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Last Updated: 04/06/2023

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Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter. Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB). Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files. Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.

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March 21, 1981

Dear Mr. Linen:

I read with considerable interest your telegram of February 12, requesting that I act to preserve the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission. I agree with you about the value of the Commission to us and our relations with Japan. As a result, I have asked the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to fund the Commission in accordance with the budget submission of the previous Administration.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN - A

Mr. James A. Linen
Linen, Fortinberry
and Associates
151 Railroad Avenue
Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

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X

8/132/

MEMORANDUM M

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 17, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

CRAIG FULLER

FROM:

ALLEN LENZ

SUBJECT:

Japan-US Friendship Commission

The NSC has no objection to the letter to James Linen. It is consistent with the President's policy goals.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET ADMINISTRATION STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DA	TE: March 14, 1981	NUM	BER: _	90	CA	DUE B	Y: Marc	h 18,	198
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RETURN TO:

Craig L. Fuller Deputy Assistant to the President

Director,
Office of Cabinet Administration

456-2823

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET ADMINISTRATION STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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RETURN TO:

Craig L. Fuller Deputy Assistant to the President

Director,

Office of Cabinet Administration

456-2823

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 16, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: CRAIG FULLER

FROM:

ALLEN LENZ

SUBJECT:

Japan-US Friendship Commission

The attached letter to James Linen is consistent with the President's policy goals.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter be sent.

Attachment

Presidential Letter

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Linen:

I read with considerable interest your telegram of February 12, requesting that I act to preserve the Japan-US Friendship Commission. I agree with you about the value of the Commission to us and our relations with Japan. As a result I have asked the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to fund the Commission in accordance with the budget submission of the previous Administration.

Sincerely,

Mr. James A. Linen Linen, Fortinberry and Associates 151 Railroad Avenue Greenwich, Connecticut 06830 DRAFT

Dear Mr. Linen:

I read with considerable interest your telegram of February 12, requesting that I act to preserve the Japan-US Friendship Commission. I agree with you about the value of the Commission to us and our relations with Japan. As a result, I have asked the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to fund the Commission in accordance with the budget submission of the previous Administration.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Mr. James A. Linen Linen, Fortinberry and Associates 151 Railroad Avenue Greenwich, CT 06830

90 CA Vaion

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1981

MEMORANDUM

*.. ~.·

TO: Craig Fuller

FROM: Kenneth Cribb // C

RE: The Japanese-US Friendship Commission

Jack Campbell of OMB advises that the Japanese-US Friendship Commission will not be affected by the budget cuts, and will in fact be funded at the Carter level. I have a call in to Ambassador Kirkpatrick's office to so advise her. I will request that she send a copy of her reply to James Linen to you.

(Jack Campbell is following up on our request for a listing of exceptions to the small procurements policy.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CABINET ADMINISTRATION STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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Remarks:

Draft a reply.

RETURN TO:

Craig L. Fuller
Deputy Assistant to the President

Director,
Office of Cabinet Administration

456-2823



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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CABINET ADMINISTRATION STAFFING MEMORANDUM BELL

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Remarks:

Draft a reply.

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· RETURN TO:

Craig L. Fuller

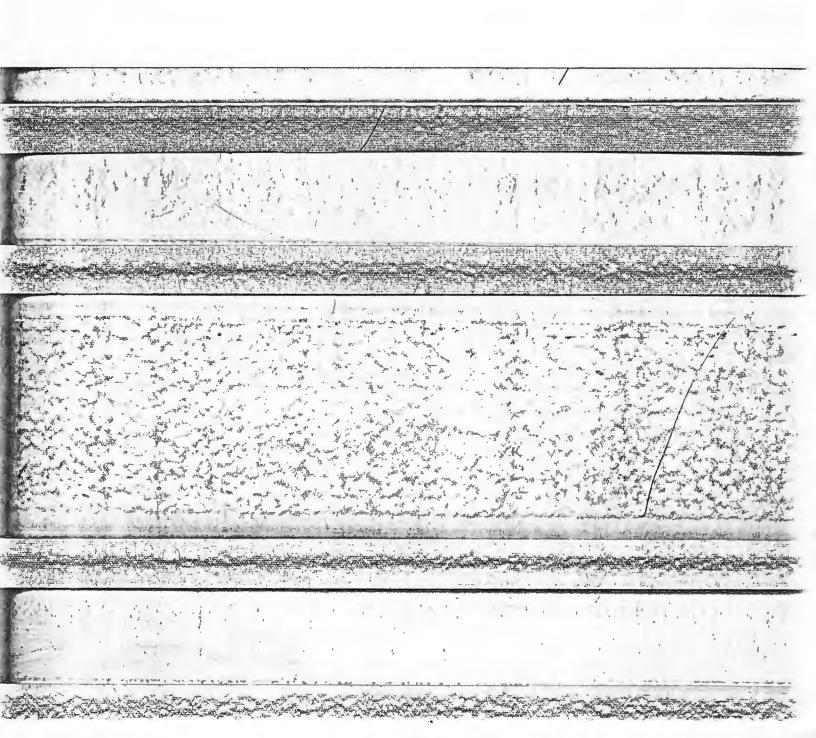
Deputy Assistant to the President

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Office of Cabinet Administration

456-2823

The Honorable Jeane J. Kirkpatrick U.S. Representative to the United Nations Department of State Room 7511 Washington, D.C. 20520



LIAEN FORTINBERRY & ASSOCS 151 RAILROAD AVE GREENWICH CT 06830

Western union Mailgram &



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PRESIDENÍ FUNALD REAGON WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC 20500

- ACTION COPY

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT RETAINED IN RECORDS MANAGEMENT

DEAR MR PRESIDENT:

I AM APPALLED AT O.M.B. DIRECTOR STOCKMAN'S REPORTED DECISION TO ABCLISH JAPAN-US FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION AND TURN TRUST FUND IN TO TREASURY. AS VICE CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION, I MET SEVERAL TIMES WITH LATE PRIME MINISTER FUKUCA AND OTHER HIGH JAPANESE OFFICIALS, AND I CAN ASSURE YOU COMMISSION IS VERY HIGHLY REGARDED IN JAPAN. OUR DICUSSIONS LED US TO BELIEVE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IS CONTEMPLATING MAJOR DONATIONS OF SEVERAL MILLION DOLLARS OVER SEVERAL YEARS TO THE WORK OF THE CUMMISSION, UNILATERAL ABOLITION BY THE JUNITED STATES WOLLD BE TAKEN AS A SERICUS AFFRONT AND BREACH OF FATE. FURTHERMORE CUMMISSION PROGRAM OPERATES ON INCOME FROM TRUST FUND OF PAYMENTS OFIGINALLY RECEIVED FROM JAPAN. FUND OPERATES IN THE BLACK AND IS LARGER WHEN URIGINALLY ESTABLISHED. IT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A DRAIN ON THE TREASURY AND I CANNOT SEE HOW ITS ABOLITION WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR LAUDATORY OBJECTIVES OF BUDGET AND TAX CUTTING WHICH I SUPPORT. ABOLITION WOULD ONLY WORSEN OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN WITHOUT HELPING US ON THE BUDGET. FUTHERMORE COMMISSION IS SUPPORTING SOME HIGHLY USEFUL ACTIVITIES IN THE JAPANZAMEICAN RELATIONSHIP WHICH NO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCY IS ASSISTING. THESE INCLUDE DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING MATERIALS FOR BUSINESSMEN AND BUSINESS SCHOOLS ON JAPANESE MARKETING STRATEGY, FINANCE AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, MATERIALS ON JAPANESE PRODUCTIVITY AND WHAT WE CAN LEARN FROM IT, COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF CONGRESS AND JAPANESE DIET PROCEDURES IN EUDGET, FOREIGN AND TRADE POLICIES, AND IN JOURNALISM AND LEGAL EDUCATION TO BETTER PREPARE AMERICANS TO COFE WITH JAPAN, SOME OF THESE PROGRAMS ARE BRINGING IN EAR MORE PRIVATE MONEY THAN THE COMMISSION PROVIDES. FOR EXAMPLE COMMISSION GRANT OF 150 THOUSAND DOLLARS OVER TWO YEARS TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY TO BEGIN LEGAL STUDIES PROGRAM ON JARAN FOR FUTURE HELP OF BUSINESS AND GOVERNMENT REGOTIATORS TRIGGERED JAPANESE BUSINESS CONTRIBUTIONS OF 1 MILLION STHUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THIS PROGRAM. I ASK YOUR CONSIDERATION IN PRESERVING THE JAPAN-US FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION AND TRUST FUNC AS AN IMPORTANT PART OF AMERICA'S ABILITY TO WORK WITH JAPAN, TOUR MOST IMPORTANT ALLY.

RESPECTALLLY JAMES A LINEN

15:18 EST

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TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM, PHONE WESTERN UNION ANY TIME, DAY OR NIGHT:

FOR YOUR LOCAL NUMBER, SEE THE WHITE PAGES

OF YOUR TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

BE BY BRAIN JARDYDE REVO EMBLISC VILLEY JARDYDE WO SPOTISTED PROSPER

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DIAL (TOEL FREE) 800-267-2241

/EXCEPT IN NEW JERSEY 800-632-2271)

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JAPAN UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

日米友好基金

1875 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 709 Washington, DC 20009

Area Code 202-673-5295

Chairman

Dr. Robert E. Ward, Director

Center for Research in International Studies
Stanford University

Vice Chairman:

Robert S. Ingersoll

Deputy Chairman, Board of Trustees
University of Chicago

Executive Director: Francis B. Tenny

Assistant Executive Director: Ivan P. Hall

00788**7**

February 13, 1981

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to submit to you the Fourth Annual Report, covering Fiscal Year 1980, of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

The eighteen-member Commission, drawn from the Congress, Executive Branch agencies, and the private sectors of American education, mass media, business, and the arts is putting increased emphasis on the study and dissemination of unbiased information on the current issues in the economic area between Japan and the United States and on the strengthening of regional program organizations in major parts of the United States that can contribute to the dialogue between Japanese and Americans.

The Commission's contributions to business and legal education on Japan in the United States are beginning to pay dividends, and we believe that the full range of the Commission's programs in education, the arts, and public affairs are attracting increasingly favorable attention among the publics in both Japan and the United States.

The Commission's success is due in good part, we believe, to the commitment and active participation of its private citizen members in their respective professions of the press, television, business, banking, the arts, scholarship and teaching.

Respectfully yours,

· West

Robert E. Ward

Chairman

Enclosure:

Annual Report



THE JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION ANNUAL REPORT 1980



THE JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION October 1980

Dr. Robert E. Ward.* Director

Center for Research in International Studies

Robert S. Ingersoll.* Deputy Chairman

Board of Trustees

Congressman John B. Anderson

Chairman, National Endowment for the Arts

The Librarian of Congress

Assistant Secretary for Post-Secondary Education

Stanley M. Erdreich, Jr. + **

James F. Hoge, Ir., Publisher

Richard C. Holbrooke

Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Senator Daniel K. Inouve

Senator Jacob K. Javits*

James A. Linen, Chairman

Linen, Fortinberry, & Associates, Inc.

Arch L. Madsen, President

Bonneville International Corporation

Director, International Communication Agency

Ackland Museum

Dr. Kozo Yamamura.* Professor

Congressman Clement J. Zablocki*

*Members of the Executive Committee

**Financial Advisor

Staff:

Francis B. Tenny

Dr. Ivan P. Hall

Roberta Stewart

1875 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20009

Tel. (202) 673-5295

2-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, 2-chome

Chivoda-ku, Tokvo

JAPAN UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION



Area Code 202-673-5295

bert E. Ward, Director earch in International Studies

nan, Board of Trustees

The year 1980 ended on notes of achievement and transition for the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. The major achievements, as noted in detail in the following report, have been the result of the growing effectiveness of the Commission and its staff in stimulating programs of studies about Japan in professional schools of law and journalism, in promoting regionally based public education programs, and in establishing more stable exchange arrangements in theater and dance. At the same time, the Commission has carefully reassessed its commitments to the more specialized fields of Japanese Studies in America and American Studies in Japan.

The element of transition is evident above all in the many changes that occurred in the Commission membership. We note with sadness the death of Richard Brown, Director of the Kimbell Art Museum of Forth Worth. His time with the Commission was short but filled with anticipation. Three other members left the Commission on the conclusion of their terms of appointment. These were Carl Gerstacker of the Dow Chemical Company, Roger Rice of the TV Bureau of Advertising, and Robert Walker of The George Washington University. Each had served on the American Panel of the U.S .- Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange (CULCON) before the founding of the Friendship Commission, and each played a major role in setting the Commission's basic grant policy and in designing regulations for the effective administration of Commission business. Finally, with the conclusion of CULCON X in May, I felt the appropriate time had come for my own departure from the Commission. It is a great satisfaction to know that my successor is Robert E. Ward, Director of the Center for Research in International Studies, Stanford University. Professor Ward, more than anyone outside of Government, was instrumental in bringing the Japan-United States Friendship Commission into being.

The Commission is fortunate in the new members who have been added to it. These are Robert Ingersoll, Former Ambassador to Japan and Chairman of the Japan Society; Arch Madsen, President of the Bonneville International Corporation, Salt Lake City; Evan Turner, Director of the William Hays Ackland Museum, University of North Carolina; and Stanley M. Erdreich, Jr., Senior Vice-President of the First National Bank of Birmingham.

Other changes are in the offing and not strictly part of this annual message, but I cannot refrain from commenting on them. The outcome of the 1980 election will bring about yet another dimension of transition. I know I speak for the Commission in expressing deep regret that Senator Jacob Javits will not remain a member of the Commission. He, of all members of Government, should be honored for bringing the Commission and the Friendship Fund into reality. It was in his office that the original bill and its revisions were drafted. He it was who in two successive Congresses pushed for adoption of the bill. As a member of the Commission's Executive Committee, he took a positive interest in the Commission's program and image, always exhorting his colleagues to greater boldness in program design. His trip to Tokyo to draw attention to the Commission and its work was characteristic of his abiding interest in the Commission. Another Member of Congress who will not remain on the Commission is Representative John Anderson. He was a frequent participant in Commission meetings, and his enthusiastic support of the Commission's activities and his faith in the worthiness of the Commission's mandate was a stimulus to us all.

In conclusion, I should like to add a personal note. It has been a rare privilege to participate, first in the development of CULCON as a positive force in the promotion of cultural and educational interchange between the United States and Japan, and then in the establishment of the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. For me it has been an inspiration to have served as Chairman of a distinguished group of Commissioners, each a leader in his own field and each of whom contributed so generously of his time and vision. Supported by a dedicated staff, the Commissioners have worked together closely and cooperatively to develop a well designed and influential program. The Commission is now capable of handling an expanded volume of activity, particularly in the public outreach field. In this and other new endeavors, I wish the Commission success.

John W. Hall

John W. Hall



The Japan-United States **Friendship Commission** in 1980

The Japan-United States Friendship Commission was established by Act of Congress (P.L. 94-118) in 1975 to strengthen friendship and understanding between the Japanese and American peoples through the use for cultural and educational purposes of American funds received in repayment from Japan for American-built facilities on Okinawa and for post-war assistance to Japan.

In accordance with the Act, the Commission is pleased to submit to the President, the Congress, and the peoples of the United States and Japan this report on its fourth year of operations, from October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980.

With the completion of four years of directed grant-making activities by the Commission, the continuity of these programs shows effect in the independent momentum and increased activity at several cultural intersections of Japanese and American life.

Most evident in 1980 were (1) the expansion and first culmination of the Commission's programs to introduce Japan into American professional schools of business and law, (2) the doubling of the American studies grants program in Japan, to reach the levels originally intended for Japanese-led activity in major national universities and regional schools, (3) a flowering of exchange and mutual respect in the world of theater, and (4) the launching of a major new effort in the United States to stimulate coordination, fund raising, and staff development for public program activities about Japan in major regions of this country.

日米友好基金

日米友好基金

From its founding by Act of Congress in 1975, the Commission set its priorities to use the full income of the Trust Fund, including unspent early-earned interest from 1976 and 1977, for a program of at least three million dollars per year in both countries combined: a program that would bring into being new activities in selected areas where little or nothing was happening in cultural interaction between Japanese and Americans, while simultaneously preserving the vitality of certain institutions critically important to the informed understanding of Japan by Americans and vice versa.

This phase reached its culmination in 1980, with evident, self-generating effects of continuity, shown in the readiness of Americans and Japanese to expand the horizons and the scope of their energy in mutual endeavors.

Despite news of economic competition and suspicions of ultimate intent, the American and Japanese peoples, taken broadly, show an amazingly consistent good will and a healthy curiosity about each other. The willingness to learn may be greater than the recognition of a need to know. The Commission is impressed, however, by the initiative of individuals and institutions in both countries to expand mutual educational and exchange activities when only a relatively small amount of financial support is offered.

The four program areas first defined by the Commission in 1977 remain unchanged. The Commission is a two-way trust fund—a government foundation for the support of cultural understanding, with the legislative charter leaning toward the scholarly and artistic combined with the strongly reiterated members' view that broad popular understanding of Japan by Americans is as important as expertise among the elite.

Toward the end of 1980, Dr. Robert E. Ward, Director of the Center for Research in International Studies at Stanford University, became Chairman of the Commission, succeeding Professor John W. Hall, of Yale University, who retired after leading the Commission through its first four years.

Other new members appointed to fill vacancies in 1980 were Robert S. Ingersoll, Deputy Chairman, Board of Trustees, University of Chicago; Evan H. Turner, Director of the Ackland Art Museum, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Arch L. Madsen, President of the Bonneville International Corporation, Salt Lake City; Stanley Erdreich, Jr., Senior Vice President, the First National Bank of Birmingham, Alabama; and Albert H. Bowker, Assistant Secretary for Post-Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, Washington, D.C.

After the end of the year, the Commission lost two of its active Congressional Members, Senator Jacob K. Javits and Congressman John B. Anderson, whose terms expired with the 96th Congress. Senator lavits was the author and leading cosponsor of the Japan-United States Friendship Act, and it was he who first conceived and promoted in the Congress the idea of taking some of the Japanese payments to the United States for U.S. facilities in Okinawa and using them to set up a cultural exchange trust fund for the continuing support and strengthening of Japanese-American friendship. The Commission's programs in 1980 and into the future may be viewed as enduring testimony to his wisdom.



日米友好基金

Program Activities in 1980

I. Japanese Studies

The Commission's first two seed grants for the establishment of permanent endowed positions in graduate schools and research centers were capped by completed fund drives in 1980. Following major donations from Japanese business, Columbia University announced the creation of the Fuyo professorship in Japanese Law. With strong backing of its Japanese American alumni, the University of California at Los Angeles announced the successful completion of its drive for an endowed chair in Japanese American studies. In a new move, the University of Michigan Graduate School of Business Administration, responding to a Commission initiative in 1980, launched its fund raising drive for the first chair in the teaching of Japanese Business.

Meanwhile, 1980 saw the completion of the Commission's national curriculum projects for writing, testing, and publication of business school curriculum modules on Japanese Business-Government Relations, Corporate Finance, Organizational Behavior, Business Policy, International Business, and Marketing. The next step has begun to introduce these first systematic materials on Japanese business to business school faculty widely throughout the nation in a series of regional workshops and academic meetings.

Separate nationwide graduate fellowship programs are continuing for students specifically in the study of the Japanese economy and of Japanese law. The economics program has quadrupled the number of advanced students of economics who are specializing on the economy of Japan. These graduates are beginning to make their way into university teaching, government, business, and research work.

The Commission also in 1980 launched with Columbia University a plan to train over several years as many as twenty professional American journalists with Japanese language and area reporting capability and working experience in Japan. In the field of architecture, environmental design and urban studies, a national consortium program, based at Ohio State University, was launched for exchange of advanced students and faculty in these fields.

The Commission's outreach programs to encourage the teaching of Japan in undergraduate colleges and high schools continued through traveling lecturer projects, support of undergraduate exchange programs for Americans in Japan, and workshops and curriculum materials for teachers. Modest resources at best were available, and the Commission is limited to model programs with widest geographic applicability.

Considering that it was created in part to guarantee the continued viability of some of the basic American institutional resources for graduate training and research on Japan, the Commission in 1980 continued its support of major library collections, language instruction, research and publication in the study of Japan.

II. American Studies in Japanese Education

The initiative of Japanese scholars in the American field, responding to Commission overtures, led in 1980 to the doubling of Commission assisted activity, broadening the dimensions of teaching and scholarship about the United States in Japan. A visiting lecturer program for leading Japanese scholars to travel and teach courses for credit at outlying institutions was offered by the Commission and utilized by Ryukyu and Hiroshima Universities and the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies.

Complementing the annual Kyoto American Studies Summer Seminar, with its distinguished history of more than 25 years, a second regional seminar for northern Japan was launched in 1980 at Hokkaido University. A smaller series of workshops on teaching methods in American studies was started by Japanese scholars of the Chugoku-Shikoku area of western Japan. These and other activities gave evidence of the spread of scholarly research and teaching on American civilization beyond the traditional centers of Tokyo and Kyoto.

In the Kansai area, a major new program for local and visiting scholars, combining the interests in American and Japanese studies, was inaugurated jointly by Osaka University, Kobe University, and the Osaka University of Foreign Languages. Facilities for reception and service to American scholars of Japan promise an increased interaction between Japanese and American scholars in the whole range of literary and humanistic studies of the two cultures.

With advice of Japanese scholars, the Commission assembled 46 sets of some 160 volumes each of the best books in Japanese about the United States, both translations from American writers and original works of Japanese scholars. These sets were presented to undergraduate colleges, research centers, media organizations, and government offices where a basic reading and reference collection on the United States might be most useful.

Earlier programs of the Commission were continued in American studies, including the development of major research centers at Tokyo and Doshisha Universities, and the creation of the first chair in American cultural history at Keio University, strengthening of smaller research and study collections at six provincial universities, and support for Japanese scholarly meetings, publications, and research in the United States by America specialists from Japanese universities.

The Friendship Fund book prize, offered in 1980 in the field of history for the best writing about the United States by a younger Japanese scholar, was won by Professor Shunsuke Kamei of Tokyo University for The Circus Has Come and other works on the history of American popular culture.

III. The Arts

The Commission's earlier decision to foster exchanges in the performing arts of theater and dance evoked by 1980 the enthusiastic participation of Japanese and American professionals in performance, teaching, and experimentation in the arts of the other country. The Milwaukee Repertory Theater Company, now in its third year of Japanese theater activities, played host to two Japanese directors, one of whom taught acting techniques at the University of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. This led in turn to the invitation for six American actors, instructors, designers and directors to spend the summer in training at the Japanese mountain workshop of the Waseda Little Theater Company.

In the southwest, midwest, and northeastern parts of the United States, Japanese performers and mixed Japanese and American performing troupes toured in performances of puppetry, modern drama, classical Kyogen farce in English. and the shakuhachi (bamboo flute). American performers in an original play on Japanese themes and techniques

toured New England, and the theater program of the University of Illinois was assisted in preparing a kabuki performance in English for a midwest tour. The U.S. National Theater of the Deaf continued its program to train Japanese deaf actors.

In American dance, major tours were offered in Japan in 1980 by the Alvin Ailey and Paul Taylor American dance companies, and the American Dance Festival was assisted in its bid to open channels for inviting Japanese dance companies to perform in the United States and for the Festival to teach and perform in residence in Japan at some future date.

The Commission's fellowship program for creative artists, jointly sponsored with the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan and the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts, entered its third year with continuing popularity and respect in the artistic communities of both countries.

More than 1,500 American artists apply each year for the five residencies of six months to one year in Japan, in fields of painting, sculpture, dance, theater, video, crafts and design, while Japanese artists in like fields are assisted in the United States. Those who have returned from the experience have shown a continuing desire to stay in contact with the art and the artists of the other nation. The American dancer Manuel Alum, for example, capped his ten months in Japan with three New York performances entitled "Made in Japan" and choreographed as his artistic report on the experience of dance in Japan.

IV. Cultural Communication and **Public Affairs**

Concerned at the lack of delivery services to make available to interested Americans the sense and substance of the Japanese experience, the Commission began a major new effort in public programs in 1980. The Commission is convinced that there is a ready American audience for more knowledge from the experts about Japanese business, social and governmental dynamics and the cultural vibrancy which have recently made Japan loom large on the American horizon. Increasingly, Americans are asking whether there are lessons to be learned from Japanese successes. American leaders in politics, business, the media, and public affairs from many regions of the country were consulted for the best approaches, and it was decided to solicit and support regional public affairs plans. Priority was given to plans which involve all local groups interested in Japan, with maximum local initiative as to how the organizational cooperation, fund raising, and staff and program development can best be carried out in the region. The Commission adoped regional plans for the Northeast, the Southeast, the Northwest, and Northern California in 1980, and it expects to add other regions in 1981. It is intended that these programs will become self-supporting when they have reached a higher level of service to the business, media, and academic communities in their region.

日米友好基金

日米友好基金

Kyoto House in Boston







1980 Prize Book in American History "The Circus has Come"

KYOKO HAGIYA Modern Dance Performance



"Made in Japan" by Manuel Alum

日米太好基金

To supply American readers with samples of Japan's internal range of debate and opinion on topics of contemporary interest to both countries, the Commission earlier assisted in the establishment of a Translation Service Center in Tokyo. Feature articles from the Japanese press, selected by a committee of Japanese scholars as interesting and representative of divergent views within Japanese opinion, are translated and provided through feature service distribution by wire and mail to hundreds of American newspapers. By 1980, the service was accepted by American editors of at least 72 newspapers in some 50 cities and 30 states. Articles were reprinted in the American press almost daily, with credit to the Japanese source. The Center is managed by the Asia Foundation.

A common feature, insufficiently understood, of the political systems of Japan and the United States, is the role of the Congress or National Parliament. To foster a better understanding of the similarities and differences in our representative institutions, the Commission in 1980 undertook to support two programs in comparative parliamentary study and exchange. One was focussed on the comparative study of the role of domestic agricultural policy making, the other on the comparative procedures of the two parliamentary bodies. Both will be published.

Because of increasing public concern at the trade gap and the apparent decline of American productivity or competitiveness, the Commission launched two new projects for a joint economic symposium with Japan and for a study of what can and cannot be learned from Japanese productivity. Both projects will result in seminars, training sessions, books, articles, or films for wide distribution in the United States.

The Commission continued its program of support to a number of public affairs organizations with educational and exchange programs on Japan. Commissionsponsored professional counterpart exchanges were continued for middle management newsmen and for educational leaders at the state level. In 1980, educator teams from California, Kansas, North Carolina, and Wisconsin visited Japan. Two television programs were assisted in production during 1980, one on the Japanese bunraku drama, and one public affairs magazine series on Japan in the Pacific Northwest. A social studies teachers' guide was produced with Commission assistance for use with the popular TV series Shogun.

The Friendship Fund Japanese Literary Translation Prize, in its second year, was awarded to Juliet Winters Carpenter for her translation of the novel Secret Rendezvous, by Kobo Abe, published in English by Alfred A. Knopf.

日米友好基金

Grants Awarded in U.S. Fiscal Year 1980 (Oct. 1, 1979-Sept. 30, 1980)

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
A. Japanese Studies in American Education:		
1. LANGUAGE		
 a. The Inter-University Center for Japanese Lan- guage Studies in Tokyo, for advanced training of American graduate students 		221,093
b. The Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, for further development of stand- ard tests of the Japanese language	24,995	
2. GRADUATE FELLOWSHIPS	21,000	-
a. Economics Fellowships		
The Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for a national program for graduate students of economics specializing on Japan	69,000	
3. LIBRARIES		
a. Consortium of ten major collections, for acquisition of Japanese materials and improvement of service to outside scholars Columbia University, New York, New York, for		
the Eastern group of four (Columbia, Harvard, Princeton, Yale) University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan,		64,128
for the Midwestern group of two (Chicago and Michigan)	2,000	30,116
Stanford University, Stanford, California, for the California-Southwest group of two (Uni-	2,000	00,110
versity of California, Berkeley, and Stanford University)	10,000	22,796
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington	10,000	16,032
University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu,	10.00	
Hawaii	12,000	4,990
b. Center for Japanese Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for second year of two-year in-depth survey of Japanese		1
library collections in the U.S.	25,000	



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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
c. Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, for completion of national listing of current Japanese serials in humanities and social sciences received in American libraries	400	
4. PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION		
a. Business Education The Japan Society, Inc., New York, New York, for regional workshops and other activities to introduce teaching modules on Japanese busi- ness developed for business school use.	117,147	
b. Environmental Design Education The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, for a national consortium project for exchange with Japan of faculty and advanced students in architecture, landscape architecture, and urban planning	92,000	
5. RESEARCH		
a. The Social Science Research Council, New York, New York, for faculty research in Japan by American scholars of Japan	31,411	71,021
b. The Journal of Japanese Studies, published at the University of Washington, Seattle, for pub- lication subsidy	18,321	
c. Harvard University, Cambridge, Mas- sachusetts, for editorial workshop on "The Heian Period" for preparation of Volume II, the Cambridge History of Japan	18,975	
6. OUTREACH		
a. The Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for support to the Northeast Asia Council program of lecture circuits, projects in undergraduate teaching methods and resource surveys, travel of scholars to major American library collections in Japanese studies, and or- ganization of scholarly panels on Japan at national conventions of major scholarly		
disciplines	55,331	

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
 b. Stanford University, Stanford, California, for traveling seminar by four Japanese scholars in Stanford and Los Angeles, California; Tucson, Arizona; and Eugene, Oregon, sponsored jointly with the Japan Foundation c. Pacific Basin Institute, Santa Barbara, California, for conference to produce teaching guide Learning from Shōgun, based on the popular novel and TV epic 7. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION 	11,336 2,885	
a. University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, for the exchange of faculty in support of the Konan University Year-in-Japan-Program of the Universities of Colorado, Illinois, Michigan State, and Pittsburgh 8. SECONDARY EDUCATION	44,079	
a. National Council for the Social Studies, Washington, D.C., for supplementary costs of completing joint two-year review with Japanese of selected social studies textbooks used in each country to teach about the other	4,500	
b. Stanford University, Stanford, California, for compilation of social studies teacher's manual for classroom use in connection with NBC series broadcast of Shōgun TV epic c. Sister Cities International, Washington, D.C.,	5,000	
for a national program of teachers' workshops and other activities to encourage teaching ac- tivities with sister schools in Japan d. The Asia Society, New York, New York, for	60,000	
program to assist state education officials in Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, and Nevada in strengthening instruction on Japan	13,990	
Totals for Japanese Studies	\$618,370	\$430,176





	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
B. American Studies in Japanese Education:		
1. RESEARCH CENTER DEVELOPMENT		
 a. The University of Tokyo, for research materials and activities of the Center for American Studies at the Faculty of General Education 		52,743
b. Doshisha University, Kyoto, for research mate- rials and activities of the Center for American Studies at the University		43,823
2. BOOKS AND LIBRARIES		45,025
a. The Asia Foundation, San Francisco, for build-up of library collections at eight Japanese universities (Doshisha, Hiroshima, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Nanzan, Ryukyu, Tokyo, Tsukuba)	84,840	13,262
b. For basic sets of 166 volumes on the United States in Japanese, both translated American works and original Japanese scholarship, for presentation to 46 colleges and universities, research institutes, and government bureaus	3,310	60,140
3. FACULTY DEVELOPMENT		33,2-2
Keio University, Tokyo, for third year of program for the establishment of a faculty position in American Cultural History at Keio, including the training of the future incumbent in the United States and interim service of an American profes- sor at Keio		52,596
4. FACULTY RESEARCH		
a. The American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York, on a partly matching basis for fellowships for Japanese professors of American Studies to do research in the United States	83,000	
b. The Kyoto American Studies Summer Semi- nar, sponsored by Doshisha and Kyoto Univer- sities, for support of the summer 1980 sessions on a partly matching basis with the Japan		
Society for the Promotion of Science		20,317

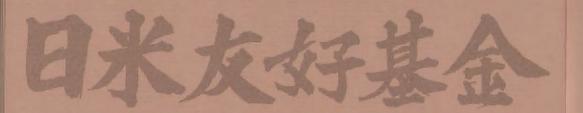
	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
c. The Hokkaido Association for American Studies, for an August, 1980 Northern Japan Seminar in American Studies at Hokkaido University	11,250	20,040
d. Osaka University, for a combined program in American Studies and Japanese Studies, in seminars, teaching, and facilities for visiting American Scholars, jointly with Osaka University, Kobe University, and Osaka University		24 220
of Foreign Languages e. The American Studies Foundation of Japan, Tokyo, for travel of Japanese scholars par- ticipating in American Studies conferences overseas from Japan		34,228 36,391
f. The Japanese Association for American Studies, Tokyo, for publication of an English language journal in American Studies by Japanese scholars		12,025
g. The Japanese Association for American Studies, Tokyo, for preparation of the Japan section of the Guide to the Study of United States History outside the United States, and for publication of selected papers in English from the bicentennial Asia and Pacific Re- gional Conference on American Studies at Fujinomiya		6,541
h. American Studies Book Prize, including honoraria for jury and prize award 1979 Winner: Professor Shizuo Suyama of Meiji University for his book Kami no Nokoshita Kuroi Ana (The Black Hole in the Sky), on American Southern writers 1980 Winner: Professor Shunsuke Kamei, the University of Tokyo, for Saakasu ga Kita (The Circus Has Come) and other works on Ameri-		
Circus Has Come) and other works on American popular culture		4,199





	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
5. UNDERGRADUATE TEACHING a. For visiting lecture services for new credit courses in American studies Ryukyu University, Naha, Okinawa Hiroshima University, Hiroshima Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Tokyo b. Chu-Shikoku American Studies Association for series of workshops on American Studies teaching in Japan at Tokyo, Kurashiki, and Nagoya Totals for American Studies	\$179,090	2,491 1,173 848 20,684 \$381,501
C. The Arts: 1. EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIPS FOR CREATIVE ARTISTS a. Jointly sponsored program funded by the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, the U.S. National Endowment for the Arts, and the Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan (Bunkacho). Administered in Japan for the Commission by the International House of Japan, Inc. Commission grant funds for the artists in FY 1980 Pass-through funds from the National Endowment for the Arts Support services for Japanese artists by the Asian Cultural Council, New York, New York American Fellowship Winners in 1980 Robert H. Cumming, photography, West Suffield, Connecticut Leonard J. Kamerling, documentary films, College, Alaska Marie D. Lyman, crafts, textiles, Portland, Oregon John D. McQueen,* crafts, basketmaking, Alfred, New York	30,439	30,714 75,000

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
Howardena D. Pindell, painting, New York, New York		
Bruce D. Schwartz, theater, puppeteer, Venice, California		
*Replacement for 1979 cancellation		
Japanese Fellowship Winners in 1980		
Hikari Baba, modern dance, Tokyo Tomoko Ehara, modern dance and choreog- raphy, Tokyo		
Jun Matsuno, stage design, Tokyo		
Shiro Ohtani, ceramics, Shigaraki, Shiga Prefecture		
Koji Yokobori, TV and motion picture film direction, Tokyo		
2. AMERICAN CULTURAL PERFORMANCES IN JAPAN		
a. Dance Theater Foundation, Inc., New York, New York, for support of performance tour		
of Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater in		
June 1980 in co-sponsorship with Nippon		
Cultural Centre, Tokyo	50,000	
b. The Paul Taylor Dance Company, New York, New York, for support of performance tour		
by the Company in October, 1980 in co-		
sponsorship with Nippon Cultural Centre,		
Tokyo	50,000	
c. Participation Projects Foundation, New York, New York, for support of planning		
activities for American participation in pro-		
posed Shinjuku, Tokyo "Celebration" to be		
directed by Marilyn Wood, former 1978 Crea- tive Artist Fellowship holder in Japan	5,000	



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	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
3. JAPANESE CULTURAL PERFORMANCES IN THE UNITED STATES		
a. By Japanese groups from Japan		
(1) Puppeteers of America, Washington, D.C., for support of performances by Puppet Theater PUK of Tokyo in Chicago, Topeka and Lawrence, Kansas, Independence, Missouri, and Seattle, following their Washington, D.C. appearances in the UNIMA XIII World Puppetry Festival	15,000	
(2) Japan Society, Inc., New York, New York, for support of New York performances and workshops in June, 1980 of Nuhikun ("Directions to Servants") by Tenjo Sajiki Theater Company, directed by Shuji Terayama, of Tokyo, following appearances at Charleston, South Carolina Spoleto	20,000	
(3) Dallas Theater Center, Dallas, Texas, for support of performance tour of kyogen classical Japanese theater in English, by Don Kenny Kyogen Players, mixed Japanese and American group from Tokyo, in March and April, 1980 in Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, California	7,500	
(4) Institute for Transcultural Studies, Los Angeles, California, for west coast per- formance tour of six Oregon and California cities by Doso Watazumi, bamboo flute		
(shakuhachi) master from Japan b. By American groups (1) University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, planning and preparation grant for 1980-81 midwest tour by Illinois stu- dent production of kabuki, directed by	2,480	
Professor Shozo Sato	3,000	

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
(2) Time and Space Limited Theatre Company, New York, New York, for support of Massachusetts and upstate New York performance tour of the play Katana ("The Sword") written by Kikue Tashiro and directed by Linda Mussman 4. ARTS CONFERENCES AND EXCHANGE PROJECTS	11,880	
a. Milwaukee Repertory Theater, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for residencies in Milwaukee and U.S. tours by two Japanese theater directors from Tokyo, Tetsuo Arakawa and Tadashi Suzuki	29,400	
b. Milwaukee Repertory Theater, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for a training and observation pro- gram in theater with the Waseda Little Theater training center, Togamura, Toyama Prefecture, Japan, for six American actors, directors, in- structors, and other artistic personnel	17,500	
c. National Theatre of the Deaf, Waterford, Connecticut, for training of Japanese actors	7,100	
d. American Dance Festival, Durham, North Carolina, for opening contacts for exchange with dance companies in Japan	5,600	
e. Honolulu Academy of Arts, Honolulu, Hawaii, for a symposium and workshops on paper making in Japan and the United States.	10,000	
f. The Japan Society, Inc., New York, New York, for continuing support of Nichibei Gekijo, Japan-U.S. theater exchange project, for directors, producers, choreographers, and critics throughout the U.S. and Japan	40,000	
Totals for the Arts	\$314,899	\$105,714**
**Including \$75,000 received from the National Endowment for the Arts		



	U.S. Dollar Grants	Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
D. Cultural Communication and Public Affairs: 1. MAJOR REGIONAL PROGRAMS: CHALLENGE		
a. New England region: combined programs of the Japan Society of Boston and the Boston Children's Museum to use the Museum's kyo-no-machiya traditional Japanese house for orientation and education activities	50,000	
b. Southeast region: The Southern Center for International Studies, Atlanta, for series of programs in ten southeastern states, including regional leadership conferences, regional academic-media study series, and program staff	75 000	
c. Pacific Northwest region: for combined program of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Japan-America Society, and the Seattle Cherry Blossom and Japanese Cultural Festival for public education and public forums throughout the region	75,000	
d. Northern California region: The Japan Society of Northern California, for staff and program development and fund raising	50,000	
2. PROGRAM PRODUCTS AND ACTIVITIES FOR AMERICAN PUBLIC UNDERSTANDING OF JAPAN		
a. Television Production		
(1) Japanese Ancestral Society of Portland, Oregon, for assistance in production of the television series Shinzen ("Friendship"), produced by Douglas Rake, on Japan and Japanese-American topics for broadcast on KPTV Portland and other west coast		
stations. (2) KQED, Inc., San Francisco, California, for completion of a program on the Bunraku drama of Japan by Marty Gross, producer, for broadcast on PBS	12,000 11,267	

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent
 b. Exhibitions and Lecture Tours The American Federation of Arts, New York, New York, for second installment of grant in support of the exhibition JAPAN: PHOTOGRAPHY 1845-1905 for showing in Dallas and Corpus Christi, Texas; Portland, Oregon; St. Paul, Minnesota, and Detroit, Michigan c. Professional Counterpart Exchanges and Relationships 	30,000	
(1) For journalists The American Committee of the International Press Institute, Richard Leonard, Editor of The Milwaukee Journal, Chairman, and Hugh Patterson, Jr., Publisher of the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Treasurer, for the 1980 exchange of Japanese and American teams of middle management news executives in cooperation with the Japan Newspaper Publishers and		
Editors Association The Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, Tokyo, Japan, to invite an American expert press librarian to advise on means to modernize the Club's press library	33,000 1,985	
(2) For state educational leaders The Council of Chief State School Officers, Washington, D.C., for the 1980-81 ex- change of twelve member educational leader teams on study tours in cooperation with the Ministry of Education of Japan. American participants in 1980 came from the Chief State School Officers, State Board of Education Members, and PTA state officers from California, Kansas,		
North Carolina, and Wisconsin Interpreters for Japanese delegation in the U.S. May 1980 through the Department of State	55,907 11,095	



	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
Interpreters for American delegation in Japan in October 1980 through the Interna- tional Hospitality and Conference Service Association, Tokyo		9,953
(3) For parliamentarians The Japan Center for International Exchange, Tokyo and New York, for joint research and conference of Members of Congress and the Diet and American and Japanese scholars on agricultural problems		
and policies The Former Members of Congress, Washington, D.C., for a joint project with Japan for conference and papers to produce a handbook comparing procedures and role	33,600	24,176
of the Congress and the Diet (4) For businessmen and economists The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, New York and Aspen, Colorado for Japanese speakers participating in the summer 1980 Aspen Executive Seminar	64,071	
for American businessmen The Association for Asian Studies, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for joint research papers for publication, and a symposium of Japanese and American economists on current and anticipated issues in U.S	15,000	
Japan economic relations d. Translations from the Japanese	58,700	
(1) The Asia Foundation, San Francisco, for assistance in the operation of a Translation Service Center in Tokyo in cooperation with the Japan Foundation and other Japanese organizations to provide translations of representative Japanese writing on contemporary topics for distribution as a		

日米太好基金

	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
feature service to American newspapers, and for translation service on Japanese articles for American journals, editors, and publishers	25,727	124,235
(2) The Japan Society, Inc., New York, for jury expenses and prize award for best literary translation of 1979 from the Japanese by a previously unpublished American translator	5,593	
1980 Prize Winner: Juliet Winters Car- penter, of Nara, Japan, for her translation Secret Rendezvous ("Mikkai") by Kobo Abe, published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York, in 1979		
e. Institutional Assistance (1) The Associated Japan-America Societies of the United States, in support of staff and organizing effort for national cooperative program	15,000	
(2) The International House of Japan, Tokyo, for introductions to Japanese counterparts and other assistance to American professional, academic, and artistic visitors to Japan		36,072
(3) The College and University Partnership Program (CUPP), Memphis, Tennessee, in support of its program to develop affilia- tions between regional state teacher col- leges and small liberal arts colleges in the		
United States and colleges and universities in Japan (4) The Japan-America Student Conference, Washington, D.C., to assist in establishing	40,000	10,384
a permanent organization of the American alumni of the annual Japan-America Stu- dent Conferences, which date from 1934	10,000	



	U.S. Dollar Grants	Japanese Yen Grants (in dollar equivalent)
3. EXHIBITIONS AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS IN JAPAN FOR JAPANESE POPULAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE U.S.		
The Japan Society, Inc., New York, for dubbing and subtitling into Japanese five hours of American television programs on culture, sports, news, and opinion for broadcast on eleven independent Japanese stations, as CULCON television subcommittee exchange		
project with U.S. broadcasters	20,000	
Totals for Cultural Communication and Public Affairs	\$667,945	\$204,82

日米友好基金

1980 Program Year Combined Dollar and Yen Totals	#4 040 €40
Japanese Studies	\$1,048,546
American Studies	560,591
The Arts	345,613
Cultural Communication and Public Affairs	872,765
Grant Program, Total for 1980	\$2,827,515
Administrative Costs for 1980	250,947
Total Commission Program for 1980	\$3,078,462
Adjustments	
Refunds to Commission for interest earned and	
unspent balances in grants and other receipts	(23,460
	\$3,055,002
Funds received from the National Endowment for	
the Arts and passed through for stipends of	
American creative artists in Japan under joint	75,000
program	75,000 \$3,130,000



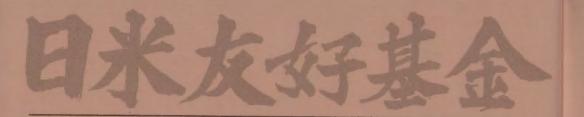
Administrative Expenses of the Commission in FY 1980		
Dollar Fund		
Personnel	\$	123,511
Travel		24,738
General Services Administration, for payroll,		
accounting, and other services		36,000
Printing		9,324
Other Services		1,718
Supplies and Equipment		1,213
Communications		1,278
Office Space		8,640
Total dollar fund administrative costs	\$	206,422
Yen Fund (in dollar equivalent)		
Personnel	\$	19,903
Selection Committee Arrangements and Other Services		7,391
Communications		1,870
Travel		3,339
Office Space	10 1 Feb.	12,022
Total yen fund administrative costs	\$	44,525
Total Administrative Costs	\$	250,947



Financial Report Status of the Trust Fund

Dollar Fund
Fiscal Year 1980
(10-1-79 through 9-30-80)
Income Statement

Income Interest on U.S. Treasury Obligations (Earned Basis) Received from the National Endowment for the Arts	\$ 2,065,672 75,000
Total Income	\$ 2,140,672
Expense Administration \$ 206,422 Grants 1,780,304	
Total Expense	1,986,726
Refunds and interest on earlier year grants	(13,775)
Gain or (loss)	167,721
Fund Balance 9-30-80	
Original appropriation 1-1-76	\$18,000,000
Fund Balance, 9-30-79	18,890,165
Income in excess of expense, 1980	167,721
Fund Balance, 9-30-80	\$19,057,886



Fiscal Year 1980 (10-1-79 through 9-30-80)

Yen Fund

Income Statement

Income	Yen	Approximate Dollar Equivalent (at Exchange Rate Averages)
Interest on Japanese		
Government bonds	¥ 195,351,905	\$ 803,872 (@¥ 243.0 to.\$1)
Bank Interest on Deposits	19,732,660	83,026 (@¥237.7 to \$1)
Total Income	215,084,565	886,898 (@¥ 242.5 to \$1)
Expense		(@ 1 0 1 1 0 4 1)
Administration	10,240,000	44,525 (@¥230.0 to \$1)
Grants	267,175,621	1,122,211 (@¥ 238.1 to \$1)
Total Expense	277,415,621	1,166,736 (@¥ 237.8 to \$1)
Gain or (loss)	(62,331,056)	(279,838) (@¥ 222.7 to \$1)
	Fund Balance (9-30-80)	
Original Appropriation		
(11-1-76)	¥3,615,429,455	\$12,529,771 (@¥ 288.5 to \$1)
Fund Balance, 9-30-79	3,723,251,234	16,809,259 (@¥ 221.5 to \$1)
Remaining Balance of Original GARIOA appro- priation transferred		(
to Commission 10-22-79	325,683,316	1,470,353 (@¥ 221.5 to \$1)
Income or (loss) in excess of expense	(62,331,056)	(279,838) (@¥ 222.7 to \$1)
Yen appreciation or (depreciation)		_(1,361,196)
Fund Balance, 9-30-80	¥3,986,603,494	\$16,638,578 (@¥ 239.6 to \$1)

Investment Portfolio Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund

October 1, 1980

Dollar Fund

Treasury Obligations

)	
Par Value	Coupon Rate	Effective Rate	Maturity
4,867,000	9.125%	10.20%	May 15, 2009
4,076,000	9 %	10.41%	Feb 15, 1994
700,000	9.25 %	9.96%	May 15, 1989
2,939,000	8,25 %	8.34%	May 15, 1988
1,967,000	8.25 %	8.57%	May 15, 1988
1,821,000	8.25 %	8.95%	Jun 30, 1982
310,000		9.39%	Feb 12, 1981
300,000		10.55%	Feb 26, 1981
1,760,000		12.43%	Mar 26, 1981

18,740,000 Invested 317,886 Available Cash on Hand

19,057,886 Fund Total

Von Fun	

Face Value	Dollar Equiv. (@ \$1-¥239.6)	Effective Rate	Maturity
¥3,144,000,000 Japanese Govt.			
No. 1 — 7% Bonds	\$13,121,870	5.70%	Feb. 20, 1982
100,000,000 Japanese Govt.			
No. 7-2 — 8% Bonds	417,362	7.57%	Feb. 20, 1986
400,000,000 Japanese Govt.			
No. 2 — 7.4% Bonds	1,669,449	8.46%	May 20, 1987
150,000,000 Japanese Govt.			
No. 3 — 7.2% Bonds	626,043	8.40%	Aug. 20, 198
61,500,000 No. 3 — 7.75% Bonds	256,678	8.70%	Aug. 20, 198
40,000,000 Bank Certificates	166,945	5.25%	Oct 25, 1980
91,103,494 Call Account	380,231	3.50%	2 day call
¥3,986,603,494 Fund Total	\$16,638,578		



Criteria for Support

The Commission in April 1977 adopted The names of such organizations, applicathe following criteria for grant support tion dates, and procedures will be anand disseminated them widely:

- 1. Programs supported by the Japan- 6. Full freedom of investigation and ex-United States Friendship Commission pression will be the condition for all will be open to citizens and permanent grants. The Commission, however, does residents of the United States or of Japan, not necessarily endorse the conclusions without regard to race, creed, sex, or na- or other contents of its grantees' work. tional origin.
- 2. Awards will be made on the basis of matters where Japanese and Americans academic or professional excellence, may differ, the Commission itself will reevaluated in relation to (a) national and frain from advocating any particular cultural needs for certain professional policies that may be at issue temporarily fields, (b) existing gaps in understanding, between the two countries. and (c) availability or lack of other sources of support.
- consultants, or advisors active in the field. any given proposal.
- States.

Grants may be made to individual universities or local organizations, but primarily in consideration of their contribution to national resources for understanding of the other country.

5. Grants to individuals, under all programs, normally will be made through academic, professional, artistic, or other appropriate organizations which will examine, recommend, and in most instances select, the individuals to be supported financially by the Commission. nounced.

- 7. While not discouraging research on
- 8. The Commission welcomes matching grants from other appropriate United 3. All proposals accepted for considera- States or Japanese sources. These and tion will be evaluated by American other forms of cooperation will be taken as and/or Japanese professional committees, evidence of broad interest and support for
- 4. The Commission will uphold the 9. The Commission as a general rule will principle of nationwide eligibility, bene- work with non-profit organizations in carfit, and impact in establishing its grant rying out its programs. In the case of projprograms in both Japan and the United ects involving a financial risk, or profit potential, the Commission reserves the right to channel grants through appropriate non-profit organizations to profitmaking enterprises or entrepreneurs on condition that they share any resulting proceeds with the Commission on a proportionate basis.

Grants for regular programs of the Commission will normally be awarded in October and April. Specific proposals should be received by September 1 or

