japanese participation in that they were more active in this discussion than in any other, and again, all sides of the issue of roles in society were discussed, debated and argued. All in all, it was a very informative and interesting symposium.

by Hiroshi Kishimoto, Naoko Muramatsu

After the short self-introductions by the two panelists, we had a two-hour long panel discussion. Since the topic was a familiar one to us, many questions and comments came from the audience, and we had a lively discussion with the panelists and the delegates. The discussion was so heated, and the time was so limited that we skipped small group discussions and concluded with two comments by Carrie and Eiso, who were on the Roles of Men and Women in Society table.

We dealt with a variety of topics: socialization process of stereotypes, ERA, physical abilities of men and women, the characteristics of the roles of men and women in the Japanese society, abortion, etc.

We must examine the socialization process which includes education and mass media, in order to discover the source of inequality between men and women.

Both in the U.S. and in Japan, women are protected by law. Because of the restrictions stipulated by the laws, Japanese companies are not willing to employ women. Two American delegates insisted that those laws should be amended and men and women should be equal, because women can do the jobs which have been regarded as men's jobs, just as well as men can. An opposite opinion came from a Japanese delegate, saying that we should not abolish such laws protecting women, for without protection by law, many women would be forced to work under bad conditions.

In conclusion, women should be given the choice to explore possibilities that have been open so far only to men. This topic should be discussed more often so that everybody becomes aware of the problems and questions the status quo.

Group Outings

State Department



Sitting in the conference room of the State Department did make us feel like "delegates". We started with briefings from Albert Seligman, Director of the Japanese Desk, and Thomas Shoesmith, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asia and the Pacific. Their talks and our Q & A session focused on the pressing problem between Japan and the U.S.—the "*bo's*"; *boeki* and *boei*—trade and defense.

The two men were "good" speakers in the sense that they chose words so as not to stimulate us too much, which at the same time meant what they told us was somewhat at the level of common knowledge. But still, it was interesting to know their realistic recognition of these problems in saying, for example, that:

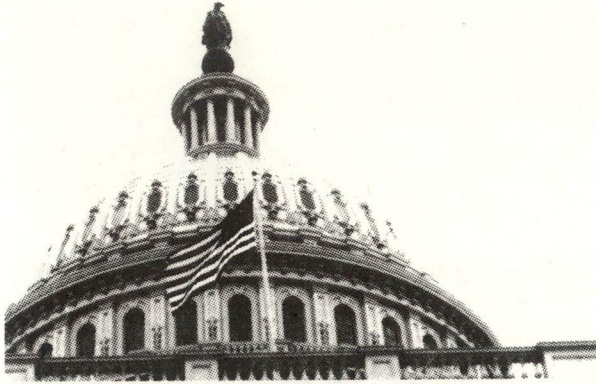
As a political fact of life, the defense and trade problems between the two countries are combined (interrelated) and the "sense of balance" must be kept.

In a student conference like ours, where our arguments tend to be idealistic, it was even enlightening (at least for me) to find truth in what is often called "bureaucratic answers" and I was satisfied.

After the briefing, we were invited to a reception at a hall on the top floor. Both American and Japanese members were fascinated by the luxury and the atmosphere of the reception, and felt privileged to be there. We were also honored to hear a short address from the Deputy Secretary of State, Mr. W.J. Stoessel, Jr. At any rate, being in the State Department itself was a rare experience for me, and the whole occasion turned out to be both informative and impressive.

... Makita Shimokawa

Capitol Hill



Capitol Hill was extremely impressive and magnificent. After taking some photographs on the Capitol stairs, we moved to the conference room on the second floor in the Senator Office Building, where we met with Senator Scoop Jackson for one hour. He is a member, and was formerly chairman of the Energy Research Committee, and is well-known to our people for his sincerity as a statesman. This meeting was not long enough for us to cover all the questions which we have been concerned about. However, it was a good chance for us to directly talk to a Senator. He made a brief speech at first, which communicated the importance of every country's stability in relation to total security. Political and economic stability are interrelated. Senator Jackson's answers were more general than specific. Because of time constraints, we were unable to talk deeply about the issue of Pacific security. However, his general viewpoint was quite interesting in light of the present stage of international relations, as well as the political line of the U.S.

... Kaoru Fujii

Today, after going to the Capitol for the official 34th JASC picture, we visited the Senate Office Building to speak with Kenneth Cox, a former JASC participant who is now very involved with the international communications business, and "Scoop" Jackson, a Democratic senator from Washington state.

While we waited for the Senator to arrive, Mr. Cox gave us a brief biography of Mr. Jackson's political career as well as an architectural review of the new and old Senate buildings. We learned that "Scoop" Jackson (who earned his nickname when he was a newspaper man) was elected to Congress in 1940 and the Senate in 1952, helped pass the Environmental Protection Act, is a strong believer in national defense and has an interest in arms control.

Mr. Jackson then arrived, and after an initial statement about China, he addressed the economic problems facing both the U.S. and Japan. The Senator reminded us that the "highly volatile" situation in the Middle East directly involves the two industrial nations: the U.S. needs to maintain its allies, keep peace and protect its oil interests (28% of U.S. oil needs comes from the Persian Gulf). Japan must stay alert to the Middle East situation as 80-90% of its oil needs comes from the Persian Gulf. The Senator then briefly described the actual Persian-Arab conflict and voiced confidence that the most recent crisis in Lebanon would be resolved shortly.

Next, the students asked questions to the Senator, and after he left, to Mr. Cox and Mr. Schmidt on whether the U.S. should take a specific stance on the Middle East situation, Mr. Jackson's support of a nuclear freeze, and on Japan's military needs. When all the questions had been answered, we had lunch in the Senate building's cafeteria and had the afternoon available for individual tables' needs.

... Scott Scharer

Baltimore



We left Duke University early in the morning and arrived at Baltimore around 3 p.m. Mayor Donald Schaeffer made a good address to us in the City Hall, and we discussed problems concerning urban revitalization. After a short Q & A session with the mayor, we visited the gorgeous aquarium, and the World Trade Center. Baltimore is a big port town and is famous for good seafood, so we went to seafood restaurants and enjoyed the food. We had a very good time in Baltimore and I will never forget it.

... Nobuo Fukuda

Friday, August 6. Breakfast at Duke. Bused to Baltimore. As we expected the buses were late upon arrival to take us to the harbor area of Baltimore, Maryland. Fortunately for us, our scheduled meeting with Mayor Donald Schaeffer was delayed as a result of his attending to business matters. We were lucky enough to have a Q & A session with the mayor, in which he detailed some of the motives and goals for the tremendous renovation of the city of Baltimore. Following the visit with the mayor was a trip to the World Trade Center. From the top of the Center we saw Baltimore's harbor area, complete with the impressive coast guard ships, sail boats and shopping area. We left the World Trade Center to check into the wonderful, air-conditioned accommodations of the Howard House Hotel. Following our chaotic check-in procedures, we boarded buses which took us to the magnificent Baltimore Aquarium.

The architecture as well as the interior of the structure was a marvel. The aquarium's inhabitants included everything from dolphins and sharks to various forms of ocean and sea plant life.

Leaving the aquarium was almost as exciting because the harbor area was alive with music and people celebrating Baltimore's anniversary and annual Coast Guard festival. Rumor has it that JASC members were seen playing bumper boat in the waters of the harbor in paddle boats which they were able to rent. In addition to that, JASC delegates were reportedly buying various gifts and souvenirs at the many shops in the area, dining on delicious entrees of seafoods, listening to one of the several bands playing in the area, conning their way into closed tours of coast guard ships, or just taking leisurely walks along the bricked harbor area.

Buses were made available for those who wanted to return to the hotel around 10:30 p.m., but there were (as usual) a few adventurous souls who stayed out to enjoy drinks and music at the top of the Hyatt Hotel in the city. Despite time constraints, the majority of JASC people had a great time and as a result some very happy memories of a day well spent.

Saturday, August 7. Breakfast at Baltimore. Bussed to *New York City!*

... Jean Spradley

Cultural Day

"Cultural Day", August 8, began bright and early (that is, considering it was a Sunday) with an informational orientation about New York City in the courtyard of Weinstein Hall of NYU at 9:30 a.m.. Reflecting the amazing diversity of interests, people split up into numerous groups and went their own ways. The majority of us started off by hopping on to the subway and indulging in a scrumptuous dim-sum brunch in Chinatown, while others went to stand in line at TKTS or to see the Rangers-Yankees double-header game. The "Chinatown" group then split into two: one group visited the Guggenheim Museum, while the other group worked their way up Fifth Avenue. Other activities included a walk around SoHo, Greenwich Village, a tour of the Frick Collection and visits to St. Patrick's Cathedral and Central Park. People also managed to experience part of the exciting New York night life. Among various activities, people went to see the Broadway musical "Annie", "A Midsummer's Night Dream" at Shakespeare in the Park, "Mostly Mozart" at the Lincoln Center, as well as some off-Broadway shows. In addition, some delegates chose to venture down to Greenwich Village to listen to jazz.

The purpose of "Cultural Day" was to provide us with an opportunity to explore, observe and participate in the diversity of New York City, especially in respect to art and music. Indeed, New York is a melting pot of people from a spectrum of ethnic origins, and thus it has much to offer. People were most impressed by New York City's fast pace and crowd, as well as by its cultural diversity. Even for those of us who knew NYC well, I think it was an enlightening experience to hear reactions from the Japanese delegates, in addition to being proud of what New York has to offer.

... Keiko Nakamura

On Cultural Day, each in our own ways, we enjoyed sight-seeing in New York City. Some of us went to see musical plays, since Broadway is the mecca for musical fans. Some of us visited Chinatown, the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building and Central Park. I think it was a very good cultural experience for everybody.

I saw many faces of New York City. I could feel the free and energetic atmosphere of the city, but while riding on the subways, noticed the dark side of the city, too. And in Chinatown, I felt as if I were in "Asian Country". Through this experience, we grew to understand the character of New York which is not described in guide books. It helps us to understand America "itself". We felt that we had to break the fixed image of the U.S. Yet I feel that New York is a very good place to visit, but not a good place to live. That's the same feeling we have toward Tokyo. It seems that every big city in the world has the same problems.

Anyway, we really enjoyed Cultural Day, and by visiting many places together, we deepened our friendships.

... Naoko Sajiki

United Nations

The United Nations Program New York (AUGUST 9)

While in New York, the combined delegations met with several officials at the United Nations. On the morning of August 9, the students were first addressed by The Hon. Birabhongse Kasemsri, Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations, followed by the Hon. Yasushi Akashi, Under Secretary General of the U.N. for Public Information. Following an early afternoon tour of the U.N., Ambassador William Sherman of the U.S. Mission to the U.N. spoke and answered questions during a lengthy session at the U.S. Mission Headquarters.

Ambassador Kasemsri

Ambassador Kasemsri initially discussed the problems facing Thailand as a result of its proximity to Viet Nam and Kampuchea (formerly Cambodia). He recalled that during the Viet Nam War, Thailand, in close alliance with the U.S., had offered its territory as bases and staging areas for much of the air war against North Viet Nam. The policy has left a legacy of distrust that makes effective dealing with the present government of Viet Nam touchy. More recently, the Viet Nameese invasion of Kampuchea has resulted in overwhelming humanitarian and economic problems for Thailand. Because Thailand represents the only "friendly" land mass bordering Kampuchea, refugees have streamed into Thailand by the scores of thousands. Although international relief organizations and to a considerable extent other governments have given economic and other aid, the greatest burden has fallen on the Thais, who do not have the resources to deal with the problem on a long term basis. He felt that other countries would have to do much more in absorbing refugees. Thailand cannot continue to harbor them forever. The U.S. has done far more than other countries, but even here, he felt, there was possibility for further absorption.

Thailand, during the Viet Nam War, was tied to the U.S. in an unusually close way. Those ties remain close and helpful in the present era, though not as militarily close as formerly. The formation of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which was established well before the end of the Viet Nam conflict, has taken on a much more significant role during the last decade. Thailand, like the other members (Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia) have found that their problems as developing nations are closely related, and each is seeking further development through closer cooperation and interchange within the ASEAN umbrella. He pointedly remarked that ASEAN, unlike the former SEATO (Southeast Asian Treaty Organization) is not a military alliance. Its aims are essentially economic and political.

Ambassador Kasemsri also noted that Thailand has become a substantial trading partner with Japan, and that Japanese investment in the Thai economy is among the largest of foreign nations. Thus the mutual interest of the two countries is extensive and growing.

Thailand will continue to maintain close associations with its major firends, both those relatively close at hand such as the ASEAN partners, and those geographically located at greater distance.

Ambassador Yasushi Akashi

Ambassador Akashi began by stating that he was in disagreement with a substantial segment of government and apparently popular opinion in many of the highly industrial and developed nation members, to the effect that the U.N. had become an ineffective organization, incapable of solving major political disputes, and representing primarily a forum in which third world countries found an opportunity to berate the more wealthy and developed nations, notably the U.S. and Western European countries. He regretted that the U.S. seemed to be a principal spokesman for this concept, and gently deplored the American media as the heaviest critics.

He conceded that this disillusionment was not entirely unjustified, though he felt it was too often magnified out of proportion by the tendency of small third world representatives almost invariably to take positions opposed to policies of the U.S. and its principal allies, and to vote in blocs for resolutions the principal purpose of which seemed to be embarrassment for the larger nations.

However, he felt that major areas of U.N. accomplishment were obscured by the noisiest debates in the General Assembly. The mere fact that the U.N. gives third world countries, especially the smaller ones, an opportunity to be heard on a world platform was itself a great plus. It keeps their needs before world opinion leaders who otherwise might pay them small attention. Secondly, there are important areas in which U.N. actions have been beneficial. U.N. peacekeeping activities, though at times flawed, have been in balance successful in many areas of crisis around the world. As the umbrella

under which the Seabed Treaty was laboriously hammered out, the U.N. has performed great service. He regretted that the U.S. has not seen fit to become a signatory, but hoped it would eventually do so. There have been, he said, scores of other less publicized and less spectacular agreements both bilateral and multilateral negotiated without fanfare behind the scenes that have resolved differences among nations, or have smoothed the way toward daily international intercourse. Had the U.N. not existed, there probably would have been no other mechanism through which these solutions could be accomplished.

In short, though the U.N. has certainly often failed to fulfill the highest hopes of its founders envisaged at the San Francisco Conference that brought it into being, it has served, and continues to serve, a vital need. Whether its critics believe so or not, the world would be a much more troublesome place without it. Ambassador Akashi hopes that the U.S. and other detractors will eventually come to view the U.N. and its accomplishments in better balance.

Ambassador William Sherman

Ambassador Sherman noted at the beginning of his remarks that the U.N. had become something far different from what had been envisioned when the Organization was born in San Francisco at the end of WW II. The reasons are several, but two are of primary importance:

First, the apparent ineffectiveness in meeting major world crises. Although in its early years, the U.N. scored two or three major and notable successes, among which was its commitment to oppose the North Korean invasion of South Korea, it has since eroded into virtual impotence in the face of such crises. Even the success in the Korean intervention was the result of tactical error on the part of the USSR, which absented itself from the Security Council in a dispute over another matter, and thus could not cast the veto (which it certainly would have done) that would have killed UN assistance.

Second, the expansion of U.N. membership by the addition of more small third world nations than there were original members of the U.N. at its inception. Since each of these nations, though often miniscule in population, has a vote in the General Assembly of equal standing with world power nations, and since most of them can be counted on automatically to support any anti-U.S./allied resolution, or oppose any proposal sponsored by the U.S. and its supporting nations, the result is a large majority of lop-sided votes frustrating to U.S. interests.

He did, however, indicate that the U.S. still supported the U.N. for many of the reasons enumerated by Ambassador Akashi in his remarks earlier in the day. Its multinational character permits many less spectacular but nonetheless significant achievements that could not be successfully accomplished by one or two nations, no matter how powerful, acting alone. The U.N. Specialized Agencies such as the World Bank, WHO, UNESCO, and the ILO were promoting innumerable projects: development assistance, promotion of financial stability, protection of priceless cultural treasures, amelioration of third world health problems, etc. that would never receive attention in the absence of the U.N. group of organizations. He also felt that the existence of a forum in which the small world nations could be heard was significant.

During the following Q & A period, most questions zeroed in on the major problems of recent months and the Peace Demonstrations at the UN during the disarmament discussion in June. On the latter, Ambassador Sherman said that while the U.S. position was to recognize clearly the right of everyone to express his or her opinion on the matter of Peace and nuclear weapons, it did not feel that the more obstructive tactics adopted by many of the demonstrators contributed much if anything to the purpose for which the demonstrators assembled.

In the case of the Falkland difficulty, the U.S. had tried to take a neutral stance. It supported the U.N. Secretary General's efforts to mediate. However, when both U.N. and direct U.S. efforts to mediate produced no solution, and actual fighting began, the U.S. had to support its long standing position that the question of sovereignty could not be resolved by unilateral military actions, and

therefore come down on the side of Britain. In the case of the Israeli military intervention in Lebanon, the U.S. agreed with all steps taken by the U.N. to alleviate the situation, but could not go along with the U.N. resolutions solely condemning Israel, and felt that U.S. efforts did somewhat mitigate the harshness of those resolutions as finally enacted. Meanwhile, the U.S. went ahead with its own multilateral negotiating efforts among Israel, Syria, and Lebanon in an effort to resolve issues.

In conclusion, Ambassador Sherman repeated U.S. support for the U.N. and its family of specialized agencies, while admitting to some frustration over proceedings of the Organization, particularly in General Assembly meetings.

Japan Night

Japan Night was carefully prepared by members of the Japanese delegation: not only did the performers have written scripts, but many came with special props and costumes from Japan as well. With the introduction of a comic team acting as Masters of Ceremonies, Japan Night began and the audience enjoyed an evening of excellent entertainment.

The first part of the show centered on Japanese culture and tradition, with skits to illustrate special characteristics of each season. Next came a demonstration of the martial arts, including kendo, aikido and judo. We learned that the martial arts are not just self-defense, but are also distinct philosophies to be followed in both thought and action. We were impressed by the sudden appearance of "Tiger Mask".

During the second part of the program, the Americans got an idea of Japanese family life and marriage as well as college student life. The Japanese "teased" some of the American delegates, and there was even a wonderful impression of two American tourists in Tokyo. At the end of the show, we had Japanese food and a sake-drinking contest. The Americans were amazed to see the amount of planning put into Japan Night, and it was definitely a cultural exchange highlight. I remember Japan Night with amusement and warmth, and thank you all for sharing it.

... Julia Haven

I think that all of us, especially the American delegates, will agree that one of the main highlights of the Conference was Japan Night. This five-hour long event was held on August 2, in the Engineering Auditorium of Duke University. The show commenced with a comical act by the two emcees, Ken Yagi and Atsushi Monobe. The first part, Culture and Tradition, was divided among the four seasons. Starting with spring, Suzuka Sugawara and Takako Kiyokawa performed an elegant Japanese dance to the song "Sakura". After this, came summer and autumn, depicted through the enthusiasm and sportsmanship intertwined with high-school baseball, cheerleading (oendan), kendo, judo, aikido and "radio taiso". Following this, winter was portrayed through various New Year's games and activities, such as "ni-nin baori", calligraphy, and other children's games.

After a brief intermission, the Kansai area group performed a melodramatic play concerning controversial issues of all types: e.g. modern vs. traditional, family vs. individual, arranged marriages vs. love matches. It was lots of fun to watch. Following this, the Kanto area group presented another play, in which the main character was the typically confused college freshman, disillusioned with the college life he had strived to attain. It dealt mainly with his relationship with a liberated young girl, who eventually takes off to the U.S., leaving him behind. Various glimpses into Japanese college life were also acted out: such as activity in a tennis club, and typical class scenes. Basically, the most amusing part was watching the actors acting out their own daily lives.

The most phenomenal part of the night was the refreshments: onigiri, misoshiru, sake, ocha, beer, zenzai and somen. Indeed, perhaps the fastest way to our hearts is through our stomachs!

Lastly, we ended with group participation, in the form of "bon odori". It was great fun learning, teaching and dancing, and most of us couldn't seem to get enough of it.

What really impressed me were the individual talents of the Japanese delegates, and their hard-working attitude and devotion to this event. I think that all of us thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment, and by the end were much too wide-eyed to go to sleep at a reasonable hour.

... Kei Nakamura

America Night

Fantastic show for you!

Free show! Free drinks!

Place: The engineering auditorium of Duke University

Time: August 5th, 7:30 p.m.

The Japanese delegates received an invitation like this and had a really good night on August 4th. (The American delegates missed one day! . . . of course, you know, this was an American joke). Generally speaking, America Night was full of so-called "American" sentiments: passion, showmanship, cheerfulness and vitality. We saw the people who were seemingly so diligent and reasonable suddenly turned into excellent entertainers, actors, singers and dancers. In this manner, the American delegates showed us many fascinating things through short skits, dancing, singing and lots of comical dialogue. The impression I got was that everybody put forth their best effort to make sure the Japanese delegates enjoyed the show.

We have different ways of producing and enjoying entertainment. On Japan Night, we tried to complete a pre-prepared job. The attitude of the people on stage tended to be "inner-directed". On the other hand, the American delegates tried to show and express themselves to us and entertain us.

These are among the 34th JASC's most memorable nights. Through the shows, we were able to see another side of people which we usually cannot see. It surely worked to strengthen our mutual understanding and friendship.

. . . Makio Iwashima

Fun was what we all wanted, and America Night, held at Duke University on August 4, gave us, both the Japanese and American delegates, more than what we had expected.

Curtain call was at 7:30 despite the confusing information that America Night would be postponed. We found out afterwards that it was a well-calculated rumor (or humor) spread by the American delegation to give the Japanese delegation a sense of the spontaneity of America Night—yes! it was a surprise, and a culmination of the wisdom, talent, and even "craziness" of the American delegation.

America Night was, of course, 100% pure American, from the opening of Terrence's and Brian's skit to the ending with a disco and live band. There were cheerleaders (thanks a million to the male cheerleaders for your hairy legs!) There were skits about certain geographic areas in the U.S.: the East Coast, the Midwest, the West Coast and Hawaii, which showed the Japanese delegates that the U.S. is not just one big California, but rather a collection of regionally different cultures. There was a demonstration of a traditional combat sport, fencing, by Brad and Tsuney, as well as one of a newly-invented defense activity with household goods by Stuart. There were JASC versions of *Dallas* and *Charlie's Angels*. There were game shows, there was dance and music. Finally, there was chili and beer. It was entertainment cultivated through 206 years of U.S. history that ninety of us shared and enjoyed at Durham.

Everything was fun at America Night. Salute to the American delegation!

. . . Kayako Watanabe

Homestays

Los Angeles

Arriving in Los Angeles, with a lot of hope and a little bit of anxiety, we started our one month stay in the U.S. After visiting the J. Paul Getty museum, we headed towards the Japan Information Center in Little Tokyo. The warm welcome we received from the people of L.A. made us forget our jet lag. After a joyful chat and the assignment of host families, we went our own ways to a two-night stay on the West Coast.

My host family were immigrants from Argentina, who came to the U.S. 17 years ago. Carlos the househead, was quite upset with Argentina's loss in the World cup, in spite of his attempt to record the games of their victories with his brand-new video tape recorder (VTR) which had been bought for this special purpose. He and Martha, his wife, are computer programmers working at an office close to the Los Angeles International Airport.

The first night, we went to a restaurant in Westwood, a town close to UCLA. Beverly Hills reminded me of my trip there three years ago, traveling alone, with a packed schedule. I woke up at 5 a.m., to take their dog Clio outside for a walk. It must have been the first time in two years that I saw the sunrise. Breakfast outside, sunbathing, and shopping at big supermarkets made me experience the "Californian" way of life. For the sake of relaxation, we went to Zuma beach, about thirty minutes by car from their home in West Lake Village. Their Volkswagon convertible, almost a classic car, was an excellent means of transportation, in which we could feel the breeze of the sea. The beach was full of people enjoying their weekend with the sun. We followed four hours of sun-bathing and body surfing with a trip to the local Italian restaurant, which meant my favorite: pizza!

Although we were planning to do something in the evening, we could not make up our minds to go downtown. A forty minute drive was just too long for lazy bums like us! Talking with Siloina and Beth, their daughter and her friend, was as enjoyable as, if not more than, watching the movie "E.T.", for instance. We did, however, watch a movie on the VTR, "Breakfast at Tiffany's."

Getting up at seven o'clock and hurrying down to LAX, I thanked my host family for their generosity and hospitality. I really would like to go back to see them.

... Hiroyuki Hagiwara

Boston

The Boston homestay was really a wonderful experience for me, not only because the place where I stayed was just like a summer resort, surrounded by green grass with tennis and swimming facilities (although that was quite impressive), but also because it gave me a chance to consider "happiness" and the concept of "American individualism". In Japan, "individualism" sounds negative, but in the U.S., I found it had many positive connotations. My host family was a happy couple, and they were devout Christians. As the proverb says: "When in Rome, do as the Romans do", I followed their customs as Christians—simple meals, saying grace, going to bed at 10 p.m. at the latest, getting up early in the morning, etc. What was most shocking for me, being an anti-feminist, was the fact that the husband of the family went to school to study, while his wife worked at an office in Boston. This happened to be the case for most of the families in the neighborhood. What was the important thing for them was not money, but "happiness" itself. Other Americans accept and even respect this kind of lifestyle. People in the U.S. can make and spend their lives freely, in whatever manner they choose. Without being money-conscious, and always minding what others are doing, we can live a happy life—only if we have confidence in our own lives. The Boston homestay is now one of my most cherished memories.

... Takeshi Yagi

General Impressions

The bus stopped. With my mind filled with expectations and uneasiness, I stepped inside George Washington University, where we were to meet the American delegates for the first time. "Hi! Is this your luggage?" was the first question I was asked from one of the American delegates. No sooner than I had answered "Yes", he cheerfully helped me bring it from the lobby to my room. I can never express how my tension and uneasiness towards the conference was relieved by his friendly smile.

In this way, the conference started. Utilizing Washington, D.C. we had many programs, such as lectures from noted speakers, formal receptions, field trips, and so on. Needless to say, these opportunities were really valuable, moreover, we have to say that it would be difficult to have these experiences if we were not participating in this sort of conference. But as for my general impression of our stay here, the small amount of free time we had comes to mind very strongly. Using the free time, I went sightseeing, dancing, and talked with many people. It was on these occasions that I became friends with other delegates, and that I gradually came to understand the U.S. and the American perspective. It is not only the president or ambassador alone who represents the U.S., but it is the individual who makes up the country. So, in order to promote mutual understanding between the U.S. and Japan, I believe only listening to lectures is not enough.

Through the experiences I had during my free time, I came to realize one thing—that between Japan and the U.S., there are more similarities than differences. Even if the languages are different, even if the customs are different—there are many more things that are shared in common—like a beautiful smile.

... Haruko Akatsu

My general impression of the conference is good because of the things I learned and the people I met. I am from the southwest; which is very different from the northeast of Japan. This allowed me to gain a perspective on the views of other Americans, in addition to the views of the Japanese. Along with table field trips and group activities, these perspectives have taught me a great deal.

To learn from people, ideas must be exchanged. This conference provided an opportunity for this exchange. As a result, friends are made during formal discussion and informal activities. I have made several friends during this conference, and that to me, is most important.

Using the perspectives I have gained, perhaps it will be easier to consider solutions to problems of all peoples. I shall increase my efforts to look at a problem objectively. I have also learned that the biggest barrier to solving problems is a lack of communication.

Communication itself was the most enjoyable part of the conference. It was also the most frustrating if you could not communicate. It seems that the biggest communication barrier in our conferences was not language, but close-mindedness. It is depressing when you are stereotyped in a certain way by people, before you even have a chance to talk to them. This is difficult for me to understand although we are all guilty of it in some way. It must be remembered that stereotyping defeats the purpose of this conference.

Based on my experience, I will try to remain open to new ideas. I will not abandon my principles, but I will try to moderate them. It is my hope not only to visit Japan, but the rest of the U.S. as well.

To close, let me say that delegates attending this conference must come here open and ready to share. This makes it imperative that a diverse group is selected. If this is done, ideas will be exchanged and delegates will leave with an invaluable prize—friendship.

... Linton Davis

At the last general evaluation meeting, there was the opinion that we should welcome and accept not only students from Japan and the U.S., but also from the rest of the world. That is because we, students from Japan and the U.S., are not qualified enough to discuss Third World problems and search for world peace. This opinion made me consider again what JASC is and what it should be. That was quite a reasonable and attractive opinion for me. However, I have to say there remains so many problems which we have to discuss even in bilateral relations between Japan and the U.S. One typical example is the so-called trade friction, which has been quoted many times by so many speakers during the Conference. And the most basic problem we share is that of communication. It seems to me that it is still difficult for Japanese to speak and communicate in English, and the same thing is true for Americans speaking Japanese. I hope my comments don't provoke those who have bilingual linguistic skills. But as for myself, it is clear that I need further training in English. So I think we should reconsider the reason why this conference started and I believe this conference of students from only Japan and the U.S. hasn't finished its mission. On the contrary, JASC gave me so many opportunities to feel what the U.S. "is". I could feel how enjoyable and convenient American life is, how kind the people are, and how diverse and large the American society is. At the same time, it is also true that I felt the wastefulness of the American society and its lack of group-orientation. I am totally satisfied because I could feel not only the merits, but also the negative aspects of the U.S., of course, the U.S. I saw through this conference must be just one part, an especially splendid part, of the U.S. Likewise, the U.S. is also just one part of the world.

In conclusion, this conference was a small step for me, but a significant one.

... Takashi Murata

Why is the conference going to end?

I haven't talked with every person yet! Do you know who I am?

Sometimes I wished to have had a chat with you rather than ... (probably I shouldn't mention it, because my table-coordinators will get angry at me for saying it!)

Since one of my purposes of attending this conference was to meet people and exchange ideas with them, I'm very glad to have had a chance to talk with some of you about religion, politics, women's movement ... even past midnight.

Also, I found the field trips very interesting. For example, we spent as many as 5 hours in order to get to the Governor Morehead School in Raleigh from Durham. We were very glad that we could have a "real" field trip.

I learned a lot of things. For example, when we got on the subway, we had to hurry up, otherwise, we would have been smashed by the door (Fortunately, thanks to Keiko's superpower, I had a narrow escape from death!)

Above all, I enjoyed a lot of delicious food, more than three times a day. Do you remember how happy I was during meals?

So, you can easily imagine how I cherish this JASC. You see!

... Mayumi Oura

Closing Ceremony

Where Do We Go From Here?

Susan Cho, American delegate

Where do we go from here? Within a few hours, some of us will return to the Great Salt Lake of Utah, to the tropical islands of Hawaii, and to the cosmopolitan lights of New York.

Within a few days, others will return to the busy streets of Tokyo, to the peace-searching city of Hiroshima, and to the former capital of Japan, Kyoto.

All of us will eventually return to the rigorous world of academia. Sure, for a few days, a few weeks, or even a few years, we will reflect on the unforgettable moments from the past three weeks, to name a few, from struggling to find the exact word for the Peace Declaration, finally understanding what your table member was trying to say, and discovering disturbing facts about problems in the Third World countries, to frantically rehearsing for Japan and America Nights, dancing all night in the Discos of Washington and New York, and chasing after those cheerleaders.

But ladies and gentlemen, if we just keep the knowledge and the experiences we shared at this conference to ourselves, and boast about the enlightenment and inspiration we have acquired, then the purpose of this conference has been defeated.

Those of us who have been extremely inspired by the Peace, the Social Change and the Third World Symposia will undoubtedly join peace movements and disarmament marches, demand that their schools divest their stocks in South Africa, call for the recognition of minorities' rights.

However, all of us can do the following:

First, in the short run, we as students, can institute change in our lives. For example, when we see discrimination, prejudice in front of our eyes, we must take action, voice our opinions. To take Koreans living in Japan, for example. What crime and sin have they committed, except that they were born of Korean heritage? As Dr. Reischauer strongly urged us, if Japan is to grow and integrate into the Western society, the traditional philosophy of "exclusiveness" must be reconsidered. To learn and not act on the basis of this knowledge is worse than not to have learned at all.

And secondly, in the long run, we should as Father Bierns suggests "aim high." Within ten to twenty years, we the delegates from the 34th Japan-America Student Conference, will make decisions that will influence the lives of others. Keep in mind the discoveries and enlightenment you have made through this Conference, and strive to be educated, better informed, and be open-minded.

Naoto, when your international multi-conglomerate company insists that you invest in South Africa, act wisely. Linton, when your oil company urges you to initiate a drilling and when you are informed that the people in the area will suffer, think twice.

I urge you to consider this seriously. A recent Nobel Prize winner concluded in his acceptance speech that if major changes and discoveries are essential for the development of human kind, then be the one to take the initiative.

Domo arigato gozaimashita.

Hiromitsu Taketani

Cultural Exchange Department, International Education Center

It is truly a great pleasure and honor for me to be allowed the opportunity of speaking to you on the occasion of this special closing ceremony of the 34th Japan-America Student Conference on behalf of the International Education Center. Nobody wishes to listen to a tiresome speech. However, I

think it is appropriate for me to make just a few remarks on this memorable occasion.

My fellow delegates, about three weeks have already passed since this year's JASC started with the opening ceremony on July 26, and now it is coming to a close. During these weeks we visited so many sites, met so many people, and did so many things that it is still difficult for me to collect my thoughts. Looking through the program for this conference, the delegates have been provided with symposia, table discussions, field work, analysis sessions, lecture series and study tours as well as a homestay program, under the general theme of "Japan and America: Furthering Human Integrity through Mutual Understanding and Global Cooperation." I am sure that all of you have felt free to express your ideas and to exchange various opinions and views very candidly and also to produce interesting and enlightening comments regarding many problems we now face. During the table meetings and at the various social gatherings, it has been possible for you to get to know each other. We were able to finish all the programs for the nearly one-month conference as planned without any trouble, owing to all concerned.

It is an exceedingly timely situation that you have raised and discussed a variety of problems concerning the theme of this year's conference. Presently we are confronted with a great number of problems and difficulties in politics, economics, and so forth. I believe the world has been reduced to a chaotic state by us human beings, who lack mutual understanding and cooperation. In order to redeem and order such a chaotic world and to live together in a spirit of trust and cooperation, an individual should make endeavors in his or her own appointed task. For instance, you students have your own beliefs and goals in the future. You should realize how you can dedicate yourselves to the service of humanity. Through making greater endeavors toward true human integrity with mutual understanding and global cooperation, we can greatly contribute to the true happiness of human society.

In terms of the results of your efforts, I think I can authenticate that your deliberations over the past three weeks have been more fruitful and meaningful than expected. However, you are responsible not to bury the fruit of your personal exchanges in the conference but to use it for the benefit of the world. I would like to encourage your further interest in, and attention to, the work you have been carrying out. This is, I believe, very important in promoting international understanding we all so earnestly wish for. As well, you must understand your role in the building of a happy and peaceful life. For these reasons, it is vital that you, the promising youth of tomorrow, devote yourselves to building a bridge of friendship and to living in an atmosphere of peace and cooperation between Japan and America, and to the prosperity of nations, and also to the welfare of all humanity.

In conclusion, I would point out that, although you have made great and gratifying progress, much still lies to be done. Many important problems are still towering before us. I sincerely hope that all who participated in this conference as delegates from both countries, will have something to offer regarding your study of the present situation in the world and will incessantly contribute to its future development. Now the time has come for us, in turn, to set about getting ready for the 35th Japan-America Student Conference which, as you all know, will be held in Japan. During the coming year, the new executive committee members will have to work hard. It will be a demanding task, but by working together I am sure you can attain even a greater success.

In closing, I would like to express my deepest esteem for the AEC and JEC members chaired respectively by Ms. Dorothy Brown and Mr. Satoshi Iwanaga, and also for JASC Inc. represented by Mr. G. Lewis Schmidt, Mr. Craig Leman, and Mr. Thomas Frothingham who have worked tirelessly over the past year to see that everything possible was done, and without whom this conference could not have been organized or been such a worthwhile experience.

Thank you very much for your attention, ladies and gentlemen. I shall look forward to meeting you again in the near future.

Thomas Frothingham

Executive Director of JASC, Inc.

It is a great pleasure and an honor for me to address such a wonderful group of students, but I have not forgotten that during the past month only one proposition received the uncontested approval of both delegations. It was that speeches should be short. This one will be.

First, I would like to thank Mr. Namiji Itabashi, Mr. Masanobu Ibe, and especially Mr. Hiro Taketani of the International Education Center for their efforts in support of the thirty-fourth Japan-America Student Conference. In addition to those at the IEC three members of JASC Incorporated deserve great praise. Mr. G. Lewis Schmidt, Mr. Craig Leman, and Ms. Janet Leman have, through their tireless efforts, rejuvenated the Conference and made it the success it is today. Now that the Conference has reached this point it is our responsibility to maintain and improve its quality and to promote its goals.

Of course the support groups, the IEC and JASC Inc., are not wholly responsible for the organization, management, and success of the Conference; the students of each Executive Committee have spent many hours planning the 34th JASC. I would like to thank them very much—especially the two Chairpersons Ms. Dorothy Brown and Mr. Satoshi Iwanaga.

I would also like to thank Mr. Mitsuru Kanayama for his help at the office and insight into the problems of cross-cultural communication.

I only recently began working with JASC Inc. and at first held reservations regarding the wisdom of allowing students to organize and manage such a conference. However, after spending the summer working with you I am convinced my doubts were unfounded. I'm happy to see such enthusiasm and perseverance in the pursuit of cross-cultural understanding. Hopefully, in accordance with the goals of JASC, the friendships established during our month together will be continued and improved over the years. Such friendships, which promote trust and goodwill, are necessary to overcome gaps in understanding and to improve relations between the United States and Japan.

In closing, I would like to say that I had a wonderful time on the Conference and look forward to working with both new Executive Committees and especially to attending next year's Conference.

Thank you very much.

Satoshi Iwanaga

Chairperson of the 34th Japanese Executive Committee

Good morning, fellow delegates. About a year ago in Kyoto, the closing ceremonies of the 33rd Japan-America Student Conference were held. We were there, listening to the farewell addresses and saying goodbye to all of our friends. Along with the loneliness of having to part with the people that we had been with over the last month, we felt inside, a burning enthusiasm that the next Conference was going to be just as successful, perhaps even more so . . . and here we are now, as, the members of the Japanese Executive Committee at the closing ceremonies of the 34th JASC. We feel lonely again, but with it a feeling of satisfaction that we have done our very best.

Recalling the memories of the Conference, many come to mind: the gruelling JEC/AEC meetings as well as the JEC meetings; numerous letters, phone calls, telegrams, and visits. The excitement in meeting the Japanese delegation in May. Then the joy of arriving in the United States and being welcomed by the warm sunshine of Southern California. Meeting the American delegation in Washington, the rolling hills of North Carolina and the Duke campus, the renovated city of Baltimore. After the long bus ride, the Big Apple—New York City—always exciting but somewhat scary and now the historic city of Boston.

We cannot forget the table discussions and symposiums, various lectures and study tours, as well as the many interesting people we have met. What was special was the many alumni who came to meet us, many years after they participated.

Through these various events, we feel that we had been given an opportunity to gain an

insight into what we can do in order to approach our general theme: Futhering Human Integrity through Mutual Understanding and Global Cooperation. The Conference is now drawing to an end and it is from now on the responsibility of all of us to put into practice the high ideals of the Conference. The final success of the Conference is determined by how we work toward achieving these ideals.

In closing, we would like to thank the people who made this extraordinary experience possible. First of all, the American sponsoring organization, IASC, Inc. Mr. G. Lewis Schmidt, Mr. Craig Leman, Mr. Tom Frothingham. Next, the Japanese sponsoring organization, the International Education Center, Mr. Namiji Itabashi, Mr. Masanobu Ibe, Mr. Hiromitsu Taketani. We cannot forget the efforts of the American Executive Committee, and we cannot thank them enough: Chairperson Dorothy Brown, Deputy Chairperson Tsunehiko Yanagihara and Jean Sullivan, Susan Asomaning, Lynn Freese, Joni Hiramoto, Rob Maitland, Brad Hall, Steve Sorger, Beth Rohde, and Stuart Souther. Last of all, the Japanese Executive Committee, Deputy Chairperson Keizo Yamawaki, Akira Akabayashi, Naota Yoshida, Suzuka Sugawara, Yumiko Kusama, Shin Fujii, Hisanori Nishishiba, Masami Kawai, and Eiso Masuda.

From here on, we should not ask what would be done for ourselves, but rather ask what we can do for others. Thank you.

Dorothy Brown

Chairperson of the 34th American Executive Committee

It has become time once again when we must take leave of each other, to once again take up the routine of daily existence.

In the pursuit of our degrees, our careers, and successful relationships, the impact of the Japan-America Student Conference will tend to fade and our memories will be pushed farther into the backs of our minds until they are almost forgotten.

Nevertheless, we cannot deny that the Conference has had an impact on us through the exchange of our ideas and the sharing of our feelings. We cannot expect great changes in our attitudes and thoughts—that would not be realistic—but we can expect an increased awareness, and I believe we've achieved that.

As for my contribution to the Conference, the most important idea I wanted to impart was that there are few limits to what we can do except those we impose upon ourselves. Just by my being here on this Conference I hope I've been able to strengthen the idea that we need not be limited by our race, sex, or marital status. Yes Brian, there is life after marriage.

I also hope that you leave here with a better idea of how you can work towards achieving mutual understanding, and what you can do to share the goal with others. All the high-minded intellectualism is useless unless we are able to translate this into action. That thought has been the underlying, implicit philosophy of this Conference.

To the new Executive Committees—as I watched you frantically working till the early hours of the morning while most of us were sleeping, and holding intense discussions while the rest of us were out having fun, it brought back fond memories (and I'm glad they are memories).

I think the most important thing I've learned and the hardest I've had to accept is that no matter how smoothly anything goes *someone* will complain about *something*. I'm not saying that this Conference was without its share of problems: late busses, lost pots and hotplate, lack of air conditioning, *no* lack of long speeches—but overall I truly believe the program went well.

However, it is our prerogative—our right and privilege as human beings to complain, to expect, demand and achieve change for the better. The only way we can learn from our mistakes is if the mistakes are pointed out to us. The Japan-America Student Conference is not immune to change, it is not stagnant. That's why this experience is so valuable; to be a part of a growing and changing entity and to be able to help in this growth and change.

I've enjoyed our time together—I leave you with love and friendship. I hope you remember IASC when you become successful.

I'd like to take the opportunity now to thank the 34th IASC AEC and JEC for all their hard work and support. *Gokuroosama deshita.*

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