

Originally Processed With FOIA(s):

S

FOIA Number:

S

FOIA MARKER

This is not a textual record. This is used as an administrative marker by the George Bush Presidential Library Staff.

Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13792
Folder ID Number: 13792-004

Folder Title:
Asia n.d. [OA 7566] [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	22	2	3

June 27 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

**Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony
for Prime Minister Robert Hawke of
Australia**

June 27, 1989

The President. Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke, Barbara and I are very pleased to welcome you as old friends to the United States and to the White House. We had the opportunity to enjoy Australia's renowned hospitality in 1982 during Australian-American Friendship Week. And so, Barbara and I are just delighted to try to return that marvelous hospitality.

And there's another reason why it is so fitting for Australia's Prime Minister to be among the first official guests. Our nations share a similar heritage: a pioneer heritage in the taming of two vast continents, a heritage of democratic ideas, and a heritage of common sacrifice in war and common efforts in peace. And in our last visit, Barbara and I joined your countrymen in the commemoration of one of the most costly battles of the Second World War—the Battle of the Coral Sea—a poignant reminder of how much Americans and Australians have sacrificed four times in this century in the defense of freedom.

So, this is not just an alliance between two great powers. It is an intimate partnership between two peoples. And your visit reaffirms the vigor of this partnership, the enduring strength of our alliance.

The giant strides that we've made recently toward many of our common goals—major progress in arms reductions; major progress in resolving conflicts in Afghanistan, Angola, and Cambodia—all were made possible by the resolve of the West. Our countries prize peace, but recognize that peace comes only through Western strength and vigilance. And we must maintain our alliances and stand by our friends if we are to fulfill the promise of a new era of lessened tension and confrontation. And that is why the United States is so grateful for Australian leadership in our common defense.

America also admires Australia's bold leadership in foreign policy, both close to home and far from your shores. From the South Pacific to Africa, Australia is a force for economic growth and a beacon of democracy. And we value your contribution, your good judgment, and your advice.

Mr. Prime Minister, we have much to discuss at an important moment in history. Events in China call for close consultation among the free nations. And the United States and Australia have a longstanding tradition of such consultation on important issues. And I am interested in hearing your assessments of recent world events.

There are many pressing international issues. And, Mr. Prime Minister, your leadership in organizing global efforts to cope with the threat of chemical weapons is one position that is greatly admired by Americans. The United States supports Australia's efforts, and you may be assured of our commitment to the early achievement of an effectively verifiable treaty banning these weapons.

And so, today we shall discuss world events, arms control, trade, Pacific regional cooperation, economic cooperation, other subjects.

But, Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke—Bob and Hazel, if you will—you have a busy schedule in your very brief time with us. But we hope to make your visit to Washington as pleasant and as memorable as ours was to your great country. Welcome to Washington, sir.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, Barbara, it's an immense pleasure for me, in these 3 days in Washington, to renew our long friendship. And it is a special pleasure and privilege to join with you as the elected Chief of the greatest democracy in reaffirming the deep, abiding friendship of our two countries. In you, Mr. President, the Western World has an experienced and forward-looking leader. And in you, Australia has a valued and longstanding friend.

Today, as you've said, Mr. President, I look forward with you to continuing the exchange of views on all the issues affecting our countries in the spirit of friendship and of frankness which has always characterized our association and which befits the relationship and, if I may say, the partnership between Australia and the United States. As you say, Mr. President, we are meeting at a time of historic and far-reaching change across the world. There now exists unparalleled new opportunities, challenges, and, may I say, responsibilities for leadership and positive achievement on crucial issues of

peace and economic progression of the

You have President, your West relations active and bold conventional and other arm reducing nuclear weapons, you can count on Australia.

In this new stance, the alliance between States will remain national interest it has a wide significance. Zealand, United joint Australian ties in Australia maintaining the effectiveness of our cooperation at highest levels and more progress since AN

But, Mr. President, alliance goes on. It end links and broad natural association on the firm commitment to individual liberty with

Mr. President, the depth of the relationship that exist between us, honestly as, matters, part policy. I am will be able to not entirely forward to operating in multilateral some progress want: an international on free and

ave much to dis-
nent in history.
ose consultation
And the United
a longstanding
on on important
in hearing your
events.

g international
ister, your lead-
efforts to cope
weapons is one
ired by Ameri-
ports Australia's
ired of our com-
ement of an ef-
banning these

I discuss world
Pacific regional
operation, other

ster and Mrs.
f you will—you
your very brief
e to make your
nt and as mem-
great country.

President, Bar-
sure for me, in
1, to renew our
special pleasure
u as the elected
y in reaffirm-
lship of our two
dent, the West-
d and forward-
Australia has a
nd.

Mr. President, I
continuing the
issues affecting
friendship and
s characterized
efits the rela-
he partnership
nited States. As
e meeting at a
aching change
exists unparal-
allenges, and,
leadership and
ocial issues of

peace and security, East-West relations, eco-
nomic progress, world trade, and the pro-
tection of the world environment.

You have already demonstrated, Mr.
President, your determination to give lead-
ership. Your constructive approach to East-
West relations is demonstrated by your cre-
ative and bold proposal for the reduction of
conventional weapons in Europe. In this
and other arms controls endeavors aimed at
reducing nuclear armaments, and as you
importantly emphasize, banning chemical
weapons, you know, Mr. President, that you
can count consistently on the support of
Australia.

In this new and challenging era, the con-
stancy, the depth, and the vitality of the
alliance between Australia and the United
States will remain crucially important to the
national interests of both our countries. But
it has a wider regional and indeed global
significance. Under ANZUS [Australia, New
Zealand, United States security treaty], the
joint Australia-United States defense facili-
ties in Australia are significant elements in
maintaining the peace and in supporting
the effectiveness of arms control and disar-
mament agreements. Over recent years,
our cooperation and consultations at the
highest levels have been stronger, broader,
and more productive than at any other
time since ANZUS was formed.

But, Mr. President, as we both agree, our
alliance goes far beyond our defense alli-
ance. It encompasses dynamic economic
links and broad and deep human and cul-
tural associations. But above all, it is based
on the firmest of foundations: our shared
commitment to democracy and to individ-
ual liberty within the rule of law.

Mr. President, it is precisely because of
the depth and the maturity of our relation-
ship that the differences of views that do
exist between us can be faced openly and
honestly as, for example, on some trade
matters, particularly aspects of agricultural
policy. I am quite confident that today we
will be able to focus on ways to minimize, if
not entirely resolve, such differences. I look
forward to exploring with you means of co-
operating in the current Uruguay round of
multilateral trade negotiations to achieve
some progress toward the goal that we both
want: an international trading system based
on free and fair competition.

I know that we both understand that
moving in the opposite direction toward a
world of separate and competing trade
blocs would be economically disastrous and
quite possibly strategically destabilizing.
That is one of the reasons, I might add, why
earlier this year I suggested the develop-
ment of closer regional economic coopera-
tion in the Asia-Pacific region. Implementa-
tion of my proposal could, I believe, im-
prove significantly the chances for success
in the Uruguay round, as well as acting for
a catalyst for further growth in our dynamic
region. I'm very keen, Mr. President, to ex-
change views with you on this proposal.
And may I say, Mr. President, that I indeed
welcome Secretary [of State] Baker's sup-
port last night for a new mechanism for
multilateral cooperation among the nations
of the regions as an idea whose time has
come. I am delighted that the United States
supports my call for a ministerial meeting
this year as a first step if, as I hope and
expect, there is consensus in the region.

Mr. President, I make this final point.
The American presence has been a prime
factor in creating and in maintaining the
conditions for stability and prosperity in the
Asia-Pacific region. America's continuing in-
volvement in our region remains a key to
its future progress. As you say, Mr. Presi-
dent, we have before us an imposing dialog
that we have to deal with.

What gives this visit and our discussions
their real substance, however, and what will
make them so mutually beneficial is the
sense of common purpose that we bring to
these matters based on our common nation-
al and international interests and on our
common commitment to peace and to free-
dom.

Mr. President—George—I thank you
again for the warmth of your welcome not
merely today but since I have arrived. May
I say, not just the warmth—[laughter]—
we're used to that. And I know you have
enormous power, perhaps more than any in
the world, but I know there are limits to
your power. [Laughter] That warmth is a
coincidence, but, George, there is no coinci-
dence about the personal warmth that you
have extended—that you and Barbara have
extended to Hazel and myself. For that, I
thank you. And I conclude, George, by

June 27 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

saying this: You have visited Australia, as you say, as Vice President; and I look forward to welcoming you to our country as President of the United States and as a true friend of Australia.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where Prime Minister Hawke was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the President and the Prime Minister met in the Oval Office.

Message on the Observance of Independence Day

June 27, 1989

Growing up in Connecticut—"the Constitution State"—the Fourth of July represented the best of holidays. It held the promise of parades, picnics, and fireworks. More important, however, it introduced a small boy to the promise of America.

Everywhere I turned, I would see the red, white, and blue of our flag. As I grew older, I realized that the flag has reminded generations of Americans how fortunate we are to live in a free and democratic Republic. It is a banner respected around the world. The Fourth of July is a day to pause and thank God that men such as Thomas Jefferson and Ben Franklin had the strength, courage, and insight to forge a nation predicated upon the noble ideal, "that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights. . . ."

Today, as we celebrate the 213th birthday of our Nation's founding, let us recall the words spoken by President George Washington during his first Inaugural Address on April 30, 1789: "The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty, and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked, on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people."

After 213 years, Americans can say that the experiment is a resounding success. The Fourth of July is a time to rejoice in this success, which has inspired all who seek to

break the shackles of totalitarian rule and breathe in the life-giving air of liberty.

Experience has shown us that success can exact a heavy price. We must never forget that this experiment in self-government continues to thrive because our Nation is blessed with an abundance of brave men and women who proudly serve in its Armed Forces. These individuals stand guard on the ramparts of liberty so that all Americans can say with pride and confidence, "I'm free."

To every American citizen, here and abroad, Happy Fourth of July! God bless you and God bless America!

George Bush

Toasts at the State Dinner for Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia

June 27, 1989

The President. Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Hawke—Bob and Hazel to us, to all of you—we are just delighted to have this opportunity to welcome you back to Washington, sir. I would once more reminisce about the fondness with which I remember our visit to Australia a few years ago, and then, of course, your own previous visits to Washington, DC, as Prime Minister. And now we have been delighted with your gracious company during this all-too-brief stay.

And lest you wonder about the Prime Minister's travel plans, it is my understanding that he and Hazel go right to the airport, climb onto an airplane, and will be seen smiling and greeting the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany about 1 p.m. Federal Republic of Germany time. So, we will be brief, and—[laughter]. But I think the friendship that we feel towards our distinguished visitor is but a reflection of a deeper closeness.

Wilbur Garrett, the editor of the National Geographic, wrote that, "Both America and Australia exert an enduring fascination on each other, like brothers growing up in different parts of the world." Well, we've borne great sacrifices as brothers in war, and now we share great responsibilities as brothers in peace. And in this century, Aus-

tralia has risen in of England to 1 nation, in culture has taken note:

In classic fil "Breaker Moran Patrick White's are moving exa: emerging as this ture. Australia h contribution to 1 couragement at Australia is the sl lamp of liberty f the East.

And so, Bob, to acknowledge sonal leadership with ideas to b partners of the been a champio nation's magnifi ing is a fitting principles. Littl Americans, incl Congress, joined that building a architecture in ship. It's a kin- than heritage, gauge. It is t brotherhood of

Recent event show that it is what he wants. what he believ voice in the ge economic freed dom, indeed, depend one or is very timely mean consult tion—and once our U.S.-Austra

The United to support the and, yes, hun commitment and allies in t strong and at stand with us free flow of ideals of freed

So, ladies an Australia is a

libertarian rule and
of liberty.
that success can
ust never forget
self-government
our Nation is
of brave men
ve in its Armed
stand guard on
at all Americans
onfidence, "I'm

zen, here and
July! God bless

George Bush

for Prime
Australia

Minister and
to us, to all of
o have this op-
ck to Washing-
eminisce about
remember our
ago, and then,
visits to Wash-
. And now we
your gracious
ief stay.

ut the Prime
y understand-
ht to the air-
and will be
Chancellor of
many about 1
any time. So,
hter]. But I
feel towards
t a reflection

the National
America and
scination on
ng up in dif-
Well, we've
hers in war,
nsibilities as
entury, Aus-

tralia has risen in stature from a dominion of England to become a nation, a great nation, in culture and in the arts. The world has taken note: Australia, the rising star.

In classic films like "Gallipoli" and "Breaker Morant" and so many others—Patrick White's Nobel Prize for literature—are moving examples of why Australia is emerging as this leading light in world culture. Australia has an even more profound contribution to make to the world: the encouragement and spread of democracy. Australia is the shining light in the Pacific, a lamp of liberty for the oppressed peoples of the East.

And so, Bob, let me just take a moment to acknowledge your own outstanding personal leadership in the region. You've led with ideas to better organize the trading partners of the Pacific Basin, and you've been a champion of freedom's cause. Your nation's magnificent new Parliament building is a fitting monument to democratic principles. Little wonder that so many Americans, including Members of our own Congress, joined you for the inauguration of that building and even contributed to its architecture in a reaffirmation of our kinship. It's a kinship that is more profound than heritage, deeper than a shared language. It is the universal kinship, the brotherhood of democracy.

Recent events in the Asia-Pacific region show that it is not enough to let a man buy what he wants. He must be allowed to say what he believes. He must be allowed a voice in the governing of the society. And economic freedom alone and political freedom, indeed, go hand in hand. They depend one on the other. And therefore, it is very timely for us to meet, consult—and I mean consult in the real spirit of consultation—and once again affirm the solidarity of our U.S.-Australian alliance.

The United States is fully engaged in Asia to support the forces of peace, democracy and, yes, human rights. And our abiding commitment to Australia and our friends and allies in the region is going to remain strong and abiding. And I know that you stand with us, sir, not just in favor of the free flow of goods but one of ideas and ideals of freedom.

So, ladies and gentlemen, let me say that Australia is a strong fellow democracy, a

very close ally of the United States of America. This visit, in my view, sir, has been an outstanding success. We are delighted that you have been with us, you and Hazel.

And now I would like to offer a toast to Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, Queen of Australia.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President—George and Barbara—and friends, I think the people of this country probably imagine that they have a fair idea of the capabilities of their new President, as well they should. He has been in the public eye for a very many, many years. I may say that Barbara has given me a few insights into some aspects of his character that are probably—[laughter]—not so well known; but I want to assure you, my friends, that I've come to learn, just in the last 3 days, that he has a capacity for shrewdness which is almost limitless.

It occurred on the golf course. [Laughter] We were lined up there—the President, the Prime Minister, [Secretary of State] Jim Baker, and [House minority leader] Bob Michel. And I know that my friend, Jim Baker, will take no offense; and I, with my well-known modesty, take no offense in acknowledging that of the three of us, apart from the President, there was not a doubt that Michel is the best player. [Laughter] So, with an innocence which was all belying, the President of the United States said, "We will now work out who plays one with the other." So, I thought that there would be a fairly reasonable process that would be followed. It was very exotic, I can assure you. He gets his ball, and he takes a ball from each of us. He puts his on the ground, and he said, "Now, here they go." He said, "The ball nearest mine will be my partner." And there was no doubt which ball was nearest his; it was Michel's, of course. [Laughter] It was never going to be any other way—a very, very shrewd operator. [Laughter]

Now, we have shrewdness in sport, too, in our country. George, I might say, I've had the opportunity of sitting next to—here to Sarah, who shares my passion for racing. And I can tell you a brief, true story about horse racing in Australia, which will give an indication that there is certain shrewdness

in sport in our country. It's a true story, I can assure you.

It was a country race meeting out in the bush in Australia, and this event was a three-horse race—literally a three-horse race. This punter went up to the bookmaker and said, "I'll have \$5,000 on Blue Vein." And the bookmaker took his \$5,000 with a huge grin and shoved it into his bookmaker's bag and said, "Thank you very much. That's my horse." To which the punter replied, "It's going to be a bloody slow race, isn't it? I own the other two." [Laughter]

Well, my friend, George, coming to more serious matters, you and I and our two countries are not in a slow race. We're certainly not in a race in which we're not trying. It's an increasingly fast race. It's an increasingly serious race. It's a race which requires all of our commitments and our courage and devotion and best efforts.

George, you and I are both politicians. We've had a long experience in politics. It would be honest enough to say that there are times when you have to talk about persons, even perhaps sometimes when you have to talk about nations. And where there is no substance in the relationship with the person or the nation with which you're talking, as politicians you have to delve fairly deeply into the wells of rhetoric and platitudes to do justice to the situation.

But we're fortunately in the situation where we have to do nothing of that kind. Between our nations, there is an enormous, immeasurable substance. It's a substance, a relationship, which has been formed on the battlefields. On four occasions in this century, our soldiers have fought next to one another; they have died next to one another in defense of the fundamental beliefs that we share. And in the times of peace, our nations also have been as one in pursuing not only for the people of their own nations but for others the achievement of those ideals of freedom and liberty.

As for us as individuals, George, we have had the pleasure of not merely knowing one another but of being friends for the greater part of this decade, certainly a friendship which I cherish. And may I say to you, my friends, that in getting to know George Bush I've got to know a man whose integrity I admire, whose courage in defending lasting truths I admire, and whose

boldness in testing new frontiers of experience I have also increasingly come to admire.

It is the case, George, that you and I, through the responsibilities of leadership in our nations, have the experience now of living at a point in history which I would suggest by almost any definition is at one and the same time the most exciting and challenging of any time in this 20th century, certainly the most challenging and promising, in a sense, than at any time in the nuclear age.

We are entitled—the rest of us in the world—to say of the leadership of the United States in recent times that, by the discharge of your responsibilities, by the preparedness, as I say, to exercise boldness in testing new frontiers, that you have given us cause for a greater degree of optimism about the possibility of living in a world in peace than at any other time in the nuclear age.

When I was here 12 months ago, in speaking to a Joint Session of the Congress, I referred to that thesis which had been gaining some currency: that this was a nation in some sort of relative decline. I said then that was a thesis that I dispute, a concept that I reject, because all the evidence of recent times, in my analysis, points in the other direction. It is not merely a question of the continuation of your great economic might but on all the evidence of leadership that has been the courage of the previous administration of which you were such a leading part, and which you now, as President, have taken to new frontiers.

It is that courage, that leadership, that boldness which, with a certain responsiveness from the leadership in the Soviet Union, has offered to mankind, to this generation and to our children and to theirs, a greater hope for peace than at any other time in this nuclear age, which so frequently—almost consistently—has been fraught with the ultimate danger of obliteration.

And it takes courage, it takes strength, it takes leadership, it takes boldness to have done those things. And, George, I want to say to you that my country looks with enormous appreciation to what this country has done and what you now as President are doing. We thank you for the strength of our

alliance. May I
Ambassador-
gotten to know
Betty—I thank
choosing them
country. We
them, and I
Sembler as an
that you attach

Our friendship:
our two count
vanced in peac
dations. It invol
that the people
United States ar
prosperity and
tantly even tha
of our relation
that we shall do
see that those f
tured and wh
strength, our p
future shall be
creasingly, as a
enjoyed by me
globe. That is
our great oppos
lenge.

And may I sa
an immeasurabl
opportunity at t
ing with you th
countries so firm

Ladies and ge
toast to the Pre
and to the abid
ship of the Unite

*Note: The Presi
the State Dinin
In his remarks,
to Sarah Farist
Bush family.*

Continuation c
Assistant Secre
June 28, 1989

The Presiden
David S.C. Chu
Assistant Secret
Analysis and Eva

frontiers of experientially come to

that you and I, of leadership in experience now of which I would mention is at one most exciting and this 20th century-challenging and at any time in

rest of us in the leadership of the ones that, by the possibilities, by the exercise boldness that you have a degree of optimism of living in a way other time in

months ago, in of the Congress, which had been that this was a relative decline. I that I dispute, a cause all the eviy analysis, points is not merely a on of your great the evidence of e courage of the which you were rich you now, as v frontiers.

leadership, that tain responsive- in the Soviet ind, to this gen- and to theirs, a n at any other ich so frequent- s been fraught obliteration.

akes strength, it oldness to have orge, I want to ooks with enor- his country has s. President are strength of our

alliance. May I say in the presence of the Ambassador-elect, who I have just recently gotten to know—Mel Sembler and his wife, Betty—I thank you for your decision in choosing them as your representative in our country. We look forward to welcoming them, and I take your selection of Mel Sembler as an indication of the importance that you attach to our relationship.

Our friendship, as I say, the friendship of our two countries, forged in war and advanced in peace, rests on unshakable foundations. It involves a commitment to ensure that the peoples of our own nations, the United States and Australia, shall advance in prosperity and in security. But more importantly even than that, I think the strength of our relationship is in our commitment that we shall do everything in our power to see that those freedoms that we have nurtured and which have given us our strength, our pleasure, our hope for the future shall be freedoms and rights that increasingly, as a result of our efforts, shall be enjoyed by men and women around the globe. That is our great responsibility, it's our great opportunity, and our great challenge.

And may I say, George, for me, that it is an immeasurable pleasure that I have this opportunity at this stage of history of sharing with you the leadership of two great countries so firmly united.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I offer you a toast to the President of the United States and to the abiding friendship and partnership of the United States and Australia.

Note: The President spoke at 9:25 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, the Prime Minister referred to Sarah Farish, an acquaintance of the Bush family.

Continuation of David S.C. Chu as an Assistant Secretary of Defense June 28, 1989

The President today announced that David S.C. Chu will continue to serve as an Assistant Secretary of Defense (Program Analysis and Evaluation).

Dr. Chu has served as the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Program Analysis and Evaluation) since July 1988. Prior to this Dr. Chu was the Director of Program Analysis and Evaluation in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, 1981-1988. Dr. Chu also served as assistant director for the national security and international affairs division in the Congressional Budget Office, 1978-1981; as associate head of the economics department at the Rand Corp., 1975-1978; and as a senior economist at the Rand Corp., 1970-1978.

Dr. Chu graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1964; M.A., 1965; M. Phil., 1967; Ph.D., 1972). He served in the U.S. Army from 1968 to 1970. Dr. Chu was born in New York City on May 28, 1944. He currently resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Alfred C. Sikes To Be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, and Designation as Chairman June 28, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate Alfred C. Sikes to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 5 years from July 1, 1988. He would succeed Mary Ann Weyforth Dawson. Upon confirmation by the Senate he will be designated Chairman.

Since 1986 Mr. Sikes has served as Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Administrator of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in Washington, DC. Prior to this he was president of Sikes and Associates, Inc., a broadcast management and media consulting company, 1978-1986. From 1977 to 1978, he served as an officer in a number of companies that owned and operated radio stations in Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico. He was director of the Missouri Department of Consumer Affairs, Regulation, and Licensing, 1974-1976; director of the Missouri Department of Community Affairs, 1973-1974; director of the Missouri transition government for Governor-elect Bond, 1972-1973; and campaign manager for Christopher Bond for Governor, 1972. He also served as

REMARKS OF GEORGE BUSH
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
NATIONAL PRESS CLUB
CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA
THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1982

I'M DELIGHTED TO BE HERE WITH YOU TODAY. THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN MONTHS THAT THE AUDIENCE HAS OUTNUMBERED MY SECRET SERVICE DETAIL.

I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I'M ALWAYS DAUNTED AT GOING BEFORE PRESS CLUBS. THIS ISN'T A REFLECTION OF MY FEELING ABOUT THE PRESS--IT'S JUST A POLITICIAN'S NATURAL INSTINCT ABOUT STANDING IN FRONT OF SO MANY OF YOU AT ONE TIME. I WAS TOLD BEFORE I CAME HERE THAT THE AUSTRALIAN PRESS EATS PUBLIC FIGURES FOR BREAKFAST. YOU CERTAINLY TOLD FRANK SINATRA WHO WAS BOSS A FEW YEARS AGO. WELL, I HOPE I'LL AT LEAST PROVIDE YOU WITH A GOOD LUNCH.

I'VE COME TO AUSTRALIA, AS YOU KNOW, IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD NEWS, NOT BAD. IN JAPAN I SPOKE BEFORE THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT'S CLUB. I SAID THERE THAT I'D COME TO CONSULT WITH THE JAPANESE ON MATTERS OF TRADE AND DEFENSE--NOT TO DICTATE TO THEM. I SAID THAT WE NEEDED TO WORK TOGETHER TO WORK OUT AGREEMENTS, THAT THE ATMOSPHERE HAD IMPROVED, BUT THAT ABOVE ALL WE SHOULDN'T LET SUCH MATTERS CLOUD THE ESSENTIAL AND OVER-RIDING ISSUE OF JAPANESE-U.S. FRIENDSHIP. SO DURING THE Q AND A THAT FOLLOWED A FELLOW STOOD UP AND SAID, WELL, THIS BEATS ALL. A WHILE AGO MITTERAND CAME ALL THE WAY HERE TO SAY THERE IS HARMONY BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN. AND NOW YOU'VE COME ALL THE WAY HERE JUST TO TELL US THERE IS HARMONY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

I TOLD HIM THAT WASN'T EXACTLY THE CASE, OR WHAT I'D SAID, THOUGH I DID SYMPATHIZE WITH HIM. I KNOW LACK OF HARMONY MAKES BETTER COPY THAN HARMONY. BUT ALAS, I'M AFRAID I STAND BEFORE YOU FULL OF HARMONIOUS THOUGHTS, AND A FEW OTHER POINTS THAT NEED BRINGING UP BECAUSE THEY MATTER, AND BECAUSE THEY'RE IMPORTANT.

I'VE BEEN TELLING AUDIENCES IN THE COUNTRIES I'VE BEEN VISITING THAT THE UNITED STATES HAS NO DESIRE TO DOMINATE THIS OR ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD; BUT THAT IT WANTS TO CONTINUE BEING A GOOD PARTNER IN THE FREE WORLD; THAT IT WANTS TO KEEP THE LINES OF COMMUNICATION WIDE OPEN; THAT ITS DAYS OF LECTURING ITS FRIENDS AND APOLOGIZING TO ITS ENEMIES ARE OVER; THAT IT WANTS TO BE A GOOD FRIEND.

AUSTRALIA IS ONE OF OUR BEST FRIENDS. WHEN PRIME MINISTER FRASER VISITED WASHINGTON LAST YEAR, PRESIDENT REAGAN SAID AT THE TIME THAT, "AUSTRALIA IS A FRIEND FOR THE LONG PULL, WHERE PEOPLE SEE THINGS BASICALLY AS WE DO, BUT WHO WILL ALWAYS HAVE THE COURAGE AND THE FRIENDSHIP TO TELL US WHEN THEY THINK WE'RE WRONG."

THE PRESIDENT QUOTED ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S LINE, "THE BEST THAT WE HAVE IN OUR TRAVELS IS AN HONEST FRIEND--THEY KEEP US WORTHY OF OURSELVES." ON THIS TRIP I'VE COME TO VISIT WITH HONEST FRIENDS.

I'VE BEEN CELEBRATING

I'VE BEEN CELEBRATING A FEW ANNIVERSARIES ALONG THE WAY--QUITE A FEW, IN FACT: THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO TREATY IN JAPAN; 100 YEARS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS IN KOREA. HERE I'LL BE MARKING TWO EVENTS IN AUSTRALIAN-U.S. RELATIONS: THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF ANZUS, AND THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA.

WE'VE FOUGHT WARS TOGETHER AND TOGETHER KEPT THE PEACE. THAT MAKES FOR TIES THAT BIND.

THE ANCIENT CHINESE HAD A CURSE: "MAY YOU LIVE IN INTERESTING TIMES." WE'VE LIVED THROUGH SOME INTERESTING TIMES TOGETHER. MANY OF THOSE WHO FOUGHT IN THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA DIED, AND MANY OF THOSE WHOM IT SAVED HAVE SINCE GONE.

THE ANZUS TREATY WAS CRAFTED BY STATESMEN SINCE DEPARTED, FOR A WORLD THAT HAS ALTERED ALMOST COMPLETELY. IT'S NOT JUST SHARED MEMORIES AND SIGNED PAPERS THAT HAVE KEPT US ALLIES.

THERE IS WHAT SIR NICHOLAS PARKINSON, MY GOOD FRIEND AND YOUR FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES HAS CALLED A "NATURAL ALLIANCE" BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES: ". . . A NATURAL ALLIANCE THAT EMERGES FROM THE MANY STRANDS, HISTORICAL AND CURRENT, TYING THE TWO PEOPLE. IT IS THIS, RATHER THAN THE FORMAL EXPRESSION OF THE SECURITY RELATIONSHIP EMBODIED IN THE ANZUS TREATY, WHICH IS THE LIVING CORE OR THE ALLIANCE, AND WE WOULD DO WELL TO REMEMBER THIS AND FOSTER IT WHERE WE CAN."

THIS NATURAL ALLIANCE

THIS NATURAL ALLIANCE OF OURS HAS PULLED US THROUGH, AND WILL CONTINUE TO PULL US THROUGH, THE CHALLENGES OF THE POST-MODERN WORLD. THE SOVIET UNION'S APPETITE FOR THE FREEDOM OF OTHERS IS AS RABELAISIAN AS EVER. SOVIET TROOPS ARE WAGING THE THIRD YEAR OF A BRUTAL WAR AGAINST THE AFGHAN PEOPLE--KILLING INNOCENT MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WITH CHEMICALS OUTLAWED BY ALL DECENT SOCIETIES. LECH WALESA LINGERS UNDER HOUSE ARREST. THE SOVIETS HAVE ALL SORTS OF JUSTIFICATIONS FOR THESE OUTRAGES. THEY ARE OBVIOUSLY WARY OF THEIR NEIGHBORS IN ^{EASTERN} EUROPE. ON THE OTHER HAND, IT DOESN'T MUCH SURPRISE ME. THEY SEEM TO BE THE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD SURROUNDED BY HOSTILE COMMUNIST POWERS.

THEIR FOREIGN ADVENTURES HAVE NOT, OF COURSE, HAD ANY EFFECT ON THEIR RHETORICAL OUTPUT, WHICH IS AS DISINGENUOUS AS EVER. SOVIET LEADERS HAVE MADE SPEECHES ABOUT THEIR DESIRE FOR A FREEZE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONRY, DESPITE THE FACT THAT SS-20'S HAVE SPROUTED LIKE FIELDS OF ASPARAGUS. I MIGHT ADD THAT'S ABOUT THE ONLY SOVIET HARVEST THAT HASN'T FALLEN SHORT OF QUOTA. IT OCCURS TO ME THAT EITHER COLLECTIVE SOVIET FARMING ISN'T WORKING, OR THE SOVIET UNION HAS GOT SOME KIND OF CHRONIC WEATHER PROBLEM.

BUT I HAVEN'T COME

BUT I HAVEN'T COME HERE TO DISCUSS SOVIET METEOROLOGY, OR AGRONOMY, OR OTHER DREARY SUBJECTS. I'VE COME TO EMPHASIZE THAT WE'VE STOOD UP AGAINST THEIR RECKLESS INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR TOGETHER. WE STAND TOGETHER ON AFGHANISTAN, ON POLAND. WE'RE WORKING FOR PEACE TOGETHER IN THE MIDDLE EAST THROUGH THE SINAI MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS. ISRAEL'S HISTORICAL WITHDRAWAL FROM THE SINAI WAS COMPLETED ONLY LAST WEEK. THE PEACE PROCESS HAS GONE FORWARD, CAUSE FOR CELEBRATION IN A WORLD IN WHICH TOO FEW PROCESSES ARE PEACEFUL.

I THINK IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT THE UNITED STATES--INDEED ALL THE FREE NATIONS OF THE PACIFIC DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE INCREASED DEFENSE OUTLAYS AND CAPABILITIES OF AUSTRALIA. THIS SACRIFICE IS A TRIBUTE TO THIS GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE. IT IS A SACRIFICE ON BEHALF OF PEACE.

LET ME TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO PUT IN PERSPECTIVE ANOTHER PROCESS FOR PEACE: PRESIDENT REAGAN'S INITIATIVES ON BEHALF OF NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTION. THE ISSUE HAS BEEN CLOUDED A BIT, TO SAY THE LEAST. NO ONE IS MORE INTERESTED IN A REAL AND VERIFIABLE REDUCTION IN THE WORLD'S STOCKPILE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS THAN PRESIDENT REAGAN. HE'S MADE A NUMBER OF OVERTURES TO THE SOVIETS, PROBABLY THE MOST SIGNIFICANT OF WHICH WAS HIS ZERO-OPTION PROPOSAL OF LAST NOVEMBER. IT WAS IN THAT PROPOSAL THAT HE ANNOUNCED HIS PLAN FOR THE DRAMATIC REDUCTION OF INTERMEDIATE RANGE SYSTEMS IN EUROPE. INTERMEDIATE

NUCLEAR FORCES TALKS

NUCLEAR FORCES TALKS ARE ALREADY UNDER WAY. HE'S MADE IT CLEAR, BY HIS ACTIONS, NOT JUST BY WORDS, THAT HE'S WILLING TO EXPLORE ALL AVENUES TOWARD ARMS REDUCTION. IF HE CAN SUCCEED IN CONVINCING THE SOVIET UNION TO CHECK ITS RELENTLESS QUEST FOR NUCLEAR SUPERIORITY, IT WILL BE QUITE AN ACCOMPLISHMENT. IT'S NOT AN EASY JOB.

THE BEST WAY, MEANWHILE, TO BRING THE SOVIETS TO THE NEGOTIATING TABLE--PERHAPS THE ONLY WAY--IS TO REMAIN STRONG, AND TO MAINTAIN A CREDIBLE DETERRENT. AN ADVERSARY IS MUCH MORE LIKELY TO NEGOTIATE IF IT IS TO HIS ADVANTAGE TO NEGOTIATE. WE STAND A MUCH BETTER CHANCE OF GETTING THE SOVIETS TO AGREE TO SOME REAL AND VERIFIABLE REDUCTIONS IF THEY UNDERSTAND WE'RE DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN A STRONG DETERRENT. PRESIDENT REAGAN IS COMMITTED TO RESTORING STRENGTH. WHERE THERE IS STRENGTH, OR BALANCE, THERE IS SAFETY. BUT UNFORTUNATELY THAT STRENGTH, AND BALANCE, ARE BEING ERODED BY THE SOVIET'S MASSIVE BUILD-UP.

DURING THE 1970'S

Ching
from VP

DURING THE 1970'S, THE UNITED STATES GREATLY REDUCED THE NUMBER OF ITS NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN WESTERN EUROPE. IN FACT, THE TOTAL U.S. NUCLEAR STOCKPILE IS AT ITS LOWEST LEVEL IN 20 YEARS. BUT THE SOVIETS ARE NOT ALTOGETHER UNSKILLED IN THE ART OF PROPAGANDA, AND THEY GO ON TRYING TO CONVINCING THE WORLD THAT THE UNITED STATES, AND NOT THE SOVIET UNION, IS THE REAL SOURCE OF THE NUCLEAR MADNESS. THEIR PROTESTATIONS IN THIS REGARD REMIND ME OF SOMETHING ONCE SAID BY THE MARQUIS DE CUSTINE, THE 19TH-CENTURY FRENCH NOBLEMAN WHO STUDIED RUSSIA AS DE TOCQUEVILLE STUDIED AMERICA. "WE MUST NEVER BLAME THE RUSSIANS FOR BEING WHAT THEY ARE," HE WROTE, "ONLY FOR PRETENDING TO BE WHAT WE ARE."

S
L
W
P

THE UNITED STATES, AS I MENTIONED NEAR THE BEGINNING, HAS NO DESIRE TO DOMINATE AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OR ELSEWHERE. WE ARE A PACIFIC POWER AND WE'LL REMAIN A PACIFIC POWER. BUT OUR GREATEST STRENGTH LIES NOT IN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND SUBMARINES, BUT IN OUR FRIENDSHIPS, ENDURING FRIENDSHIPS WITH COUNTRIES SUCH AS AUSTRALIA. WE'LL CONTINUE TO LOOK TOWARD AUSTRALIA FOR COUNSEL AND COMPANIONSHIP, AS WE HAVE IN THE PAST. IF THAT DOESN'T MAKE FOR BANNER HEADLINES, IT'S STILL A BIG STORY. AND A GOOD ONE.

#####

LBJ in Australia

[541] Oct. 20

Public Papers of the Presidents

541 Remarks Upon Arrival at the RAAF Fairbairn Airport, Canberra, Australia. October 20, 1966

Your Excellency the Governor General and Lady Casey, Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister and Mrs. McEwen, Sir Alister and Lady McMullin, Sir John and Lady McLeay, Mr. Chief Justice and Lady Barwick, Your Excellencies, Members of the Cabinet and the Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:

The Vice President told me about how the good people of this land took him into their hearts when he recently visited you. My mouth has been watering ever since because I wanted to be where he was. Now, tonight, I feel that I have returned to my second home. When I first came here a quarter of a century ago, I thought that I had not left home at all, so much did your plains, your hills, and your bush country, your cattlemen, your cattle, and your sheep remind me of my native land of Texas.

I soon learned that the real similarities between us are far deeper and far more meaningful than those landscapes and livestock. The real equation was human. Here in Australia was the same openness, the same virility, the same self-confidence, the same generosity of spirit that I had treasured in my own country.

I am honored beyond measure tonight, upon my arrival, to see the cream and flower of your young manhood, who have rendered such gallant and distinguished service in Vietnam, come here to meet me. Because as I look upon that uniform with that hat turned to the side, it represents to me the highest degree of patriotism, the greatest amount of courage, and the kind of a neighbor that America always wants to have.

Mr. Prime Minister, I don't know what you are claiming credit for these days, but

if you and the leader of the opposition will join, I want to thank both of you for that beautiful Texas sunset and for that wonderful American rainbow that I saw as I came in.

When I came here a quarter of a century ago, the people of Australia were engaged in a struggle to preserve freedom, a struggle to protect their homes, a struggle to advance the cause of peace for all men.

The Japanese were just 35 miles across the Owen-Stanley Range and they were coming in your direction. Then as tonight, Australian sons were fighting side by side with ours. Their gallantry then in Egypt, in Italy, in the South Pacific, inspired us to believe that our cause of right would one day prevail. Their gallantry tonight in Vietnam is one reason for the faith that we all have that aggression there will not succeed.

I came to Australia in 1942 on a mission of war. Now, more than 24 years later, I return tonight on a mission of hope. I cannot say that miracles will occur at Manila. I carry no magic wand. The hard work of securing the peace is never done by miracles.

I cannot say that the hunger and injustice of the past will be ended by a declaration of seven nations in Manila. Years must pass, years of dedication and patient effort, before men can make the kind of just society of which they dream.

Yet there is new hope, a new vision, in this vast area of the world. Nations are joining together not only to resist aggression and to prove that might does not make right, but to make a decent life possible for all of their people. Their vision is of freedom—freedom from foreign domination, freedom from tyranny, from the despair that

rides with hunger, disease. It is the only vision that is man's destiny.

We shall be guided by meet and chart our course

I am very grateful that Australian and American their hands and their shoulders to the same task. I am understanding that you Prime Minister and other have shown for America's I feel tonight—as I did confidence that comes from port of a united people. I must know that we reciprocate in the fullest possible measure

Together, as we have always that we shall succeed. Now to meeting with your people again.

I am particularly glad is with me. In 1942 she was in London—when I put on the my congressional office in representatives. I have been authority that it never efficiency before or since have even suggested that

542 Remarks at the RAAF Fairbairn Airport, Canberra, Australia. October 21, 1966

Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, Majesty's Opposition, Mr. Calwell, Sir John and Lady Barwick, Your Excellencies, Premiers of States, Members of the Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:

As I sat here and was the Right Honorable P. Deputy Prime Minister,

rides with hunger, disease, and ignorance. It is the only vision that is really worthy of man's destiny.

We shall be guided by that vision as we meet and chart our course at Manila.

I am very grateful that once again the Australian and American people have put their hands and their shoulders side by side to the same task. I am grateful for the understanding that your distinguished Prime Minister and other Australian leaders have shown for America's role in the Pacific. I feel tonight—as I did in 1942—the confidence that comes from the steadfast support of a united people in Australia. You must know that we reciprocate that support in the fullest possible measure.

Together, as we have always been, I know that we shall succeed. Now I look forward to meeting with your great people once again.

I am particularly glad that Mrs. Johnson is with me. In 1942 she remained in Washington—when I put on the uniform—to run my congressional office in the House of Representatives. I have been told on very high authority that it never ran with greater efficiency before or since. Several people have even suggested that we might try the

same arrangements now—that it might prove equally beneficial to my constituents in America and to our allies in the world.

But Mrs. Johnson insisted on finding out for herself whether all that I have been talking about for 24 years is really true in Australia.

So, Mr. Prime Minister, and to those loyal guests who came here in this chilly atmosphere, we are happy and excited to be with you. I have never looked forward to any 2 days in my life with more pleasurable anticipation. As I come to this new area of the world, this Pacific area that is now in a goldfish bowl, in the spotlight, where people who look to the future are looking across the Pacific, I know that my faith and my confidence in the leadership that Australia is going to give to the world of tomorrow is going to be rewarded.

Thank you and good night.

NOTE: The President spoke at 6:25 p.m. at the RAAF Fairbairn Airport, Canberra, Australia. In his opening words he referred to the following officials and their wives: Richard G. Baron Casey, Governor General of Australia, Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, John McEwen, Deputy Prime Minister, Sir Alister M. McMullin, President of the Senate, Sir John McLeay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Sir Garfield E. J. Barwick, Chief Justice of the High Court.

542 Remarks at the Parliamentary Luncheon, Canberra, Australia. October 21, 1966

Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Deputy Prime Minister, the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, Mr. Calwell and Mrs. Calwell, Sir John and Lady McLeay, Mr. Chief Justice and Lady Barwick, Your Excellencies, Premiers of States, Members of Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:

As I sat here and was privileged to hear the Right Honorable Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, and the leader of

Her Majesty's opposition, I deeply wished that my parents were alive to hear what they had said about me. First, my father would have enjoyed hearing it, and my mother would have believed it.

Mr. Prime Minister, I would like to say to you and the parliamentarians who honor us here today that this is a most unique occasion. But the truth of the business is, our Congress has me for lunch every day.

I have so many memories of Australia. There was a sign I remember over a tavern yonder in Melbourne which read: "U.S. Colonels Under 21 Will Not Be Served Unless Accompanied By Parents."

And there are other memories of this great country that I recall so well.

Like every other man who is separated from his homeland in time of war, I was in need of friends. Here in your Australia I was treated as if I were in the house of my own family. Australia became my second home.

As a Texan, I feel that this land of vast spaces, of farms, ranches, of sheep and cattle, of booming cities and of dynamic industrial growth, is my own.

As an American, I am struck by how much we have in common. I see that wherever I turn—from your lively democratic politics, to your devotion to education, to your interest in the exploration of space, to the robust expansion of your society, and to your intelligent interest in relations with other nations.

The foundations of the friendship between our two nations are deep, and they are increasing.

In the 3 years as President that I shall finish on November 23d, former Prime Minister Menzies visited me in Washington three times. Prime Minister Holt also came three times. Yes, we live at a time when foreign affairs go beyond their traditional scope. There are now strong new ties in the domestic life of our countries.

These new ties come:

- From modern communications, which bring instantly to the homes of citizens of every country the news of events from around the world;
- From modern weapons, which make the threat of war anywhere a life-and-death issue for every nation;

—From the way that we are all involved in historic changes, which are reshaping the political life of the planet.

I am speaking of the change from the colonial era to an era when scores of new nations claim rights, claim recognition, and claim identity; the change from old to modern societies, which can bring to their peoples the advantages of modern science and modern technology; the change throughout the world from dependence upon large powers to partnership in the affairs of the planet; and change, still tentative but stubbornly tenacious, from a dangerous cold war to a more stable and peaceful world.

Since 1945 the United States has been found wherever freedom was under attack, or wherever peace was threatened. The stage has shifted from time to time. The stakes have grown as man's capacity for destruction increased.

But America's role has not changed.

With constancy, we have pursued the defense of freedom and we have prevented nuclear destruction. We have patiently labored to build a world order in which both peace and freedom can flourish.

My countrymen have lived so long with crises and danger that we accept, almost as if it were inevitable, the assumption of American concern—concern for the disorders that threaten the peace in all other parts of the world.

We accepted this responsibility, first, because at one time there was no other nation who could do it. For the last 20 years, only under the shadow of our strength could our good friends keep their freedom.

Second, we have learned, at very painful costs, that aggression and upheaval in any part of the world carry the seeds of destruction to free men in all parts of the world.

Finally, since the end of World War II, we have assumed this responsibility for a rea-

son that is c
stand. We
because we
we should

Of cours
proper rega
fare. But
has come b
believe that
help the w
believe that
help the p
nations, ne
young, she
others.

We hav
efforts to b
world don
conviction
demand th
that we c
world in a

On con
countries,
struggle to
more than
have less
and shelt
medicine,
age Aust
cigarettes;
the name
sanitation

Their
doctors, :
pect to li
mark the
cycle of b

The p
countries
In the u
which ar
less than
continue

son that is often difficult for others to understand. We have accepted responsibility because we have believed it to be right; that we should do so.

Of course, our policies are shaped with a proper regard for our security and our welfare. But much of the energy of our efforts has come because we believe it is right—we believe that it is right that the strong should help the weak defend their freedom. We believe that it is right that the wealthy should help the poor overcome their hunger; that nations, no matter how small or fragile, or young, should be free from the coercion of others.

We have steadily resisted Communist efforts to bring about by force and intrigue a world dominated by a single ideology. Our convictions, our interests, our life as a nation demand that we oppose, with all the strength that we can muster, any effort to put this world in anyone's straitjacket.

On continent after continent, in dozens of countries, hundreds of millions of people struggle today to exist on incomes of scarcely more than a dollar a week. Many people have less to spend each day on their food and shelter, on their clothing and on their medicine, on all of their needs, than the average Australian spends for a package of cigarettes. They live in shacks hardly worth the name. They live without heat, water, sanitation, and promise.

Their children know no schools, few doctors, no hospitals. They can rarely expect to live to be 40 years of age. And they mark those years with the weary and ancient cycle of both misery and monotony.

The per capita product of the developed countries today is in excess of \$2,000 per year. In the underdeveloped countries, many of which are in the area of which we speak, it is less than one-tenth of that. And the gap continues to widen.

These are no new conditions. Poverty, hunger, and disease are all as old as man himself. But in our time and in this age there has been a change. And there is more in the offing.

The change is not so much in the realities of life as in the expectations of the future. An association of the hopeful has emerged, and it will be heard.

The shrinking of distances and the spreading of knowledge has made us more aware of other human beings. And it has made them aware of what, too, is within their reach.

They know that the conditions their fathers accepted with resignation are no longer inevitable.

They know that depression and despair are not what their Creator ordained.

And because they know, they yearn. They yearn for their families to live decent lives. They yearn for jobs to give them survival, and, beyond survival, to give them dignity. They yearn for their children to learn to read and to write. They yearn for their hungry to be fed, and their sick to be healed.

They yearn to arrive.

So we must deal today with these urgent drives, the drive for security, the drive for the defense of freedom, for the preservation of independence; the drive for satisfaction, for self-respect, and for equality of justice and opportunity.

I use "we" deliberately. In the early post-war years, the indispensable strength was America's. Now other nations have also gathered strength, and it has now become possible to share the burdens of defense more evenly.

That is what is happening today in Vietnam, where the demands of security and the urge for satisfaction mingle in a single crucible.

There our men stand together—as they have stood before—to check aggression. And there they serve together—as they have served before—to help build and preserve and protect freedom. The raw conflict of one, and the elusive attainments of the other, make their duty more difficult—and make it more essential.

I would like for every Aussie who stands there in the rice paddies on this warm summer day to know that every American and LBJ is with Australia all the way.

I can speak for all Americans, more than a quarter of a million of them who are there, when I say that they know that every Australian standing by their side and back here at home will stand with courage and will stand with honor.

I believe there is a light at the end of what has been a long and lonely tunnel. I say this not just because our men are proving successful on yonder battlefield. I believe it for this reason: There is a widening community of people who are beginning to feel responsible for what is happening in Vietnam.

Of all the signs, this is the brightest. For the unilateral use of power is out of date in an age where there can be no losers in peace and where there can be no victors in war. And the unilateral reach of compassion is limited. What is required—and what we are seeing emerging in Vietnam and throughout all of Asia—is a concert of effort on the part of diverse nations that know that they must work together.

This is the Asia to which I journey.

From multiple creeds and cultures, from many races and tongues, is coming an increased momentum of partnership.

This is an Asia that is ancient in its philosophies, its learning and its cultures. Ancient, yes, but it is new in its leadership, new in its achievements, and, most impor-

tant, new in its aspirations. For free Asia is in the hands of a generation of leaders unfettered by the past and unafraid of the future. They are men who would agree with Thomas Paine, the American patriot, who said in the time of our own country's great Revolution, to which the opposition leader so eloquently referred, "If there must be trouble, let it be in my day, that my child may have peace."

Yes, I think these men are conscious that he serves his nation who understands his times. They know that a national spirit comes first, but they know, too, that nationalism is not enough. And they are challenged by the task of leading their people beyond the first steps of political independence. They are caught up in the work of winning their freedom now from the oppression of hunger, illiteracy, and disease, and stifling poverty.

The role of these new leaders is that of the statesmen who follow the revolutionary and of the settler who comes after the pioneer.

There is in history a time for each. And to each, posterity will owe an equal debt. They believe in the wisdom of the Chinese philosopher who more than 2,000 years ago had this to say:

"Of a great leader, who talks little,

When his work is done, his aim fulfilled,

They will all say

'We did this ourselves!'"

And so free Asia has. And the great story of the past year is their story. While the people of South Vietnam and their allies have now begun to turn the tide of battle against aggression, we have seen Japan and we have seen Korea establish normal relations, with the promise of closer cooperation.

We have seen most recently Indonesia pull back from economic collapse and from a

most dangerous Comr
We have seen nine l
ing Australia, come t
initiative to form th
Council.

We have seen Asia
regional future in ec
in education, and in a

We have seen three
Asia—Thailand, the
Malaysia—take the in
searching for peace in

We have seen 31 n
the creation most rec
velopment Bank, whi
the Lower Mekong Ri
forward in the face o

This sense of comr
all along the arc of
have come from Tok
Manila, from Bangko
pur, from Singapore
in Canberra.

We in the United
the friends of those wh
unity in Western Eur
integration in Latin
stronger regional ties
of Africa.

We shall also be th
of those in Asia who
now, to work togethe
destiny. From you
and leadership. Fron
tion.

There of course wi
diversity, but from the
progress that does no
surrender of any of ou

The challenge of t
Australia at a conspic
tory. You have alre
commitment is a r
action—not rhetoric.

most dangerous Communist threat.

We have seen nine Pacific nations, including Australia, come together on their own initiative to form the Asian and Pacific Council.

We have seen Asians gathering to map a regional future in economic development, in education, and in agriculture.

We have seen three nations of Southeast Asia—Thailand, the Philippines, and Malaysia—take the initiative in seeking and searching for peace in their own region.

We have seen 31 nations participating in the creation most recently of the Asian Development Bank, while the development of the Lower Mekong River Basin goes steadily forward in the face of conflict.

This sense of common destiny is growing all along the arc of free Asia. Initiatives have come from Tokyo, from Seoul, from Manila, from Bangkok, from Kuala Lumpur, from Singapore—as well as from here in Canberra.

We in the United States have long been the friends of those who have worked toward unity in Western Europe, toward economic integration in Latin America, and toward stronger regional ties among the young nations of Africa.

We shall also be the friends and partners of those in Asia who want, and are willing now, to work together to fashion their own destiny. From you must come initiative and leadership. From us will come cooperation.

There of course will be growing pains of diversity, but from them will emerge mutual progress that does not ask of any of us the surrender of any of our most vital principles.

The challenge of the new Asia comes to Australia at a conspicuous time in your history. You have already shown that your commitment is a matter of policy and action—not rhetoric.

When your Prime Minister symbolically said in Washington, in speaking of the crisis that faced our men on a faraway battlefield at the moment, that he would go all the way with LBJ, there wasn't a single American that felt that was new information.

There is not a boy who wears the uniform yonder today who hasn't always known that when freedom is at stake, and when honorable men stand in battle shoulder to shoulder, that Australians will go all the way, as Americans will go all the way, not a third of the way, not part of the way, not three-fourths of the way—but all the way, until liberty and freedom have won.

Your nation and its leaders can take great pride in playing a leading role in the Colombo plan.

You have brought tens of thousands of Asian students here to your homes, as I came once—and I shall never forget it—and to your universities.

You have contributed beyond compare, most generously and patiently, to the planning of the future of the Mekong Valley.

You have been among the early leaders in creating the Asian Development Bank.

You have joined eight other nations who, on their own initiative, have formed the Asian and Pacific Council.

It is only right—right, as I said earlier in my remarks—that Australia become a strong partner in providing the new leadership in the new Asia. Nature gave you good land and it gave you rich natural resources. Your vigorous people have made a good life for themselves and for their children. Your industry has expanded rapidly in the last two decades.

Your insight into Asia, your geographic position, the great integrity of all of your people, have brought you to the edge of the Pacific era—the era of infinite possibilities. And those of us in America who look west—

and those in Asia who look east—will find here in Australia the ideal crossroads.

A quarter of a century ago, the end of colonialism was the dream that beckoned Asia onward. With foreign rule ended, it seemed that all the blessings of a better life would surely come—and come quickly.

I know, I think, something of how they must feel today.

Long ago, as a young man in my native State of Texas, in the years of the great depression, I found my mission: to use the time allotted to me and the full measure of all the energy I could muster, to help man make the most of life; to try to do the greatest good for the greatest number.

As a teacher, as a Congressman, as a Senator, as a Vice President, and now as President of my country—I have had the chance to follow that mission and to try to do those things of which I once, as a boy back in that hill ranch country, could only dream.

But my work is not done. I have come to Australia to warn you: nor is yours. We cannot tire of sacrifice until peace comes to Vietnam. We cannot talk of satisfaction until all the people of Vietnam have a chance to share in the promise that is unfolding here in the Pacific and throughout Asia.

I genuinely and I earnestly believe that that day is on the way, and that day will soon come.

543 Remarks at a Reception at Government House, Melbourne, Australia. October 21, 1966

Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Premier and Lady Bolte, Sir Edmund and Dame Mary, Mr. Chief Justice and Lady Winneke, Lord Mayor and Mrs. Beaurepaire, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

Then, and now, I pledge that we are ready and willing to serve as your partners in Asia—until what we *can* achieve in our time is what we *have* achieved in our time.

The man who, a quarter of a century ago, sent me here to Australia—Franklin Delano Roosevelt—once prophesied that “one day a generation may possess this land, blessed beyond anything we now know, blessed with those things—material and spiritual—that make man’s life abundant. If that is the fashion of your dreaming, then I say: Hold fast to your dream. America needs it.”

Well, this afternoon I would amend his vision somewhat. For Franklin Roosevelt did not belong to America; he belonged to the world. And so does his faith in what lies ahead.

I would say, therefore, to the people of the Pacific and to the people of Asia: “If that is the fashion of your dreaming, then I say: Hold fast to your dream. The world needs it.”

And the world needs Australia at this critical hour, all the way.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:01 p.m. at Parliament House in Canberra, Australia. In his opening words he referred to Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, and his wife, John McEwen, Deputy Prime Minister, Arthur A. Calwell, Leader of the Australian Labour Party, and his wife, Sir John McLeay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his wife, and Sir Garfield E. J. Barwick, Chief Justice of the High Court, and his wife. Later he referred to, among others, Sir Robert G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia.

I have so much in my heart that I would like to tell you that I don’t trust myself. I need not convey to you the admiration and affection that I have for the Australian people born in the grim days of World War II and increased and strengthened with each pass-

ing year fo

Our two mon. Our that I feel—in Melbour left home.

But you tion here th home. Tes everything—

I appreci ister’s gene tions to my ment with would like say—and I here on the both outma

Our natio apart. But faith in the Australia.

newcomers. our borders ambition.

of a free ec policy to th human bein

The resu Your living to be foun riches are w your people.

In Amer poverty. F almost unk

In Amer pride, a na percentage own home makes the checks.

In Amer approachin

ing year for a quarter of a century.

Our two countries have so much in common. Our two peoples are so much alike that I feel—except for your reception here in Melbourne today—as though I have never left home.

But you gave me something in the reception here that they could never give me at home. Texans have the biggest of nearly everything—except receptions.

I appreciate very much the Prime Minister's generous reference and kind attentions to my wife. I am heartily in agreement with everything he said about her. I would like to add one thing that he didn't say—and I know that all of you who are here on the ground will agree with me: we both outmarried ourselves.

Our nations are, geographically, a world apart. But our roots and our goals, our faith in the future, are one and the same.

Australia, like America, is a nation of newcomers. We have both thrown open our borders to new talent, to enterprise, to ambition. We have applied the dynamics of a free economy and a progressive social policy to the building of a better life for human beings.

The results in Australia are quite plain. Your living standards are among the highest to be found anywhere in the world. Your riches are widely shared and divided among your people.

In America we still fight a war against poverty. Here, poverty and slums are almost unknown.

In America we call ourselves, with great pride, a nation of homeowners. But the percentage of Australians who own their own homes is much higher than ours and makes the blush of shame come to my cheeks.

In America we congratulate ourselves on approaching full employment. But Aus-

tralia has had full employment since 3 years before I came here in 1942—at least 28 years.

My country still has much to learn from Australia, and about Australians. But we have learned this much:

—We know your agricultural technology deserves its worldwide acclaim. By progressive soil enrichment and pest control, you are achieving remarkable productivity and you really serve as a model for the rest of the world.

—We know that your achievements on the land have been matched in your thriving factories. While your exports are still primarily agricultural, more Australians work in industry than work in agriculture.

—We know that the future of your industrial development is bright beyond compare. You are looking forward to doubling your mineral exports in 5 years. I think if I don't get Ed Clark out of here, you may double them in 3 years. Every time I try to increase our own production and I send for the head man, I'm told, "He is visiting Ambassador Clark in Australia." So, you are looking forward to doubling your mineral exports in 5 years and you will triple them in 10 years.

—We know that what you are doing to fulfill Australia's promise requires a great deal of private initiative, wise public policy, a rapid growth of domestic saving, and continued attraction of capital from abroad.

I am proud that more and more Americans are joining Australians in a creative economic partnership that is building the even better Australia of tomorrow.

You are in a goldfish bowl. You are the envy of many nations of the world. You have just begun to move. You have just begun to grow.

This common task challenges us both. The future of your nation offers unlimited opportunity. Vast Australia is still largely untapped, its enormous wealth is waiting to be converted to enrich the lives of its people—the only just use that can ever be made of the resources of our earth.

So this is the challenge that my country knows well, a challenge that we, like you, are still trying to meet. It is a challenge that we today are ready and eager to join you in meeting.

Let us dedicate ourselves tonight not only to building a better Australia, but in building with you a better world.

As we meet here in such a spirit of happiness, there are so many things to be thankful for.

We love peace. We hate war. No one wants to die. Everybody wants to live. We are doing everything that we know to have peace in the world. But it is not a one-way street, you can't make a contract by yourself.

You can't go to a conference and sign a treaty that is unilateral if you are the only one present. Unless and until those ambitious, selfish men recognize and realize this, we must constantly bear this in mind: that aggression doesn't pay, that might doesn't make right, that power cannot go unchecked in the 20th century.

Until they realize that they cannot win, all this talk about peace will be unilateral. When they do recognize that they can't win, that there is nothing to be gained by destroying their own sons and their own land—and a good many of ours—when they do recognize that, then they may be willing, in terms of the Prophet Isaiah, to come and let us reason together.

America knows its responsibility. It goes where it has responsibility. We have answered many rollcalls across many oceans.

I am reminded of the time when I went to a neighbor's house to ask a lady if her little boy could go home and spend the weekend with me. He had a brother who was a rather fat little boy. He weighed about 200 and he was about 14 years old. We called him "Bones." He was very properly nicknamed "Bones."

When I insisted to the mother that she let my friend go home with me—he talked about his little brother. Finally the mother said no, he couldn't. He thought that was unjust. He looked up to his mother and said, "Mama, why can't I go home and spend the night with Lyndon?" He said, "Bones has done been two wheres and I haven't been anywheres!"

Well, we have been two wheres several times. In the places we have been, the Australians have been by our side. So I have spent 2 very delightful days, a part of yesterday, last evening, and today, with your honored and distinguished Prime Minister. I have been President 3 years. During that 3 years' time I have received Prime Minister Menzies in the Capital in Washington 3 times. I have received Prime Minister Holt in the Capital 3 times. We have exchanged viewpoints and we continue to give each our very best judgments.

But we need the counsel of each other in these critical times. We need each of you to think about your future and what kind of a world you want to live in. You can't have that kind of a world just by wishing for it. America didn't come into existence just because somebody wished it would. It came into existence because men, good and true, faithful, loyal and fearless, were willing to stand up and fight for freedom and fight for liberty and put that at the highest priority.

As the aggressor marched in the low countries in the late 1930's, and ultimately wound up in World War II, there are ag-

gressors prow again.

Their aggr I would rem Melbourne th is time for yo decide how freedom mean ing to pay fo

If you wan with a fan an go by," you v freedom long an aggressor cherish it, th and die for i you are the

So tonight a million of and their b treasure to t month to go to help that try to have without hav do not want

Tonight t by their side way, but all blood, becau their tails a to surrende

They are aggression world war

We wish were not so could tran moment to do it by o vince thes tion and w the will an

gressors prowling tonight, on the march again.

Their aggression shall not succeed. But I would remind you it is much closer to Melbourne than it is to San Francisco. It is time for you to stop, look, and listen, and decide how much your liberty and your freedom mean to you and what you are willing to pay for it.

If you want to sit back in a rocking chair with a fan and say, "Let the rest of the world go by," you won't have that liberty and that freedom long. Because when a dictator or an aggressor recognizes that you don't cherish it, that you are not willing to fight and die for it, that you are a pushover, then you are the number one objective.

So tonight the American boys, almost half a million of them, have left their families and their homes. They have taken our treasure to the extent of about \$2 billion a month to go to the rice paddies of Vietnam to help that little nation of 13 or 14 million try to have the right of self-determination without having a form of government they do not want imposed upon them.

Tonight those brave Aussie lads are there by their side, not half way, not a third of the way, but all the way, to the last drop of their blood, because they are never going to tuck their tails and run. They are never going to surrender.

They are going to stay there until this aggression is checked before it blooms into world war III.

We wish it were not so. But wishing it were not so doesn't make it so. We wish we could transfer it from the battlefield this moment to the conference table, but we can't do it by ourselves. And until we can convince these people that we have the resolution and we have the determination, we have the will and we have the support of our own

people, they are not going to come to their senses.

But so far as my country is concerned, don't be misled as the Kaiser was or as Hitler was, by a few irrelevant speeches. We don't fight with bayonets or swords. We don't even throw Molotov cocktails at each other in America. They may chew off an ear and they may knock out a tooth, they may take your necktie or your pocketbooks, but when they call the roll on the defense appropriation bill to support our men at the front, it will be carried 87 to nothing in the Senate.

So don't misjudge our speeches in the Senate. And I would warn all would-be aggressors who think they can march and get away with it, they must not misjudge them either.

Finally, I would say this: In 3 years in office I have seen your previous Prime Minister 3 times and your present Prime Minister 3 times. And I have just asked your indulgence once.

But I have wanted to come back to Australia since I left here 25 years ago and here I am. And I am happy and I am enjoying it. I liked it then and I like it better now.

I must admit I am traveling in a little different manner and in a little different company. That does make it nice.

But your Prime Minister said on the steps of the White House as if he were speaking to the American boys, with more than 100 of them dying every week, that while Australia did not equal our population or our resources that there is no nation in the world that exceeded the Australians in courage, patriotism, and loyalty. When they took their stance by your side you didn't get a crick in your neck looking around to see if they were coming. I found that out 25 years ago in New Guinea.

They may be ahead of you, but they will

never be behind you—and they will always be by the side of you.

So the Prime Minister made the observation that they would be with us all the way. He didn't need to say that. I knew that. The boys that had served with them knew that. But some of the newcomers that were fresh may not have known it.

But he said, "LBJ, our men are in Vietnam and we are there and we are with you all the way to check this aggression before it flops over and moves on down."

We are going to Manila to try to find the formula for peace, to try to review our military operations, to try to bring that country closer to representative government, to try to exchange views with the leaders of seven countries who love liberty and who love freedom.

We don't expect any magic wonders; we don't expect any miracles. But we do think that each nation who has men committed to

die—their leaders ought to get around the table and get the best thinking of the best men those nations can send.

So I want to thank you for your great welcome, for your delightful 2 days. I have benefited tremendously from meeting with your Cabinet and with your leaders. I would be too sentimental if I told you just exactly how I feel about the Australian people, but I think most of you had rather just judge that for yourselves and let me quit talking.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 7:10 p.m. at Government House, Melbourne, Australia. In his opening words he referred to the following officials and their wives: Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, Sir Henry E. Bolte, Premier and Treasurer of the State of Victoria, Sir Edmund F. Herring, Lt. Governor of Victoria, Sir Henry Winneke, Chief Justice of Victoria, and Councillor I. F. Beaurepaire, Lord Mayor of Melbourne. Later he referred to Edward Clark, U.S. Ambassador to Australia, and Sir Robert G. Menzies, former Prime Minister of Australia.

544 Remarks Upon Arrival at Mascot Airport, Sydney, Australia. October 22, 1966

Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Your Excellency the Governor of New South Wales and Lady Cutler, Mr. Premier and Mrs. Askin, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls:

There is an old song in the United States which says "there's no place like home." Well, I want to change that. There's no place like home unless it is Australia.

You have treated us as if we belong here. And I think we really do.

We will have to leave tomorrow, but our hearts will remain here—here with the people of Australia.

I want to tell you what a beautiful sight the Sydney airport is from my plane: your

nice welcome sign, your large group of enthusiastic friends who have come here to extend their hospitality, the beautiful signs and flags.

I just want to say this: If Ambassador Clark ever resigns as our Ambassador to Australia—and he is so happy here I don't think he ever will—I believe now that the first applicant for the job is going to be Lyndon Baines Johnson!

On behalf of Mrs. Johnson and myself, and my fellow countrymen, we thank you for your graciousness and for your generous attitude that brought you here to make us feel at home this morning.

Thank you very much.

NOTE: The President spoke at Mascot Airport, Sydney, Australia. He referred to the following officials and their wives: Harold E. Holt,

545 Rem
AUS

Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

I did not know you were here when the President spoke to you.

First, I want to say that I was not in Sydney when you were not in Sydney. I was concerned about the sponsorship of the trip. I was concerned about the agreement, I mean.

And I also want to say that I am the President's commissioner. I have an election before long. I want to make sure that I am completely obliged to the Prime Minister. I want to make sure that I am in an election. I am in a position to normally have an election.

In America, we have heard a lot of "Americanism."

I can describe here.

I believe that we are talking about nations. I believe that we are talking about markets and that you

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:14 a.m. at Mascot Airport, Sydney, Australia. In his opening words he referred to the following officials and their wives: Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, Sir

Arthur R. Cutler, Governor of New South Wales, and Robin W. Askin, Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales. Later he referred to Edward Clark, U.S. Ambassador to Australia.

545 Remarks at the Art Gallery of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia. October 22, 1966

Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Mr. Premier and Mrs. Askin, Mr. Chief Justice and Mrs. Herron, Ministers of State, Your Eminence Cardinal Gilroy, Your Grace Archbishop Loane, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

I did come to listen, and I heard a lot when the Prime Minister and the Premier spoke to you.

First, I was deeply concerned that they were not in complete agreement on the sponsorship of this meeting. The reason I was concerned was for fear when they disagreed, I might be called upon, too.

And I also observed from the Prime Minister's comments about women that you do have an election coming up here in Australia before long. I trust that the ladies recognize that the Prime Minister is not completely oblivious to your influence. When Prime Ministers and Presidents ever come to the point where they overlook the ladies in an election year, or in an off year, they are in for more difficulties than they normally have.

In America, during the past few years, I have heard Australia described as a very "American" place.

I can only assume that America is described here as a very "Australian" place.

I believe that both are true—providing we are talking about the real meaning of our nations. I am not willing to accept the notion that America stands only for supermarkets and superhighways—just as I know that you will not accept the idea that Aus-

tralia stands only for kangaroos and "Waltzing Matilda."

If America and Australia are alike—in what way are we alike?

Our lands are vast. Our people are drawn from many countries. Our histories are young. Our governments are free. Our people bubble with energy, occasionally to a fault. We have reached a level of plenty, for most of our people, that men could scarcely envision or ever dream of just a century ago.

But, for all of this, there is more that really binds us together. In a political campaign in Texas some years ago, I was asked about my allegiances. I replied in this way: "I am a free man first, an American second, a public servant third, and a Democrat fourth, in that order."

I think that ranking of priorities is something that we can all understand. I think that kind of ranking holds true in Australia as well. We are free men first—and our strength flows like a mighty river from that premise.

The hallmark of our societies is that we encourage every man to stretch as far as he can, and to look any man straight in the eye.

I believe that trait, more than any other, has built America and built Australia and, indeed, has forever changed the human equation upon this planet.

So we have prospered. We already have most of the material trappings that so much of the developing world today strives for.

Our people for the most part are well-clothed, well-fed, well-educated, and well-housed. Automobiles are commonplace; washing machines far outnumber washboards; private housing is spacious and available to ever larger segments of the population of our two countries.

But if the American experience—and the Australian experience—is to have any real meaning on the canvas of history, it must show a good deal more than just mere quantity. "More" is not enough. We must now learn the social truths that can convert "more" into "better."

Human progress, we know, does not end with a two-car family, or central air conditioning, or even a long vacation.

We are concerned in my country with the quality and the human grandeur of our existence.

I have set that proposition to the people of my land under a simple banner: the Great Society.

We are seeking better and much more extensive education. We are seeking better medical treatment for all of our people. We are seeking cleaner cities—purer water and purer air. We are seeking equality for all of our minority groups—and the land preserved in as near the state as possible as God gave it to us.

I have some help on that conservation and beautification program in person here today. Mrs. Johnson has been pointing out to me several good examples that we must emulate that we have observed here in your country.

These programs have a common root: to let men push on to the furthest boundaries of their being in an environment that is fit for the human species.

We know that a great society demands great individuals—that as Emerson said:

"The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of the cities, nor the

crops—but the kind of man the country turns out."

Increasingly, the thrust of Emerson's words will be at the heart of my program when I return home. I intend to pursue what I consider the ultimate moral goal that a politician can seek. It is this: the creation of the conditions that allow people to pursue excellence.

In the session of the Congress that is about to end, we fought poverty and discrimination and slums—and all the accumulated ailments of a society that grew boundlessly for almost two centuries and sometimes passed over its less fortunate members. That battle is not yet won, and we do not intend to falter in its execution.

But we now also intend to concentrate on the quest for quality. Needless to say, such a goal cannot be achieved just by legislative fiat. But if an enlightened program cannot automatically grant excellence, it can open the doors for those who seek to enter. That is what I seek, and that is what I have asked task forces made up of our great scholars throughout the land, who are now at work in our Capital, to seek: to seek *an open-door policy for excellence*.

I have had an old lesson reinforced in my mind during the past few days that I have been away from my country. A great society cannot end at the water's edge in New York or in Los Angeles—nor can it end at the water's edge in Sydney or in Perth. A truly great society can exist only in a great and unifying world that is dedicated to bringing out the best in people from all over the world.

I know that the magnanimous offer announced yesterday by your own University of Sydney—to bring 10 young American science students here in January—was made in that spirit. It will touch a most responsive chord in my country, and I must say to you

that it has touch

Our young people
Nuclear Research
of our common
limits of our w
man intellect as
these young st
"Lyndon B. Joh
that, as a forme
times I have so
these days—I ch
description.¹

For the libera
at the heart of al
own country—at
ing to help others

If we are to e
and of the confi
shall have to fac
our own problems

The struggle f
America has
throughout the
superhighways.

I have said so
know what our fo

¹ On November 21, 1961, I announced the names of the Australian Science Foundation school students chosen for a seminar in Australia at the Nuclear Research Foundation in Sydney. The release of six boys from seven Science Foundation at the ship Corporation, with authorities in space.

The scholarships were proposed by Dr. Harcourt of Physics and directed by the Foundation, University of Sydney. President dated October 17, 1961, replied on October 17, 1961, touched by your wish with me. . . . To me the importance of education in two countries. They (2 Weekly Comp. Pres

that it has touched me deeply.

Our young people, who will study at your Nuclear Research Foundation, are symbols of our common quest to probe the deepest limits of our world—and to stretch the human intellect as far as it seeks to go. That these young students will be designated "Lyndon B. Johnson Scholars" is an honor that, as a former schoolteacher—and sometimes I have some practice teaching to do these days—I cherish beyond expression and description.¹

For the liberation of the best in man lies at the heart of all we are trying to do in our own country—and all that we are really trying to help others do.

If we are to ever be worthy of the trust and of the confidence of other peoples, we shall have to face up to our own lives and our own problems.

The struggle for minority civil rights in America has more ultimate meaning throughout the world than a hundred superhighways.

I have said so often that if you want to know what our foreign policy is, look at our

¹ On November 21, 1966, the White House announced the names of the 10 "Lyndon B. Johnson Australian Science Scholars," outstanding high school students chosen to attend a 2-week science seminar in Australia on scholarships provided by the Nuclear Research Foundation of the University of Sydney. The release stated that the four girls and six boys from seven States, selected by the National Science Foundation and the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, would attend lectures by world authorities in space and aeronautics.

The scholarships, the release pointed out, were proposed by Dr. Harry Messel, head of the School of Physics and director of the Nuclear Research Foundation, University of Sydney, in a letter to the President dated October 10, 1966. The President replied on October 17, as follows: "I am personally touched by your wish to associate these scholarships with me. . . . To me, these scholarships symbolize the importance of educational exchange between our two countries. They confirm ties of friendship." (2 Weekly Comp. Pres. Docs., p. 1717)

domestic policy. I described that domestic policy of some 200 measures—I believe the State of the Union Message had 171 recommended, and we will perhaps get in the neighborhood of 150 enacted—I summarized it in six letters:

—Food, producing food for hungry people, ourselves and the entire world. We call that *F*.

—Recreation, beautification, and conservation, so our children will have a place to play, so that we can see the beauty of the land as God made it. We call that *R*.

—Jobs and good wages, full employment that you have had for 30 years, income—77 million of our people are working, more than ever in the history—we call that *I*.

—Education—18 educational measures enacted from picking the youngster at 4 years of age and carrying him through a Ph.D. in college, giving him all the education he can take. We will call that *E*.

—Then medical care for all of our senior citizens, modern hospitalization, increased nursing training, and nursing homes for all of our elderly people; the health program—23 bills. We will call that *N* for nursing homes.

—*D*, the security of our Nation rests on the strength of our defense, and our ability to execute our policies with dispatch and with strength. We will call that *D*.

That is really our domestic program. We have divided it into 150 detailed bills to clean up the dirty water, the dirty air, and those things. But it spells "Friend," *F-r-i-e-n-d*.

So the best way to judge how you look at other people is to look and see how you treat your own people. We have many religions, many colors, many races, and many geogra-

[545] Oct. 22

Public Papers of the Presidents

phies. But we are all human beings.

The war on poverty in America has more ultimate meaning, I think, throughout the world than a thousand supermarkets.

The protection of freedom where freedom is threatened has more ultimate meaning throughout the world than all the products or technology that we may ever export.

The great majority of our people have come to embrace and accept these values. I believe that you share them as well—and that satisfied this visiting American as deeply as the exuberant warmth of your hospitality. It is one more bond in a friendship that shall last as long, as the Prime Minister said, as our nations endure.

For as I read only this morning in the Sydney Morning World, my visit to Aus-

tralia represents a growing awareness of the interdependence of all of us, and a growing desire to strengthen it and to make it increasingly fruitful, not simply for "white" Australians and Americans, but for all people of every race, of every creed, of every nationality.

And that is exactly why I am here, and that is exactly how I feel and how I believe most Australians feel.

Thank you so much.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:06 p.m. at the Art Gallery of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia. In his opening words he referred to Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, and his wife, Robin W. Askin, Premier and Treasurer of New South Wales, and his wife, Leslie J. Herron, Chief Justice of New South Wales, and his wife, His Eminence Norman Cardinal Gilroy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, and the Right Reverend Marcus Loane, Anglican Archbishop of Sydney.

546 Remarks Upon Arrival at the Airport, Brisbane, Australia.
October 22, 1966

My good friends, Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Your Excellencies, Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, Mrs. Johnson and I want to express our deep appreciation for the opportunity to come here and to meet with you, and our deep regret that you have been delayed by our tardiness.

We have been meeting so many wonderful people in Australia whom we hadn't anticipated we would see that our schedule has had to be stretched a little from time to time.

Tonight we come to you near the close of the most wonderful visit that I have ever made to any land.

This has been a sentimental journey for me.

My bond with Australia goes back 24 long and eventful years. It goes back to 1942,

when General MacArthur established his headquarters in Australia and planned the mighty campaign that would free the Pacific of aggression.

It goes back to those dark days when it was hard to see any light at the end of the tunnel—and the Japanese were on the other side of the Owen-Stanley Range coming in your direction, in our direction—until at last, through bravery, through determination, and through sacrifice of Australians, Americans, and others, some light appeared.

I am told that it was something like a million Americans who passed through Brisbane during World War II. So a great part of the enthusiasm my people feel for your wonderful land of Australia must have started with that original million right here. I hope and I trust, and I want to believe—and I do believe—that that feeling is mutual.

Comr:
perience!
is always
men just
peace as
learn to
fighting
explorin

Amer by
that pease

I have that

have apican

tain cor hou

have all you

Americer

percent's

homewd i

Manila n

Only in

far from

ing statas

of ourly

workinVe

and Ceg

Thes

of our

we are

univers

We

in this

tion an

and A

cooper

statesm

land.

But

cooper

a peac

day, a

nifica

of Sy

stude

to sti

Comradeship in war unites men as few experiences can unite them. But that union is always purchased at a terrible price. Free men just must learn to find comradeship in peace as well as find it in war. They must learn to find it in trade, in scholarship, in fighting disease, relieving hunger, and in exploring the earth and the heavens.

Americans and Australians are finding that peaceful comradeship today.

I have enjoyed my 2 days in Australia. I have appeared in cities and areas that contain considerably more than half the population of this entire country. Although I have appeared in 30 of the 50 States in America this year, I still haven't reached 50 percent of the population. So I have some homework to do when I get back from Manila.

Only this afternoon at Cooby Creek—not far from where I stand—a new space tracking station was dedicated. It is a joint effort of our space scientists, who are already working together at Carnarvon, Woomera, and Canberra.

These stations are very vital to the success of our lunar program—and vital to all that we are seeking to understand about the universe around us.

We could never have come so far, so fast, in this great adventure without the dedication and competence of Australian scientists and Australian technicians, and without the cooperation of the modern 20th century statesmen who guide the destinies of this land.

But we are not depending only on the cooperation of mature professionals to build a peaceful comradeship in science. Yesterday, an announcement of very keen significance to me was made at the University of Sydney. It was revealed that 10 young students from my country will be invited to study, during January, at the Nuclear Re-

search Foundation—along with your own brightest boys and girls here in Australia. That they will be called the Lyndon B. Johnson Scholars is a great tribute to Australian generosity—but it is a source of deep gratitude to me.

Our two young nations are blessed with tremendous natural and human resources. We have so much to offer to those who need the skills and the technology that we already possess in abundance.

In agriculture, in satellite communications, in the control of rivers, in public health, in population planning, we already have a range of understanding and experience that can make the vital difference for millions of our fellow men.

We cannot—we must not—hold on selfishly to these skills and these technologies. We must not fear to share them with those who long for a better life. We shall find—as wise men have always known—that the lives of those who give of themselves are enriched far beyond the treasure and the talent that they share with others.

I know that yours is a giving nation. You gave tens of thousands of your best young men to the cause of freedom—your freedom and the world's freedom—in the Second World War. Thousands more stood shoulder to shoulder with us in Korea—and tonight they stand shoulder to shoulder in the rice paddies in Vietnam. You have given millions of dollars to aid your neighbors in the Pacific and in Asia.

I just cannot end without saying that you have given me—the representative of a people who admire you, and who cherish the affection of all the citizenry of Australia—3 days that have filled my heart and strengthened my body and my spirit.

So in the morning I will go to Manila. I will go there with your most distinguished Prime Minister. I will go refreshed by the

encouragement that you have given me, and with my faith renewed in our common task.

We will do the best we can to give the maximum protection to the men whom we must guide.

We long and look for the day when all men on this earth will enjoy prosperity—and war will be no more.

We ask for your hopes, your confidence, and your prayers.

And we will give you all that is within us. Thank you so much for coming out here and doing us this great honor. We shall never forget it.

NOTE: The President spoke at 9:36 p.m. at Eagle Farm Airport, Brisbane, Australia, following an introduction by George F. R. Nicklin, Premier and Minister for State Development, Queensland. In his opening words the President referred to Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, and his wife.

547 Remarks at Townsville Upon Departing From Australia. October 23, 1966

Prime Minister and Mrs. Holt, Deputy Premier Chalk, Your Excellencies, Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen:

It is right that my second visit to Australia should conclude in a place that holds such vivid memories for me—from my first visit here, in Townsville, in 1942.

Things are much calmer and much more peaceful here in Townsville today at the Buchanan Hotel than they were when I was here 24 years ago.

A few weeks ago your distinguished Prime Minister visited me in Washington. I had, at that luncheon in his honor, a young man who had not seen his father. He is now a teacher at West Point. The night that I spent in Australia on June 8, 1942, I slept in a double bed with a Colonel Francis Stevens.

We left here about midnight for the Three-Mile Field in Port Moresby, New Guinea. Colonel Stevens never came back and never saw his boy—but the Prime Minister came to America and did greet him.

And if Colonel Stevens could have followed us through Australia the last 3 days, could have seen the happiness on the faces of the people, could have seen them enjoying their freedom and preserving and protecting

it, Colonel Stevens would have felt that he did not die in vain.

I do not know how many Australian faces I have looked into or how many Australian hands I have shaken during the last 3½ days. The number does not really matter. What matters is what your faces and your hands have said to me—and what I hope that mine have said to Australia. The message is that the vast majority of the American and Australian people are together—all the way—on the battlefield and in the search for peace.

Obviously, that view is not held by everyone. There are those who feel very deeply, and certainly those who feel very vocally, that our common engagement in Vietnam is morally wrong. They have made their feelings known with equal vigor in my country, and certainly in yours.

Theirs is, I believe, the view of a minority. That does not make it mistaken; but it does require us to see it in a larger context.

Because we have put our trust in democracy, we are bound to preserve and to protect the minority's right to express its opinion, and we cannot and we must never insist that it speak its opinion in a whisper that is pleasing to us. We are bound, too, to behave towards the minority with a tolerance,

courtesy,
spect—at
equal we

But it
cies and
sponsible
be turne
ments th
support
found sa
this tow

This
stake is
in Vietn
majority
for the
nam. W
in self-d
strongly
fight for
achieved
and prote

Most o
of this
their bac
periled
done so-
times te
long be
same m

Thus,
the min
majority
In Viet
minority
lot box
majority

Now
derful
Prime
We w
mitted
in Vi
that p

courtesy, a gentleness, with ordinary respect—an obligation that falls, I think, with equal weight on the minority, too.

But it is exactly because we are democracies and because our governments are responsible to the whole people that we cannot be turned aside from policies and commitments that the great majority of our public support and for which they have made profound sacrifices—as Colonel Stevens did in this town, 24 years ago.

This is especially so where what is at stake is liberty and is freedom itself. We are in Vietnam now precisely because the great majority of our people believe in free choice for the people of the little country of Vietnam. We believe in that right of free choice; in self-determination. We believe in it so strongly that we are willing to go there and fight for it and die for it until that right is achieved and until that right is preserved and protected.

Most of our people have learned the lesson of this century that nations must not turn their backs on those whose freedom is imperiled by aggression. When they have done so—and the melancholy history of our times tells us that they have—it was not long before their own freedom faced the same mortal danger.

Thus, at home, we defend the right of the minority to dissent—and the right of the majority to insist that it be heard as well. In Vietnam, we defend the right of the minority to be heard—peacefully, at the ballot box. We defend the right of the majority to be free of persuasion by terror.

Now I leave this great people, this wonderful land, to go to Manila with your Prime Minister and other heads of state. We will meet with others who have committed their sons to the struggle to the end in Vietnam. We will, of course, review that progress. We will, of course, review

the prospects for bringing it to an end. We will, of course, consider what may be done to heal the wounds of a long and a tragic war.

We know, of course, that there is so much good to be done with the resources that are now being wasted that we want very much to get ahead and transfer this conflict from the battlefield to the conference room.

I am conscious of the human tragedy and the lost opportunities every day—as the battle reports come to me every morning before I get out of bed.

Again and again and again I have said: we are ready to stop the bombing of North Vietnam; we are ready to produce a schedule for the withdrawal of our troops—whenever the other side tells us what it is prepared to do to move toward peace in Vietnam and to reciprocate the actions and the decisions that we take.

We must remember this: It takes only one side to make a war and to begin a war. It takes two sides to end a war—short of unconditional surrender. And we do not seek the unconditional surrender of those who oppose us in Vietnam, nor to destroy or change any system of government, nor to deprive any people of what is rightfully theirs. When a decision is made by the other side to seek its goals through peaceful means—not through terror, not through violence—we shall be the first to meet at the conference table.

We prefer reason to force. But until that time comes, we shall not let our men go unprotected and undefended. We shall fight for freedom in Vietnam—knowing that as we do, we fight not just for freedom and liberty in Vietnam, but we fight for freedom and liberty in Australia, in New Zealand, in Hawaii, in the United States of America, and freedom and liberty wherever men cherish it.

We believe the day will come when our neighbors in Asia and the Pacific will enjoy the liberty and the freedom that is now a part of the heritage of the people of America and the people of Australia. And behind the shield of our determination, the free expressions of mankind may continue to be heard. That is reward enough for the effort we are making.

I have come here to retrace some of the tracks that I made a quarter of a century ago. This has been a sentimental journey. The last few hours I have had many sad memories. But never in my life have I gone among a people in any land where I have been received with such open arms and with such unfailing courtesy. Never have I seen a nation where its military leaders, where its diplomatic leaders, where its industrial leaders, where its political leaders are more in line with what I think is good for the whole

world as I see here in this great land of Australia.

So to Your Right Honorable Prime Minister and his gracious First Lady, Mrs. Holt, to the members of his Ministry and the Governors, the Premiers, the distinguished hosts that we have had as we have traveled across this land, to the leaders of the Opposition Party, to the boys and the girls, to one and all, Mrs. Johnson and I not only salute what we consider to be one of the great people in this universe, but we leave this land with great regret. Yet we also leave it with the hope that we may come again.

Thank you and goodby.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:03 a.m. at Garbutt Royal Air Force Base, Townsville, Australia. In his opening words he referred to Harold E. Holt, Prime Minister of Australia, and his wife, Gordon W. W. Chalk, Treasurer of Queensland, and A. J. Smith, Mayor of Townsville.

548 Summary of the President's Remarks at the Manila Summit Conference. October 24, 1966

MR. MOYERS. The President spoke this evening, beginning at 4:37, extemporaneously with a few notes in front of him. Because there has not been time to prepare a text, I, at Secretary Aspiras' invitation, will read from my notes of what the President said. This is in an effort to give all of you an equal crack at the President's remarks.

Of course, it is not mine to speak for the conference. I will not take any questions at this session on what the President said or did today. I will be available in the Sunburst Room, not for a general briefing, but to take any questions individually from you, or to clean up any questions you may have after I finish this. That is for those who are accredited American or White House correspondents with whom I meet regularly.

As I said, the President began speaking at 4:37. Where there are direct quotes, I will give you direct quotes.

He thanked President Marcos for the pains which he and the people of Manila and the Philippines have taken to make all of the delegates welcome.

He said that he had come as an "equal among equals" to share with friends and allies our problems, our plans, and our hopes.

He said he thought the most important conviction of the conference would be for the world to know "that the nations directly assisting the people of South Vietnam are resolute."

He said he had had a chance to talk with each of the chiefs of state and government gathered around the table. From these ex-

disease changes he that is fully than e mentals theed by

He said course had listenedul tha to center omerican.

Let me sar shou dent, for al I am speaker. Fat yo spoke. Hel other own talk. erica's

He said tI did i four princij from

First, "Teople in gression mue recipr

He then ple mea tries represehave al is being sued. N outside, an your i terror insid

Then he ly glad at this tabl942 she that friendout on th

"Already office in pose amongave beer see what ve never have done or sinc

The Prested tha represented palace had another wiks at t

He said, 21, I recognizes

esson of hniater an zect, the Minister,

very early jition, M

have listenhn and heard the ad Lady

have listemiers of evaluation, lies and

atched the and wa round whonorable I

istance, Minister

He said,

UNCLAS

CLASSIFICATION

CIRCLE ONE BELOW

MODE

PAGES 21

IMMEDIATE

Misc SECURE FAX # 01

DTG 310010Z Dec 91

PRIORITY

ADMIN FAX # _____

RELEASER CDW

ROUTINE

RECORD # _____

FROM/LOCATION

1. Mark Koro // Melbourne Adv //

TO/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

1. Christina Martin 503

TOL: 310045Z Dec 91

INFORMATION ADDRESSES/LOCATION/TIME OF RECEIPT

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS:

Please deliver as soon as party arrives at hotel to RON
CDW

UNCLAS

CLASSIFICATION



OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: CHRISTINA MARTIN ~~██████████~~

FROM: MARK KORO //Melbourne Advance//

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 21
(including cover page)

DATE: 31 DEC 91

TIME: 11:00 Melbourne

MESSAGE:

Deliver upon arrival at Sidney Hotel

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 34220

December 31, 1991

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Christina Martin

FROM: Mark Koro
 Melbourne Advance

RE: Remarks and talking points

THE PRESIDENT will be making remarks at all the events here in Melbourne, Australia on January 3, 1992. The Consulate has prepared some background and talking points on two of the events: Coral Sea Commemorative Council Reception, and the American Consulate Greeting. The latter is closed press.

The other two events are a Business Roundtable Meeting, where THE PRESIDENT will make brief remarks at the start, and the major speech at the Address US and Australian Community Leaders. The schedule we received from D.C. indicates these remarks will be 20 minutes in length.

With regard to the Business Roundtable Meeting, the Consulate did not have any specific talking points, but did prepare a background paper on the participants.

If you have any questions, please call me at the Melbourne Staff Office.

Thank you.

EVENT: MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIA-U.S CORAL SEA COMMEMORATIVE COUNCIL

TIME: ~~1120-1140~~, January 3, 1991

LOCATION: ~~Howqua Rooms 2 & 3~~, World Congress Centre, Melbourne

SIZE & COMPOSITION: Approximately 80 guests (40 Council members + spouses)

SETTING: Approximately 40 members of the Council - distinguished and influential citizens from many sectors of Australian society - and their spouses will be gathered in Howqua Rooms 2 & 3 when the President arrives. There will be a lectern and microphone at the head of the room to the left as the President and his party enter. All participants will stand during the event. The Ambassador will introduce the President to the Chairman of the Council, Sir Eric Neal, and Vice Chairman, Admiral Hudson. Sir Eric will welcome the President and briefly describe the activities of the Council. He will then invite the President to address the Council. Following the President's comments, Sir Eric will briefly respond and then introduce the President and his party to the Council committee and to the other members of the Council and their spouses.

KEY OBJECTIVES:

- To thank members of the Council, especially Chairman Sir Eric Neal, for their contributions to Council programs and projects that will commemorate the World War II origins of our bilateral alliance in 1992.
- To focus press attention on the Council and stimulate general public interest in the cycle of commemorative events planned in Australia during 1992, especially the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea, May 4-8, 1942.
- To acknowledge the contributions of the thousands of Australians who are working to develop commemorative activities during 1992.
- To underline the importance the U.S. attaches to younger Australians and the future of the alliance.

TALKING POINTS:

I am pleased to have the opportunity this morning to thank all of you personally for your participation in the Australia - United States Coral Sea Commemorative Council.

The programs and activities you coordinate or sponsor will assure that the events that shaped the beginnings of our bilateral alliance -- especially the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea -- receive the attention they deserve in 1992

On their behalf, I also want to convey to this Council and to all Australians who are developing commemorative programs this year the appreciation of the over one million American men and women who serve in Australia during World War II.

That fifty years later so many prominent Australians have accepted Sir Eric's invitation to join this Council is evidence that what young Americans and Australians achieved in the defense of freedom here and in the South Pacific during World War II has not been forgotten.

I share your hope that those veterans, some of them still living, will return to Australia with their families in 1992 to take part in the programs, ceremonies, and activities that are planned. I know they will receive the same open, warmhearted Aussie welcome that I have.

I am pleased to learn that this Council is looking to the future of our alliance and will support many activities designed to appeal to young Australians.

I am sure that the actions of this Council will strengthen and sustain an Alliance that has matured and is as relevant today as it ever was.

My best wishes to you throughout this commemorative year.

PARTICIPANTS - CORAL SEA COMMEMORATIVE COUNCIL MEETING

Patrons: Ambassador Sembler (Prime Minister Hawke is also a patron but will not be participating)

* Chairman: Sir Eric James Neal, AC, Chairman of Westpac Banking Corporation

* Deputy Chairman: Admiral Michael Hudson, AC, Deputy Chairman and Services and Veterans Liaison

Chairman of Finance Committee: Mr. Richard Pratt, AO, Joint Chairman and Managing Director, Visy Board Group

* Mr. Lindsay Hamilton, Executive Director of the Coral Sea Commemorative Council, c/o Westpac Bank
Sir James Balderstone, Chairman, Australian Mutual Provident Society

* Sir Robert Cotton, KCMG: Communications and Publicity

Mr. Peter Doyle, Chairman, Australian National Maritime Museum

Sir Llewellyn Edwards, AC, c/o Jones Lang Wootten

Mr. Brian Finn, Managing Director, IBM Australia Limited

* Air Vice Marshal L.B. Fisher, AM, representing Genral Peter Gration, AC, OBE, Chief of Australian Defense Forces

* Brigadier A.B. Garland, AM, National President, RSL of Australia

Mr. Patrick Geraghty, Seamen's Union of Australia

* Mr. J.B. Gough, AO, Pacific Dunlop

Mr. Paul Kelly, Editor-in-Chief, The Australian Newspaper

* The Right Honorable, The Lord Mayor of Hobart, Alderman L.D.P. (Doone) Kennedy

* Mr. J.A. Landels, AO, c/o Caltex Australia Limited

Mr. Phillip Lincoln, Jr., Consul General, American Consulate General, Sydney

* Mr. Eamon J. Lindsay, RFD, MP, President, Australian-American Parliamentary Committee

* Have confirmed attendance as of 12/18/91

(Participants cont.)

The Lord Mayor of Darwin, Alderman Allan Markham

* The Right Honorable, The Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Councillor Richard Meldrum

Commodore J.L.W. (Red) Merson, National President, Naval Association of Australia

* The Lord Mayor, Alderman Tony Mooney

Mr. Brian Nebenzahl, Managing Director, Play Pty. Ltd.

Sir Arvi Parbo, Chairman, Western Mining Corp.

* Mr. J. B. Prescott, Managing Director, The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Ltd. (BHP)

* Mr. Ropger Pysden, Boral Ltd., President of the Australian-american Association for NSW: Community Liason

Lady Ramsey

* Rear Admiral Neil Ralph, AO, DSO, RAN (Rtd.)

* Rear Admiral Andrew Robertson, AO, DSC, RAN (Rtd.)

Mr. Frederick Ross, President, Merchant Service Guild of Australia

R. J.S. Rowe, AM, Managing Director, Sydney Convention & Visitors Bureau; Tourism Liaison

* The Lord Mayor for the City of Sydney, Alderman Frank Sartor

* Mr. William Small, Senior Partner, Price Waterhouse

Mr. Robert Sullivan, Federal President, Australian-American Association Ltd.

* Mr. Richard Warburton, Managing Director, Depont (Australia)

Sir Bruce Watson, chairman, MIM Holdings Ltd.

* Mr. D.R. Wills, Chairman and Managing Director, Coca-Cola Amatil Ltd.

* Have confirmed attendance as of 12/18/91

EVENT: PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH CONSULATE STAFF AND FAMILIES, JANUARY 3, 1992

TIME: 11:40 - 12:00, January 3, 1992

LOCATION: ~~In Trobe Theater, 500 fixed seat auditorium,~~ 2nd level of World Congress Center, Melbourne

SIZE & COMPOSITION: Approximately 125 guests, composed of employees of the U.S. Consulate General and their families, as well as U.S. servicemen stationed in the Melbourne area and their families.

SETTING: Approximately 110 adult attendees will be seated in alternate rows in the auditorium. Approximate 15 children will be seated in the front row. When the President and his party arrive via the left entrance the attendees will stand up until the President is in place behind the lectern. The Presidential Party will be seated behind the President on the stage. On the lectern there will be a microphone, a pitcher of water and a glass. Consul General Bock will introduce the President and Mrs. Bush. The President will make some brief remarks. Following his speech, the President and Mrs. Bush will be invited to speak briefly with the children seated in the front row and, if time permits, with others seated in the auditorium.

Replace seating w/standing in a reception style setting.

KEY OBJECTIVES: To provide the President and Mrs. Bush an opportunity to meet the employees and family members of the Consulate and of U.S. military activities in the area, including American military exchange officers.

To provide a photo opportunity for the President and Mrs. Bush with the children of the attendees.

TALKING POINTS:

-- Barbara and I are delighted to be here, and to have the chance to meet all of you. I know many of you have worked hard to make this visit a success, and I want you to know how much we appreciate it.

-2-

-- More generally, I also want you to know how much I appreciate those of you, both civilian and military, who spend much of your lives serving our country overseas. I know from our own experience in China that this sort of life requires sacrifices on the part of your family members, who have to adjust to differences in work opportunities and of schooling.

-- I gather that some of you here today are Navy fliers, working with our Australian allies to upgrade their air force fighters. As an ex-Navy pilot myself, I'm particularly pleased to see you here -- keep up the good work.

-- Our relations with Australia are on a firm footing, thanks in part to the efforts of you people here today. And it's an important relationship for the United States -- no less so now that the Cold War is over. I ask you all to continue your work to strengthen that relationship between our two democracies, which has led to cooperation in solving so many of the problems now facing the world.

PARTICIPANTS:

- The American staff of the Consulate. (Some staff members may be occupied with Control Room and other duties which will prevent their participation.)
 - The eight dependents of the American employees
 - The 25 local employees of the Consulate, (there will be some staff members manning the Control Room, but it is hoped that they will be relieved in time to be present.)
 - The 19 dependents of the local employees
 - The 12 American employees of NAVPRO
 - The 16 dependents of NAVPRO
 - The seven American employees of Suslo
 - The three dependents of Suslo
 - The 12 American Military Exchange Officers
 - The 20 dependents of the Exchange Officers
- (Total 125 attendees)

American-Australian
Business Leader Meeting
January 3, 1992

Revised 11.00 am
12.30.91

1. Presidential Business Delegation

Dexter F. Baker
Chairman, President and CEO
Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.

Chairman, National Association of Manufacturers

AIR PRODUCTS AND CHEMICALS, INC. is a major international supplier of a broad range of industrial gases and related equipment, chemicals, and environmental and energy systems. Air Products has formed partnerships to design, construct and operate waste-to-energy facilities for processing municipal trash, and emissions in coal-fired power plants. It has also entered the cogeneration business. Company has annual sales of US\$3 billion and 14,600 employees. Company has subsidiaries and operations in 27 countries and exports to nearly 90 others. In recent years, Air Products has significantly expanded in Asia and now has affiliate operations in Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Taiwan and Singapore.

Dr. Winston Chen
Chief Executive Officer
Solectron Corporation

Baldrige Award Winner

SOLECTRON CORPORATION is the second largest electronic manufacturing service company in the U.S. It provides sophisticated, high quality electronic assembly and turnkey manufacturing management services to OEM manufacturer customers in the computer, telecommunication, avionic and medical equipment industries. Product range includes surface mount technology, printed circuit boards, flexible circuit, computers and software.

Beverley F. Dolan
Chairman and CEO
Textron, Inc.

Vice Chairman, President's Export Council

TEXTRON, INC. is a diversified manufacturing and financial services company serving markets around the globe. The three sectors - Aerospace Technology, Commercial Products and Financial Services - offer low-cost, high-quality products and services. The products range

- 2 -

from advanced technology commercial and military helicopters and gas turbine engines to a broad array of sophisticated automotive components, fasteners and outdoor power equipment. Services include strong franchises in consumer and commercial finance and disability income insurance.

Robert Galvin
Chairman, Executive Committee
Motorola, Inc.

Baldrige Award Winner/Vice Chairman, US -Japan Business Council

MOTOROLA, INC. is one of the United States' top corporations with world-wide sales in 1990 in excess of US\$10.8b and employs over 102,000 people. Company is involved in radio and television communications equipment, semiconductors and related devices, personal computers, radar systems and equipment, cellular radio telephones.

Joseph T. Gorman
Chairman and CEO
TRW Inc.

Chairman, Industry Policy Advisory Committee

TRW INC. is a global company focused on providing products and service with a high technological or engineering content to automotive, space, defense and information markets. The company employs 72,000 people in more than 300 facilities in 21 countries.

James Herr
Chairman
Herr Foods, Inc.

Chairman, National Federation of Independent Business

HERR FOODS, INC. markets a wide array of snack foods such as cheese curls, corn chips, onion rings, popcorn, pretzels and tortilla chips. It has annual sales of US\$100 million in the salted snack food industry. In a multi-million dollar expansion, company has recently decided to add another pretzel line, new packaging machinery and a waste water treatment plant.

Raymond Marlow
President
Marlow Industries

Baldrige Award Winner

- 3 -

MARLOW INDUSTRIES processes raw materials into thermoelectric semiconductors, assembles these devices into thermoelectric coolers and integrates the coolers into heat exchangers for commercial and defense applications. Company employs 170 and has total annual sales of US\$12 million.

Heinz Preschter
Chairman and CEO
ASC, Inc.

Chairman, President's Export Council

ASC, INC. is a design, engineering and manufacturing company that supplies the global automobile industry with vehicle conversions and specialty components, including sunroofs, convertibles and vinyl tops. Company has more than 30 facilities worldwide and employs nearly 3,000 people.

C.J. Silas
Chairman and CEO
Phillips Petroleum Company

Chairman, U.S. Chamber of Commerce

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY ranks about tenth among U.S. oil companies. Company has fully integrated operations - finds and produces hydrocarbons and then upgrades them into products of higher value such as chemicals and gasoline. It produces the equivalent of some 560,000 barrels of hydrocarbons every day (1990).

2. American Chamber of Commerce in Australia

Richard F E Warburton
Group Managing Director/
Chief Executive Officer, Australia/New Zealand
Du Pont (Australia) Ltd.
168 Walker Street
North Sydney, NSW 2060

RICHARD WARBURTON (Australian), joined Du Pont (Agrichemicals) in 1966 and was appointed to his current position in 1987. He has held managerial positions with Du Pont in Wilmington Delaware, La Porte plant Houston Texas, and Thailand. President, AmCham Australia in September 1990, and named as BRW/Alcatel Business Leader of the Year in Manufacturing - November 1991. He graduated from South Australian Institute of Technology with accounting and agricultural qualification.

Du Pont first established in Australia, 1963 as Du Pont Far East. Incorporated in Australia, 1969. June 1990, Du Pont acquired Australia's only synthetic yarn manufacturer - Fibremakers - and commits to substantial investment to increase productivity. Opened an A\$70mm hydrogen peroxide plant in New Zealand, June 1991.

Charles Blunt
National Director
American Chamber of Commerce in Australia
Level 2, 39-41 Lower Fort Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

CHARLES W. BLUNT (Australian), National Director of AmCham since September 1990. Member of the House of Representatives (MRA) for Richmond, NSW - 1984-90, and Leader of the National Party, 1989-90. He has a B.Sc. from Sydney University and is an Assoc. of the Australian Society of Accountants.

Frank Bennett
Manager, Victoria
American Chamber of Commerce
123 Lonsdale Street
Melbourne, Vic. 3000

FRANK BENNETT (American) became an AmCham State Manager - Victoria - in February 1990. He spent 33 years as a U.S. Foreign Service Officer with the State Dept., Washington D.C. and overseas. He was Consul General, Melbourne 1984-88. He holds a B.A. (History) and M.A. (Political Science) from the University of California, Berkeley.

Robert Slagle
Managing Director
Alcoa of Australia Ltd.
7th Floor, 530 Collins Street
Melbourne, Vic. 3000

ROBERT F. SLAGLE (American), took up his present position in January, 1991. He joined Alcoa Tennessee in 1964, working his way up the corporate ladder. After numerous other positions, he became Vice President in 1984; Vice President-Industrial Chemicals in 1986; Vice President-Industrial Chemicals and U.S. Alumina Operations in 1987; Vice President Raw Materials, Alumina and Industrial Chemicals plus accountability for Alcoa Suriname and Jamaica and Alcoa Steamship Company in 1989.

Alcoa Australia Ltd. was established in 1961. Today it is a major, fully integrated aluminium producer with significant Australian ownership (49 percent) and assets exceeding A\$3.4 billion in 1990. It operates three bauxite mines, three alumina refineries, two shipping terminals and a gold mine in Western Australia, an aluminium smelter, rolling mill and a brown coal mine and power station in Victoria and is the major participant and manager of an aluminium smelter and joint venture project at Portland, Victoria.

John A. MacDonnell
Managing Director
Bechtel Australia P/L
Level 4, 6 Riverside Quay
South Melbourne, Vic. 3205

JOHN A. MACDONNELL (Canadian), held current position since November 1990. With Bechtel since 1974, and has worked in San Francisco, London, England, Toronto and Montreal. He has a Masters in Engineering from Queens University, Kingston, Canada.

Bechtel Australia - a subsidiary of American Bechtel Inc - operates an engineering and construction business throughout Australia and the Pacific Basin.

Terry Winters
Managing Director
BellSouth Australia P/L
Level 8, 600 St. Kilda Road
Melbourne, Vic. 3004

TERRY WINTERS (Australian), spent 10 years with Motorola before becoming a founding partner of BellSouth Australia in 1983. He is also a director of Australia's second telecommunications carrier, Optus Communications, which is partly-owned by BellSouth.

BellSouth Australia - A subsidiary of BellSouth U.S. and Australia's leading nationwide radio paging network operator, telephone answering service and voice mail bureau - has operated in Australia since 1987 when it acquired a majority interest in paging firm Link Communications. BellSouth together with Cable & Wireless (UK), holds 49% equity in Optus Communications.

Mr. John Herbig
Managing Director
BF Goodrich Chemical Ltd.
14 Queens Road
Melbourne, Vic. 3004

JOHN HERBIG (Australian)

BF Goodrich Chemical Ltd. - A division of the BF Goodrich Co. USA - manufactures polyvinyl chloride resins and latexes. It is the Australian agent for BF Goodrich Chemical Company products which include synthetic rubbers, latexes and polyurethane materials, adhesives, etc.

Barry K. Murphy
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Caltex Australia Ltd.
167-187 Kent Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

BARRY K. MURPHY (Australian), joined Caltex in 1968 as Project Engineer and became Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Caltex Australia Ltd., in September 1991. 1979 - worked in the Australasian regional office at the New York office of Caltex Petroleum Corp. General Manager Caltex (Asia) Ltd., mid-1980; Marketing Director for Caltex Australia mid-1985 and Managing Director in January 1989. He holds a Bachelors Degree in Applied Science and a Bachelors Degree in Chemical Engineering.

Caltex Australia Ltd. - subsidiary of Caltex Petroleum Corp, USA - (In Australia since 1918), refines, distributes and markets refined petroleum products; owns and operates crude oil and refined petroleum products tankships, operates liquid petroleum product pipelines, coal mining and franchises Majik Markets convenience stores.

Scott Reid
Managing Director
Chase Manhattan Bank Australia Ltd.
36th Floor, Qantas Centre
1 Jamison Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

MR. W. SCOTT REID (American), joined The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. in 1972 and later became team leader for the automotive industry and related companies. 1983-85 Division Executive, commercial banking, for U.S. finance and leasing companies, trucking companies, and railroads.

Chase Manhattan Bank first provided services to the Australian Government in 1929. Entering Australia in 1985, as Chase AMP Bank - a 50% joint venture with the AMP Society - has established a significant wholesale and consumer banking presence. Known as The Chase Manhattan Bank Australia Ltd., from December 2, 1991.

John Thom
Chairman
Citibank Limited
1 Margaret Street
Sydney, NSW 2000

MR. JOHN THOM (Australian) joined Citicorp in 1974. Currently the Division Executive for Citicorp Global Finance - Australasia and Chairman of Citibank Ltd. Also a director of the NSW Treasury Corporation. He is a qualified accountant, chartered secretary and a graduate of the Harvard Business School.

- 7 -

Citibank Limited - a full service trading bank in Australia - is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Citicorp of the U.S.

Brian Penny
Southern Regional Manager
Data General Australia Pty. Ltd.
1000 Dorcas Street
South Melbourne, Vic. 3205

BRIAN PENNY (Australian) - held current position since mid-1990. Worked in computer industry for 28 years with Australian computer companies and U.S. computer companies in Australia (Datapoint). 1988-89 with NEC as Sales Manager. Educated at Melbourne High School, and has studied at Australian National University (ANU).

Data General Australia began in 1970. Currently it has 220 employees Australia wide, and an annual turnover of A\$50 million, which has grown by 22% in the past 12 months, and is set to grow even further, as Data General is a preferred supplier to the second telecommunications network operator, Optus.

Rodney J. Harden
Managing Director
Fluor Daniel Australia Ltd.
Fluor Place
616 St. Kilda Road
Melbourne, Vic. 3004

RODNEY J. HARDEN (Australian), has been the Managing Director of Fluor Daniel Australia since 1989. He has a significant background with BHP Australia, where (among others) he held the positions of Group Executive BHP-Utah Minerals International, General Manager BHP Asia-Pacific Division, and General Manager BHP Minerals. He holds a B.SC (Metallurgy) from the University of NSW.

Fluor Daniel Australia Ltd. - A subsidiary of Fluor Corporation USA - specializes in engineering design and construction, construction management, feasibility studies, railway construction and maintenance, and general maintenance.

Graham H. Raymond
National Executive
GE Australia
P O Box 300
Milsons Point, NSW 2061

GRAHAM H. RAYMOND (Australian) became National Executive GE Australia in 1986. Prior to that he was MD, Texas Instruments Australia. He lived in the U.S. 1967-70.

- 8 -

GE Australia encompasses all GE's 13 businesses. Its principal Australian business is the supply of aircraft engines to all commercial airlines and military.

Terry Ward
Managing Director
H J Heinz (Australia) Ltd.
P.O. Box 57
Dandenong, Vic. 3175

TERRY WARD (Australian) has been with Heinz 28 years, and has a background in Sales and Marketing. He has been Chief Executive since 1987. Prior to that he was Production Manager (Victoria), State Sales Manager (New South Wales), General Manager Marketing at Head Office in Victoria; Sales Director, and Chief Operating Officer. He has a Diploma of Sales and Marketing from the Institute of Technology, Adelaide, South Australia.

H. J. Heinz (Australia) Ltd. has been manufacturing in Australia since 1935, and since 1955 at its Dandenong (Victoria) plant. It supplies Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, and all of South East Asia from there. It currently has a staff of around 1300 and has an annual turnover of A\$250 million.

William Hilliard
Managing Director
Hewlett-Packard Australia Ltd.
P O Box 221
Blackburn, Vic. 3130

WILLIAM HILLARD (American), has been with Hewlett Packard 23 years, and has been Managing Director of Australia since mid-1989. His background is Sales and Marketing, and he holds a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering from Princeton and an MBA from Harvard.

Hewlett Packard has over 600 staff and an annual turnover of A\$350 million in Australia/NZ. 98% of HP products are marketed in Australia. It is a member of the Australian Government Partnership for Development Arrangement, and markets Australia-wide plus in Asia and the Pacific. HP Australia is second only to Japan in its Asian/Pacific operations.

T. Brian Finn, AO
General Manager, Australia & New Zealand
IBM Australia Ltd.
P O Box 400
West Pennant Hills, NSW 2120

- 9 -

BRIAN FINN (Australian - ex. U.K. citizen) Managing Director, IBM Australia from 1980. Joined IBM UK 1959; IBM Federal Systems Division Houston, Texas, 1973-76; Responsible for IBM in Asia and South-East Asia 1976-1980, whilst based in New Delhi and later Hong Kong. Also a member of the Business Council of Australia and the Australian Information Industries Association.

IBM Australia, began in Sydney in 1932, with 10 staff. Today IBM Australia has 4,150 full time staff nation-wide, in sales, technology development, training, and manufacture for Australian consumption and export to South East Asia.

Lou J. Pucher
Vice President
Kellogg Overseas Corporation
P O Box 7606
Cloisters Square
Perth, WA 6850

LOU J. PUCHER (American), has been Vice President of Kellogg Overseas Corporation since 1986. He has been with Kellogg for 25 years, and positions held earlier include Vice President and Director of Worldw Construction, VP Construction Sales, and VP Technical Services for Construction Organization. He is a graduate of the Newark College of Engineering, NJ. Currently he is the Chairman of AmCham Western Australia.

Kellogg Overseas Corporation is a subsidiary of MW Kellogg, Houston Texas, a major engineering and construction firm, specializing in heavy industrial process plants, gas plants and refineries. It is currently responsible for the Northwest Shelf Gas project, scope of work A\$5.5 billion.

John A. Van Steenberg
Managing Director
Kimberley-Clark of Australia P/L
P O Box 343
Milsons Point NSW 2061

JOHN A. VAN STEENBERG (American) was appointed Managing Director of Kimberley-Clark Australia in June 1990. He joined KCC in 1978. Other recent KCC assignments include Mill Manager, Beech Island; Director of Manufacturing, Consumer Products; and Project Manager, Jenks Mill. He has a Finance Degree and an MBA.

Kimberley-Clark Australia (KCA) was established in 1936. It is jointly owned by Kimberley-Clark Corp (KCC) USA and Amcor Australia. KCA is a market leader or strong participant in : facial and bathroom tissues, washroom systems, disposable nappies and feminine care products, wiping products, protective clothing, hospital gowns and packs. It has five mill sites - 3 in NSW and two in South Australia, plus a Sydney head office and sales/distribution centers in all major Australian cities.

Edward G. Woods
Managing Director
Kodak (Australasia) P/L
P.O. Box 90
Coburg, Vic. 3058

EDWARD G. WOODS (Australian)

Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. - manufactures and supplies photographic products and services.

Peter Ritchie
Chairman
McDonald's Australia Ltd.
P O Box 392
Pennant Hills, NSW 2120
See Business Council of Australia Listing page 14

Richard M. Leonard
Chairman & Managing Director
Mobil Oil Australia Ltd.
2 City Road
South Melbourne, Vic. 3205

RICHARD M. LEONARD (American), MD November 1987. He joined Mobil (New York) in 1960 as a marketing trainee after serving in the USAF. After Mobil assignments in Sudan, Nigeria and France, he became Managing Director of Mobil Oil del Peru in 1969; MD Mobil Oil Zaire (1973); MD Mobil Oil Portugal (1975); Employee Relations Executive for International Division (1978); Chairman and MD Mobil Oil Nigeria (1981), and Executive Vice President, Mobil Land Development Corp., New York (1985). He is a Director of the American Chamber of Commerce in Australia, and holds a BS in petroleum geology from the University of Oklahoma.

Mobil Oil Australia, - Subsidiary of Mobil Petroleum Co. Inc. USA - is a marketer and refiner of petroleum products.

Chris Barter
Managing Director
Motorola Communications Australasia
666 Wellington Road
Mulgrave, Vic. 3170

CHRIS BARTER (Australian), with Motorola 10 years, including a 2-year assignment in Motorola Inc., North American headquarters. He has a Bachelor of Business and is an Assoc. Member of the Australian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Motorola Communications is engaged in communications and component sales and service, systems design, consultation and manufacturing (notably mobile phones).

Colin Hughes
Managing Director, South Pacific
Northwest Airlines
Level 16, 309 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

COLIN ("COL") HUGHES (Australian), joined NWA in May 1991 after spending 6 years with Continental Airlines as GM Australia. He was a trainee cadet with Qantas Airways, then worked in various local and overseas managerial positions with Cathay Pacific Airways.

Northwest Airlines (headquartered in Minneapolis, USA) now offers the following services out of Sydney, Australia:
. Sydney/Los Angeles direct three times a week, Sydney/Osaka/New York three times a week, and Sydney/Honolulu/Los Angeles once a week.

Ken Peacock
Executive Chairman
Rockwell International Limited
99 Northbourne Avenue
Canberra, ACT 2601

KEN PEACOCK (Australian), EC of Rockwell since March 1991. Prior to that he was Managing Director, Wormald International, and General Manager, Metal Division, Alcoa Australia. He holds a B.Sc. majoring in Economics from Columbia University NY.

Rockwell International (Australia) is a subsidiary of Rockwell International Corp. USA. It manufactures, sells and services ground, marine and aviation radio communications and navigation equipment and systems.

Mr. Anthony J. Williams
Managing Director
Upjohn Pty. Ltd.
55-73 Kirby Street
Rydalmere, NSW 2116

MR. ANTHONY J. WILLIAMS (Australian), has been with Upjohn for 24 years, becoming Managing Director in 1988.

Specializing in pharmaceuticals, Upjohn Pty. Ltd., the Australian subsidiary of The Upjohn Co. of Kalamazoo, Mi., has operated in Australia for 35 years.

- 12 -

3. Business Council of Australia

Brian Loton, AC - President
Deputy Chairman
The BHP Proprietary Co.Ltd.
GPO Box 86A
Melbourne, Vic. 3001

BRIAN LOTON (Australian) formerly Managing Director (appointed 1982) and Chief Executive Officer (1984) of BHP. Retired from these positions 5/17/91. Current directorships - National Australia Bank Limited and IBM Asia Pacific Board. BHP, Australia's largest company is involved in petroleum, steel and minerals and has a number of subsidiaries based in the U.S.

John Ralph, AO - Vice President
Managing Director and CEO
CRA Limited
GPO Box 384D
Melbourne, Vic. 3001

JOHN RALPH (Australian) joined the CRA group in 1949 and was appointed a Director in 1971, Managing Director in 1983 and Chief Executive of CRA in 1987. He is Deputy Chairman of the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, Chairman of Comalco and a Vice President of the Australia-Japan Business Co-operation Committee and is a member of the Australian Mining Industry Council. Mr. Ralph has chaired two major Inquiries for the Commonwealth Government and served for four years as Chairman of the Australian Manufacturing Council. He was President of the Melbourne Olympic Candidature 1996. CRA is one of the world's largest mining companies. Subsidiary company, Comalco, has subsidiaries in Arizona and Kentucky.

Peter McLaughlin
Executive Director
Business Council of Australia
100 Queens Road
Melbourne, Vic. 3004

PETER MCLAUGHLIN (Australian) holds a Bachelor of Commerce degree and is a policy and research director with the Business Council of Australia. He held various senior positions in the Commonwealth Treasury 1983-86. THE BUSINESS COUNCIL OF AUSTRALIA is an industry association conducting research and advocacy in pursuit of public policies conducive to economic development in Australia. Membership consists of most major companies in Australia..

Paul Barratt
Executive Director elect
Business Council of Australia
100 Queens Road
Melbourne, Vic. 3000

- 13 -

PAUL BARRATT (Australian) joins the Business Council of Australia following a 25 years with the Federal government. In 1966, he joined the public service through the Joint Intelligence Bureau - Defence, and later served in Treasury, Minerals and Energy, National Resources and finally Trade. 1985-88 he was special trade representative to northern Asia, and in 1991 - following the Gulf War - became special trade representative in the Gulf. He was appointed as Deputy Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in June, 1991. He holds a B.Sc. (Hons.) University of New England (NSW), and a B.A., from Australian National University, Canberra.

Ivan Deveson, AO - Council Member
Chairman
The Seven Network
119 Wells Street
South Melbourne, Vic. 3205

IVAN DEVESON (Australian) is also a director of M.I.M. Holdings and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. He holds a number of positions including Chairman, Workplace Australia and Co-Chairman, Executive Committee, Committee for Economic Development of Australia (CEDA). He was named Victorian of the Year 1991. His qualifications included Industrial Engineering, General Motors Institute (USA) and Masters Degree in Management (Stanford University (USA)). Formerly Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Nissan Australia. THE SEVEN NETWORK has television stations in all Australian capital cities.

John Prescott - Council Member
Managing Director
BHP Company of Australia
GPO Box 86A
Melbourne, Vic. 3001

JOHN PRESCOTT (Australian) joined BHP as an Industrial Relations Trainee in 1958. Appointed to present position in 1991. Also a director of Tubemakers of Australia Ltd. since 1988. Positions previously held with BHP include Executive General Manager & Chief Executive Officer BHP Steel, General Manager Transport and various industrial relations positions at Newcastle and Whyalla.

Peter Bartels - Council Member
Chief Executive
Foster's Brewing Group Ltd.
P O Box 128
South Yarra, Vic. 3141

PETER BARTELS (Australian) is also Deputy Chairman and Managing Director of Courage Ltd., U.K. and Deputy Chairman, Carling O'Keefe Ltd., Canada since 1987. Former champion cyclist.

- 14 -

Richard Pratt, AO - Council Member
Chairman
Pratt Industries
42nd Floor, Rialto, South Tower
525 Collins Street
Melbourne, Vic. 3000

RICHARD PRATT (Australian) is a member of the American Enterprise Institute (AEI). He was involved in the America's Cup in 1983 when he raced the Victorian entrant. PRATT INDUSTRIES is involved in the recycling of waste paper and packaging. Company has subsidiaries in the U.S.

Peter Ritchie - Council Member
Chairman and Managing Director
McDonald's Australia Ltd.
P O Box 392
Pennant Hills, NSW 2120

PETER RITCHIE (Australian) joined McDonalds twenty years ago. He was the first employee of the McDonald's Corporation outside the U.S. and was appointed Managing Director of the Australian operations in 1973. McDonald's is now the largest franchise organization in Australia. Mr Ritchie has spent two years (1983 and 1991) as a member of the Board of the U.S. parent company - McDonald's Corporation. He has been involved in establishing McDonald's in most of the countries of Asia. For the past seven years he has been Chairman of the annual Salvation Army Doorknock Appeal. McDonald's Australia Limited now employs in excess of 24,000 people and has more than 275 stores in operation with national turnover expected to exceed A\$7million in 1991.

Kevin Hayes - Council Member
Managing Director
Cadbury Schweppes Australia Limited
P.O. Box 6134
Melbourne, Vic. 3004

KEVIN HAYES (Australian) is also Managing Director, Cadbury Confectionery. He is responsible for the Asia region including manufacturing in Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and export to all other countries. He was previously employed by Unilever Australia, 1951-1977 Managing Director, Rosella Foods; and Managing Director and Chairman, Campbells Soups Australia 1977-1980.

Doc.Id. 0906f



Embassy of Australia
 Public Affairs Office
 1601 Massachusetts Ave., NW
 Washington, DC 20036 • (202) 797-3000

FAX NUMBER: (202) 797-3049

Date: ²³ 10 Dec 91

Number of pages - including cover: 7

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

Name: Carol Aarhus

Location: _____

Dept/Room: _____

Fax Number: 4566218 Phone Number: _____

- some "anecdotal" information -
 more later.

PS: I couldn't get through on Friday; hence
 the changed date.

FROM:

Name: Christobel Botten

Signature: Christobel

Phone Number: (202) 797 - 3373

20 December 91

1) Melbourne was the temporary capital of the newly formed Commonwealth of Australia (proclaimed 1 January 1901), a role it continued in until 1927.

2) In the Australian Dictionary of Quotations, John Hammond MOORE reported US GIs' thoughts of Melbourne as: "...GIs said Melbourne was half as big as New York City's largest cemetery and twice as dead."

3) According to the Australian Embassy's Minister for Congressional Liaison, Mr Christopher Lamb: "There are 25,000 lobbyists registered in Washington DC, which is roughly equivalent to the number of people in uniform in the Australian Army."

4) The Melbourne Cup, Australia's top (and richest) horse race, is a holiday in Victoria. The Cup was first run in 1861, and long before the turn of the century became a national occasion. Throughout Australia, people stop work to watch the race on television or listen to it on the radio. It is run at the Flemington racecourse in Melbourne on the first Tuesday in November. (see accompanying article by Washington Post writer Andrew Beyer).

5) The most popular exhibit in the Museum of Victoria is a stuffed and mounted carcass of Australia's most famous racehorse, Phar Lap. In a career which began in February 1929 and ended with his death only three years later, Phar Lap was phenomenally successful, winning 37 of his 51 races. Moreover, half the races he lost were at the very start of his career when, according to one account, he was so under-developed that he looked like a kangaroo dog. His big year was 1930, when he won the Melbourne Cup (see above). Bought by an American, he was taken to the United States and was immediately successful, winning the rich Agua Caliente Handicap in Mexico in March 1932. Two weeks later, he died suddenly at Menlo Park, California, in such mysterious circumstances that many believed he had been poisoned. A movie about Phar Lap was made in the late 1970s. Phar Lap's big red figure now stands imposingly in a glass case in the middle of the museum. His out-sized heart is preserved in a container next to it....

6) Australia's biggest and best attended sports stadium is the Melbourne Cricket Ground (called the MCG). In summer cricket attracts the crowds, in winter it is Australian Rules Football - the record is 122,000 at the 1970 grand final. The American Evangelist Billy Graham had a big rally here in 1969 and the Pope had one in 1987.

The MCG does have some old American associations. In 1885 an American warship called Enterprise visited Melbourne and a baseball match was staged at the MCG between sailors from the Enterprise and a team comprising local cricketers. Then, in 1888, the American baseball promoter A.G. Spalding brought two baseball teams to Australia, Chicago and All-American, which played each other at the MCG. At that time cricket ball-throwing was a popular sideline sport and the All-American pitcher, E.Crane, threw a cricket ball nearly 129 yards at the MCG breaking the Australian record by three yards. American baseball teams continued to visit, and in 1914 the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox played at the MCG. The famous American sportsman Jim Thorpe distinguished himself on this occasion by hitting the ball right out of the ground - the biggest hit ever seen at the MCG according to the ground's historian.

7) Melbourne is the home town of Olivia Newton-John and the late (but v. famous in Australia) Nellie Melba, a soprano (for whom a French chef created a Peach Melba dessert!) who took her stage name from her home city (her real name was Nellie Mitchell).

Australian Centre for American Studies

According to John Melhulsh in Sydney (former Australian Consul General in San Francisco), who faxed on 10 October 1991 the following information to Mr Peter Curtis, the Australian Consul General in New York, this Centre is:

"a new initiative to facilitate co-operation between the government, business and academic communities of Australia and the United States. The Centre is supported by both the Australian and the US Governments. Mr John Ralph, AO [Officer of the Order of Australia], is the Foundation Chairman."

Mr Melhulsh has been the Secretary of the Centre pending the appointment of an Executive Director, now being advertised.

The Centre is to be based at Sydney University.

We understand the USIA has some link with the Centre, and has already given \$55,000 towards its establishment.

TUXWORTH, Ian Lindsay

1942-

To102

The role of Qantas in the promotion of tourism in Australia can be summed up as that of a condom on the penis of progress.

Sydney Morning Herald, 16 September 1983, and personal communication from author.

The Minister for Primary Production and Community Development in the Northern Territory government made this remark at a business seminar in Brisbane on 15 September 1983.

TWAIN, Mark

[Samuel Langhorne Clemens]

1835-1910

To103

He said that the only game bird in Australia was the wombat, and the only song bird the larrikin, and that both were protected by Government.

More Tramps Abroad (London, 1897), p. 59.

To104

Sydney has a population of 400,000. When a stranger from America steps ashore there, the first thing that strikes him is that the place is eight times as large as he was expecting it to be; and the next thing that strikes him is that it is an English city with American trimmings. Later on, in Melbourne, he will find the American trimmings still more in evidence; there, even the architecture will often suggest America; a photograph of its stateliest business street might be passed upon him for a picture of the finest street in a large American city.

Ibid., p. 75.

To105

The Australians did not seem to me to differ noticeably from Americans, either in dress, carriage, ways, pronunciation, inflections, or general appearance. There were fleeting and subtle suggestions of their English origin, but these were not pronounced enough, as a rule, to catch one's attention. The people have easy and cordial manners from the beginning — from the moment that the introduction is completed. This is American. To put it in another way, it is English friendliness with the English shyness and self-consciousness left out.

Ibid., pp. 76-77.

To106

Now comes a singular thing; the oddest thing, the strangest thing, the most baffling and unaccountable marvel that Australasia can show. At the frontier, between New South Wales and Victoria, our multitude of passengers were routed out of their snug beds by lantern-light in the morning in the biting cold of a high altitude to change cars on a road that has no break in it from Sydney to Melbourne! Think of the paralysis of intellect that gave that idea birth; imagine the boulder it emerged from on some petrified legislator's shoulders.

Ibid., p. 91.

To107

The Melbourne Cup is the Australasian National Day. It would be difficult to overstate its importance. It overshadows all other holidays and specialised days of whatever sort in that congeries of colonies. Overshadows them? I might almost say it blots them out. Each of them gets attention, but not everybody's; each of them evokes interest, but not everybody's; each of them rouses enthusiasm, but not everybody's; in each case a part of the attention, interest, and enthusiasm is a matter of habit and custom, and another part of it is official and perfunctory. Cup Day, and Cup Day only,

commands an attention, an interest, and an enthusiasm which are universal and spontaneous, not perfunctory. Cup Day is supreme — it has no rival. I can call to mind no specialised annual day, in any country, which can be named by that large name — Supreme. I can call to mind no specialised annual day, in any country, whose approach fires the whole land with a conflagration of conversation, and preparation, and anticipation, and jubilation. No day save this one; but this one does it.

Ibid., p. 104.

To108

Australian history is almost always picturesque; indeed, it is so curious and strange, that it is itself the chiefest novelty the country has to offer and so it pushes the other novelties into second and third place. It does not read like history, but like the most beautiful lies; and all of a fresh new sort, no mouldy old stale ones. It is full of surprises and adventures, and incongruities, and contradictions, and incredibilities; but they are all true, they all happened.

Ibid., p. 107.

To109

By and by there was a result; and I think it may be called the finest thing in Australasian history. It was a revolution — small in size, but great politically; it was a strike for liberty, a struggle for a principle, a stand against injustice and oppression. It was the Barons and John over again; it was Hampden and Ship-Money; it was Concord and Lexington; small beginnings, all of them, but all of them great in political results, all of them epoch-making.

It is another instance of a victory won by a lost battle. It adds an honourable page to history; the people know it and are proud of it. They keep green the memory of the men who fell at Boreka Stockade, and Peter Lalor has his monument.

Ibid., p. 155.

TWOPENY, Richard Ernest Nowell

1857-1915

To110

On Australian cities:

The first prevailing impression is that a slice of Liverpool has been bodily transplanted to the Antipodes [...]

Town Life in Australia (London, 1883), p. 1.

To111

On Melbourne buildings:

Of the architecture, as a rule, the less said the better [...]

Ibid., p. 11.

To112

On Melbourne girls:

Melbourne is said to have the prettiest girls in Australia. I am no judge. On first arrival their sallow complexions strike you most disagreeably, and it is some time before you will allow that there is a pretty girl in the country.

Ibid., pp. 17-18.

To113

Everybody has a well-to-do look. [...] You can see that bread-and-butter never enters into the cares of these people; it is only the cake which is sometimes endangered, or has not sufficient plums in it.

Ibid., p. 18.

To114

On Sydney:

I suppose that nearly everyone has heard of the beauties of Sydney Harbour [...]

One feels quite angry with the town for being so unworthy of its site [...]

Ibid., pp. 19-20.

To115

On Sydney:
Their very city beco handsome!

To116

The most thoroughly state of dress-cloth

To117

[...] it can't before eve

To118

On wealth:
The idea surroundi uncommo amply sat: his inco Australiar often his

To119

On the sh:
Unfortuna of the poo some inex high wage to underta the love of hard work freedom o

To120

On servan:
It is in vai better wis they acqu winds [...] colonial g midst wh upon the 'larrikinis

To121

On coloni:
Of course man who would in poor, all e weather.

To122

On drunk:
Here it is drinks. N are well-f do not, e reports. drinks! b be knowr reputatio

ANDREW BEYER

Feathers and Ascots Run Neck and Neck

MELBOURNE

At racetracks around the world, the most-asked question is "Who do you like?" or variations upon that theme. But in Australia there is a query that runs a close second: "What are you wearing?"

Even though the Aussies rank among the world's most passionate gamblers, horse racing here isn't merely a hard-core gambling event. The races are a party and a fashion show too—especially during springtime in Melbourne.

When historians list the great moments in racing history here they start with Phar Lap's victory in the 1930 Melbourne Cup, Carbine's win in 1890 and Jean Shrimpton's dress in 1965. (The world-famous model arrived at the high-toned members' enclosure wearing a simple white shift that stopped at mid-thigh. The country was momentarily scandalized—then the miniskirt craze was born.)

But even in the boondocks, racegoers are style conscious. As an unprepared American visitor, I was incredulous the first time I witnessed a ritual known as "fashions in the field" at a humble little country track in the town of Ballarat.

The feature race had been run, and after three horses wound up in an excruciatingly tight photo finish, a stewards inquiry was posted involving all three. Most tracks would have been abuzz with discussions of the inquiry, but instead an announcement came that it was time for "fashions in the field."

A parade of well-dressed women, invariably wearing large hats, mounted a platform in front of the grandstand, where a panel judged the outfits. This activity went on for 20 or 30 minutes, during which time there was no mention of the inquiry.

I imagined the same scene at Aqueduct: Deranged horseplayers would have been shrieking obscenities and setting fire to trash cans by now. But here everybody politely applauded the winning lady in the big hat before learning that the winning horse's number would stay up.

Having learned that dressing for a day at Flemington isn't quite like dressing for a day at Laurel, my wife, Susan, consulted a Melbourne friend before this trip and asked what one wears to the races. This, it turned out, was a matter full of subtleties.

"On Derby day," she was instructed, "dress tends to be more formal—you'll see a lot of blacks and whites. Melbourne Cup day you can do anything outrageous—a skirt split up to your ears if you like. The big day is the Oaks, and you're a lady—obscure dress, flowers in



Washington Post racing columnist Andrew Beyer has gone off to Australia for three months to sample the sport Down Under.

nationally recognized event that even schoolgirls may dress up especially to emulate the glamorous ladies at the track.

Virtually all of the 50,000 people at Flemington today looked as if they had given months of thought to their outfits for the day. Almost every woman wore a hat—the larger and more outrageous the better. One wore a hat supporting a champagne bottle; another wore a hat consisting of a wicker coronet. And there were more feathers atop heads at Flemington today than could be found in the aviary of the Royal Melbourne Zoo.

Toddlers in strollers wore fancy outfits. And even counterculture types who might have rejected the formality of the day felt they had to make a fashion statement, such as several men who wore tuxedo jackets, formal shirts, shorts and sneakers. While I had been prepared by trips to the Kentucky Derby for the carnival atmosphere of Tuesday's Melbourne Cup, I have never known anything like the Oaks. It was the most colorful and glamorous day of racing I have ever seen—and I've seen quite a few.

The whole social and fashion-conscious aspect of Australian racing reveals a great deal about the nature of the sport here, and comparisons arise.

In the United States, dress represents the sharp division of racetrack patrons along social lines. At Belmont Park on any given day the crowd will consist of two basic groups: 1) the rich, who come to socialize in the turf club and the box-seat area, and who dress for the occasion; and 2) the masses who come to gamble and see no need to dress for the occasion.

In Australia, racing always has appealed to a broader segment of society. In rural parts of the country, where the inhabitants live long distances from each other, a race meeting often is a major social event, and even if it consists of a few cheap races run in a dust storm or in searing heat, it is an excuse for all the people in the region to don their finery and socialize.

At a track here, a gentleman in a morning coat or a lady with a

W. Post

9.11.90

Oct. '91

BUSINESS NEWS UPDATE



The Australian Connection

Mr. Richard Seddon
Investment Commissioner/
North America

The proposed visit of President Bush to Australia towards the end of the year brings into focus the relationship between our two countries – a relationship which has successfully weathered the political and economic storms of recent years and which has led to even closer ties resulting not only in Australia sending troops to the Gulf – an event which has prompted the President's visit – but in all manner of business and investment partnerships. Given the changes which have occurred in the Soviet Union, the US now stands alone as a great superpower in both military and economic terms. While it would be stretching the imagination to describe Australia as a superpower, we do possess an impressive range of competitive advantages that position Australia as a serious contender for North America corporates to consider as a secure and stable site for off-shore operations. These competitive advantages not only stem from vast reserves of energy and natural resources which are fueling industry and feeding people around the world, but also from Australia's intellectual capital.

Australia's competitive advantages underpin our present and future opportunities for international investment and position our nation as a leading player in the Asia Pacific region – one that increasingly depends upon Australian resources and know-how to supply and develop their rapidly growing industries.

As more and more companies like IBM, Sara Lee and Heinz invest down under, they are tapping into a vast array of natural resources while utilizing a logical platform from which to share in the opportunities that abound in the Asia Pacific region. Just how super are some of these assets? Consider the following inventory.

♦ **OIL.** Australia is a net energy exporter that now supplies 85% of domestic crude requirements. Our petroleum exports total over US\$1.7 billion, going mainly to the United States, Japan and Singapore. Under contracts awarded by the Australian Government 17 oil companies are currently spending US\$97 million on exploration of new Australian reserves.

♦ **GAS.** Australia's reserves of Natural Gas are estimated to be sufficient to serve domestic needs well into the next century.

♦ **COAL.** Coal is the country's major commodity export earner and accounts for an estimated A\$6 billion in annual export revenue. Although the 8th largest producer in the world Australia is number one in export. Most importantly, Australian coal is relatively sulphur free.

♦ **MINERAL RESOURCES.** Australia is the world's largest exporter of iron ore, and the 3rd largest producer. We are the world's largest Aluminum and Bauxite producer, and

our primary aluminum production has been the greatest growth area in the sector in recent years. We have substantial reserves of copper, lead, zinc, nickel and tin; and in uranium. We are the world's largest exporter of the products of mineral sands including rutile, ilmenite, zircon and monozite; and finally, we are the world's fastest



Richard Seddon... making the right Connection

growing gold producer and the home of the world's largest diamond mine.

♦ **AGRIBUSINESS.** The products of our agribusinesses continue to feed the world. Food processing and manufacturing contributes some 20% of our total national income.

♦ **INTELLECTUAL ASSETS.** Australia possesses leading edge research capabilities through its comprehensive network of universities, private sector facilities, and laboratories of public organizations such as Telecom, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, and the Defence Science and Technology Organization. When combined with our highly educated, skilled and technical workforce, Australia provides a unique research and high tech manufacturing environment from which North American companies can access the Asia Pacific region – the fastest growing market in the world.

We bid President Bush a hearty welcome to Australia. Likewise we extend to you and your company a warm invitation to come and investigate the enormous potential of Australia. In fact, manufacturers interested in the Australian Connection should contact the Office of the Australian Investment Commissioner. We will supply you with information on Australia as an investment opportunity and will assist you with the facility of the transactions if you decide to establish business there.

I cannot telephone you, so please telephone me. I look forward to your call and to meeting with you.★

Short Takes...

Good Health

Upjohn Corporation, a US-based Drug Company has acquired Delta West Ltd., an Australian Company specializing in hospital products. This move was taken as part of a strategic plan to expand The Upjohn Company's business internationally.

How Sweet It Is!

A new additive, for an array of sugar products from soft drinks to chocolate, has been discovered by the University of Melbourne. Casein phosphopeptide, a soluble protein which is extracted from milk, reportedly prevents tooth decay and would aid the dental health of children on high sugar diets.

Low Cholesterol—High Hopes

Scientists at the University of Queensland have discovered a system to remove cholesterol-loaded fats from the blood stream and lower the risk of heart disease. The procedure of "vacuuming" the blood is described as "a major breakthrough" which will give heart patients an alternative to drugs and diet in which to work. The treatment would take about an hour and may need to be repeated every few months.

Murky Mercury

CSIRO researchers have discovered a new technique for recovering mercury from waste filled water which is safer and more cost effective than existing processes. Mercury waste can be recovered and re-used rather than being discarded into sewers and waterways, making it safer and more environmentally friendly.

Chipping Away

The Potato Cup Company of Queensland has developed a new fast food container to satisfy both the palate and the environment. The potato cup is made of potato flour and secret herbs and spices. The edible container, which will hold hot chips, is environmentally-friendly because if thrown away it can be eaten by animals and insects or it will rot back to organic matter.

Wool Done

Australian Researchers have created an environmentally friendly process using low grade wool as a building insulator. The Wool is used as an alternative to fiberglass and other uses include protective clothing for those who work in high temperatures such as firemen, miners and smelter workers. It also reduces air-conditioning costs and creates new export opportunities which could revive the wool market.

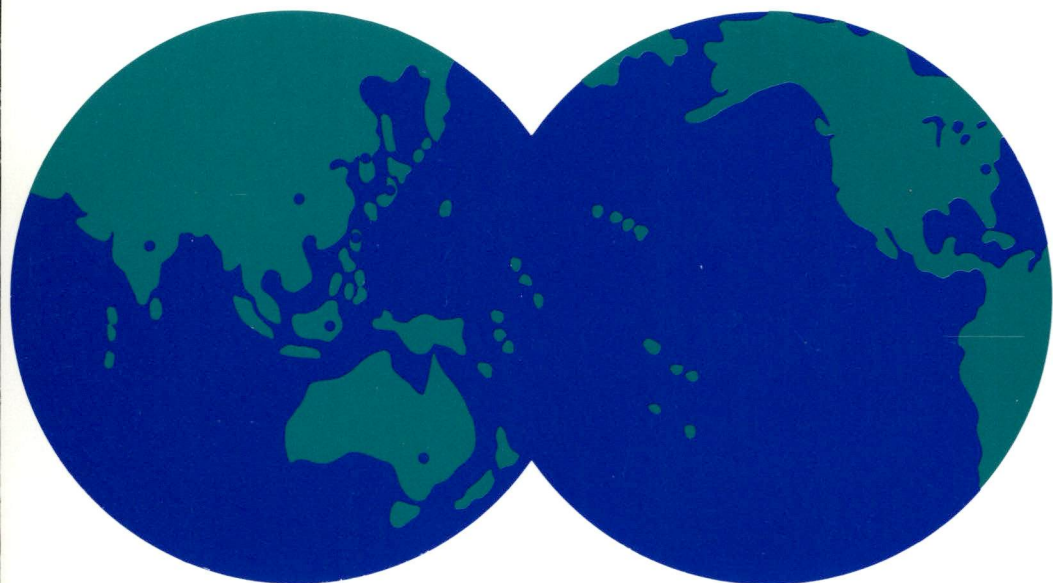
Defence Expense

US Defence Companies please note, the Defence Departments of both Australia and New Zealand have released their forecast of defence capital equipment requirements for the next 5 years. The forecast will cover minor capital items, having no defence policy or joint service implications. It encompasses 113 Australian items up to a maximum value of \$A20 million and New Zealand items valued at less than \$NZ3 million.

(continued on page 4)

REVISED

U.S. and Asia Statistical Handbook



1991
Edition

Compiled by
Kenneth J. Conboy

with

Henry M. Butler

and

William Randolph Jack

The Heritage Foundation
Asian Studies Center



The Heritage Foundation was established in 1973 as a nonpartisan, tax-exempt policy research institute dedicated to the principles of free competitive enterprise, limited government, individual liberty, and a strong national defense. The Foundation's research and study programs are designed to make the voices of responsible conservatism heard in Washington, D.C., throughout the United States, and in the capitals of the world.

Heritage publishes its research in a variety of formats for the benefit of policy makers, the communications media, the academic, business and financial communities, and the public at large. Over the past five years alone The Heritage Foundation has published some 1,000 books, monographs, and studies, ranging in size from the 953-page government blueprint, *Mandate for Leadership III: Policy Strategies for the 1990s*, to more frequent "Critical Issues" monographs and the topical "Backgrounders" and "Issue Bulletins" of a dozen pages. At the start of 1981, Heritage published the 1,093-page *Mandate for Leadership: Policy Management in a Conservative Administration*. Heritage's other regular publications include *National Security Record*, *Education Update*, and *Policy Review*, a quarterly journal of analysis and opinion.

In addition to the printed word, Heritage regularly brings together national and international opinion leaders and policy makers to discuss issues and ideas in a continuing series of seminars, lectures, debates, and briefings.

Heritage is classified as a Section 501(c)(3) organization under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and is recognized as a publicly supported organization described in Section 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of the Code. Individuals, corporations, companies, associations, and foundations are eligible to support the work of The Heritage Foundation through tax-deductible gifts.

Note: Nothing written here is to be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of The Heritage Foundation or as an attempt to aid or hinder the passage of any bill before Congress.

The Heritage Foundation
214 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
U.S.A.
(202) 546-4400

U.S. and Asia
Statistical Handbook

1991 Edition

Compiled by
Kenneth J. Conboy
with
Henry M. Butler
and
William Randolph Jack

Kenneth J. Conboy is the Deputy Director of The Heritage Foundation's Asian Studies Center.

Henry M. Butler and William Randolph Jack were Research Interns at The Heritage Foundation's Asian Studies Center during the summer of 1991.

Thomas J. Timmons, The Heritage Foundation's Art Editor, created the charts and maps in this publication.

ISBN 0-89195-228-4

Copyright © 1991 by The Heritage Foundation

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	1
EXPLANATORY NOTES	4
MAPS AND CHARTS	6
COUNTRY PAGES	
AUSTRALIA	16
BANGLADESH	18
BHUTAN	20
BRUNEI	22
BURMA	24
CAMBODIA	26
CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF	28
CHINA, REPUBLIC OF	30
FIJI	32
HONG KONG	34
INDIA	36
INDONESIA	38
JAPAN	40
KIRIBATI	42

KOREA, NORTH	44
KOREA, SOUTH	46
LAOS	48
MACAU	50
MALAYSIA	52
MALDIVES	54
MONGOLIA	56
NEPAL	58
NEW CALEDONIA	60
NEW ZEALAND	62
PAKISTAN	64
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	66
THE PHILIPPINES	68
SINGAPORE	70
SOLOMON ISLANDS	72
SRI LANKA	74
THAILAND	76
VANUATU	78
VIETNAM	80
WESTERN SAMOA	82

INTRODUCTION

Nowhere in the world is economic and political dynamism more evident than in Asia. In Japan and the Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs) of Hong Kong, the Republic of China on Taiwan, Singapore and South Korea, strong economic growth has become standard. According to the International Management Development Institute and World Economic Federation, two of the top five countries in the world with the highest growth potential for the future are South Korea and Japan. In 1990, Seoul's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased 8.6 percent while Tokyo's rose 4.9 percent. Furthermore, in December 1990, Japan recorded its fiftieth consecutive month of economic expansion. Meanwhile, the island nations of Singapore and Taiwan continued keeping pace, posting 1990 growth rates of 8.3 percent and 5.2 percent respectively. Hong Kong also registered a positive growth figure of 2.3 percent, despite continued unease about the British colony's pending 1997 return to Mainland China.

What's more, the economic miracle is spreading to Southeast Asia. A second wave of "little dragons," namely Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, are enjoying record economic growth. Over the past three years, the vibrant Malaysian and Thai economies have expanded at an annual rate of over 8 and 11 percent respectively, among the fastest in the world. This year Malaysia and Thailand are predicted to grow at 8.5 percent and 7.4 percent respectively. The world's fifth most populous nation, Indonesia, has also seen growth increase, with 1990's growth rate topping 6.5 percent. While rapid industrialization in these nations will not come without inflation, urban overcrowding, and disparate regional development, the spread of Asia's economic dynamos guarantees that the Pacific Rim will replace the North Atlantic as the center of world trade in this century's final decade.

DEMOCRATIC CHANGES

Asia's collective economic surge is rivaled in intensity only by political change in the region. On the South Asian subcontinent for example, Bangladesh and Nepal are making unprecedented strides toward democracy. India, meanwhile, rebounded from the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi to reconfirm itself as a resilient democracy.

In Southeast Asia, several nations face imminent political change. Thailand and the Philippines have elections set for next spring. Indonesia has a key election scheduled for the following year; it could usher in the first new president in a quarter of a century.

In Northeast Asia, Japan, long a linchpin of U.S. foreign policy in Asia, is expected to have a new government by next year. Regardless of who the next Japanese leader is, he will not be able to escape the mounting international and domestic pressures to define Tokyo's world role. Whether or not that role includes greater diplomatic initiatives or is limited largely to financial contributions, it is clear that Japan seeks a greater voice in shaping world events in general, and in Asia in particular.

While democracy spreads its roots throughout Asia, the Far East also has the dubious distinction of having a near monopoly on the world's remaining communist nations. In the People's Republic of China, nearly 20 percent of the world's population remains captive to a regime that persists in violating human rights and blocking political and economic liberalization. Communist regimes also rule Laos, North Korea, and Vietnam, while communist factions are certain to dominate any coalition in Cambodia. As these residual communist outposts come under pressure to reform, the potential for instability remains.

AMERICA'S ROLE

For the United States, the economic and political changes taking place in Asia have several implications. First, Washington now faces a new cast of Asian leaders, many of whom lack the special ties that Asian leaders forged with America immediately after World War II; the relationships Washington develops with this new generation of leaders will affect profoundly the future of both America and Asia. Second, Washington confronts the question of free and fair trade with Asia as part of the greater issue of making American goods more competitive in foreign markets.

Most important, perhaps, is the need for Washington to determine America's place in Asia in the 1990s. Specifically, Washington must choose whether to maintain a stabilizing military presence in Asia or withdraw the bulk of its forces from the region.

To help policy makers and the public understand these and other issues facing this vital region, The Heritage Foundation has compiled key social, economic, political and military statistics on 34 countries and territories in Asia. In addition, a special appendix was added to this edition, detailing Asia-Pacific support for Operation Desert Shield/Storm. The sixth in a series published by the Asian Studies Center, this handbook updates *U.S. and Asia Statistical Handbook, 1990 Edition*.

SOURCES UTILIZED

The basic sources used in compiling this year's Handbook include: the Far Eastern Economic Review's *Yearbook*, the International Institute of Strategic Studies' *The Military Balance 1989-1990*, the International Monetary Fund's *International Financial Statistics Yearbook* and *Direction of Trade Statistics Yearbook*, the Central Intelligence Agency's *World Factbook*, the World Bank's *World Development Report* and *World Bank Atlas*, the U.S. Department of State's *Country Reports on Economic Policy and Trade Practices*, the Department of Commerce's *Survey of Current Business*, the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference's *Pacific Economic Outlook*, Freedom House's *Freedom in the World 1990-1991*, the Agency for International Development's *Congressional Presentation*, the Asian Development Bank's *Asian Development Outlook 1991* and Comwell Systems' *PC-GLOBE 3.0* computer program. In addition, newspaper and magazine articles, foreign research organizations and foreign government reports were all utilized to fill in the gaps in the information coverage. The most widely used periodicals used were: the *Asian Wall Street Journal*, *The Bangkok Post*, the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, *Asiaweek*, *The Japan Economic Journal*, *The Japan Times*, *Korea BusinessWorld* and *TradeKorea*.

Kenneth J. Conboy
Deputy Director
Asian Studies Center

Henry M. Butler
Research Intern
Asian Studies Center

William Randolph Jack
Research Intern
Asian Studies Center

EXPLANATORY NOTES

LAND

Total Area is in square miles.

Land Use: Cultivated land is the percentage of total area used for either permanent or seasonal crops. Pasture includes all land that is actively used to graze livestock.

POPULATION

Total Population: Mid-year 1990 estimate.

Infant Mortality: Number of deaths prior to one year of age per 1,000 live births in 1990.

Literacy: Percentage of adults with a functional reading ability in dominant native language in 1990.

Life Expectancy: Average number of years to be lived for persons born in 1990.

Fertility: Average number of children born per woman in her life.

ECONOMY

Currency: Market rate year-end 1990 value, unless noted.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product—Measures total production of goods and services of a country.

GNP: Gross National Product—GDP adjusted for international transactions, such as trade.

Growth: Real GNP or GDP increase, adjusted for inflation.

CPI: Consumer Price Index—Increase in cost of living.

Per Capita GNP: GNP divided by the population, an aggregate measurement of average personal income.

CurAccount: Current Account Balance—Overall balance in the trade of goods, services, investment income and government grants and gifts.

Note: Figures for GNP, Current Account and Trade are all given in Current Dollars; no adjustment has been made for the varying value of the dollar due to inflation or currency revaluations

POLITICAL

Last names (family) are in CAPITAL letters.

Voting with U.S. at the U.N.: Totals for 44th General Assembly session, from September to December 1989, indicating percentage agreement on votes on which both countries voted either yes or no (absences and abstentions are not included).

Freedom House: Index from *Freedom In The World: 1990-1991*.

U.S. Foreign Economic Assistance: Includes Direct Assistance, Economic Support Funds, Food Aid, Anti-Narcotics Aid, and Peace Corps.

U.S. Foreign Military Assistance: Includes International Military Education and Training, Military Assistance Program and Foreign Military Sales.

MILITARY

Military Budget Increase: Change in U.S. dollar value.

Regular Forces and Reserves: Does not include militias.

U.S. Military Personnel: Number of U.S. personnel based in country.

Foreign Military Personnel: Each country with forces present is indicated and broken down when known.

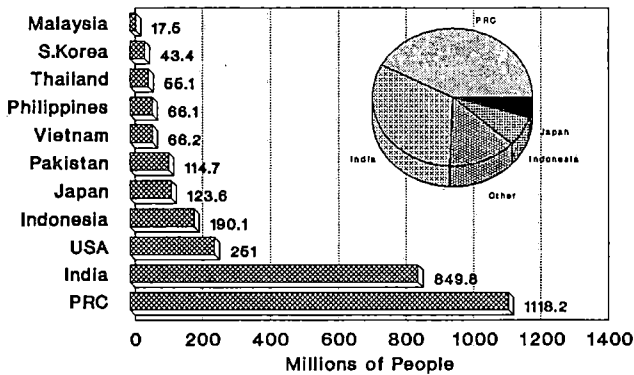
Armed Opposition Groups: Only included are active insurgent and/or terrorist groups. Non-English names are in *italics*.

INVESTMENT

Amount represents year end Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) position. Negative numbers represent net withdrawals of capital.

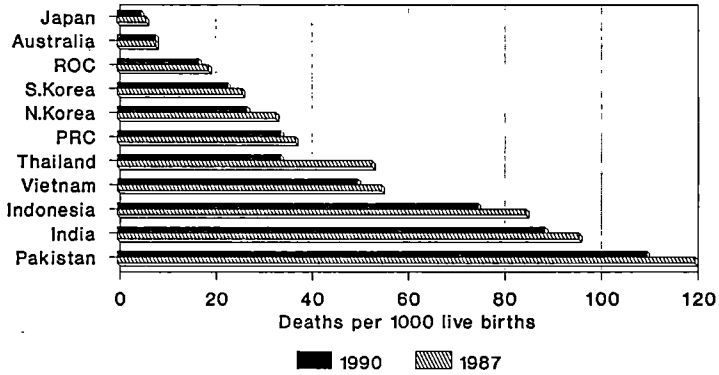
CHARTS AND MAPS

Chart 1
Total Population
1990



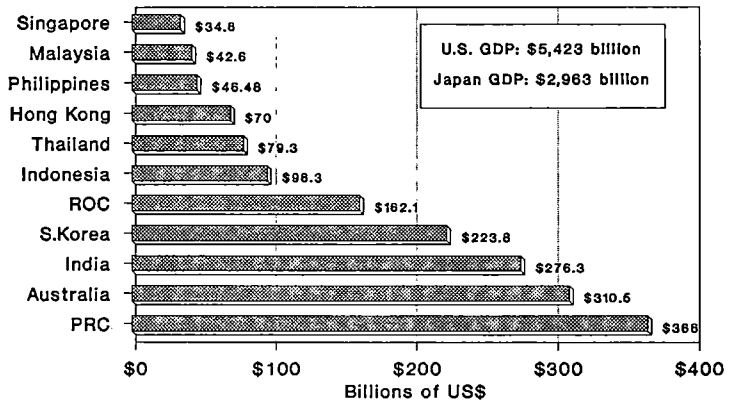
ROC: Republic of China on Taiwan
PRC: People's Republic of China

Chart 2
Declining Infant Mortality
1987 and 1990



Heritage DataChart

Chart 3
Gross Domestic Product
1990



Heritage DataChart

Chart 4
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product
1990

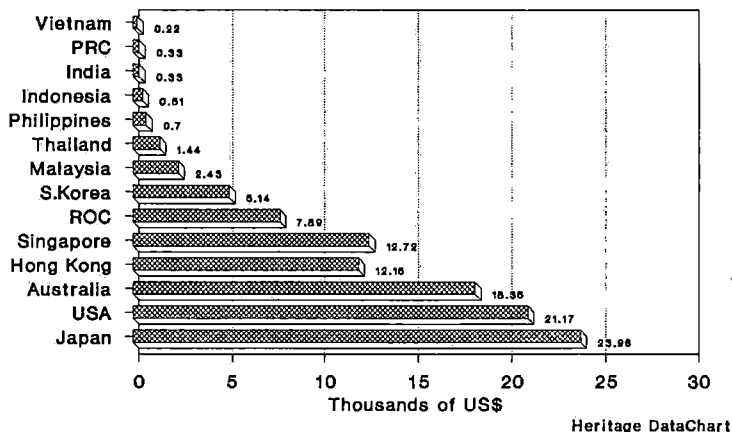


Chart 5
Average Annual Economic Growth
1984-1990

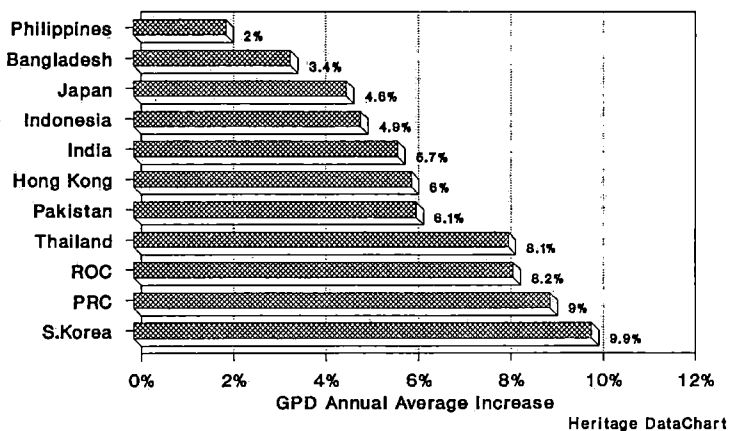


Chart 6
 Defense Spending
 1990

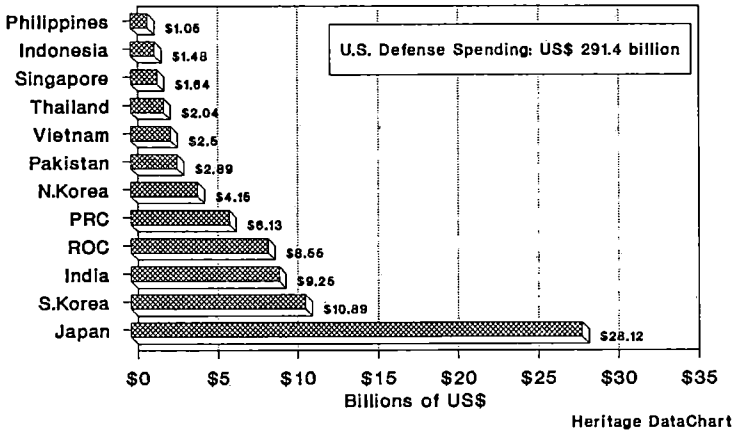


Chart 7
 Defense Spending as a Share of
 Gross National Product: 1990

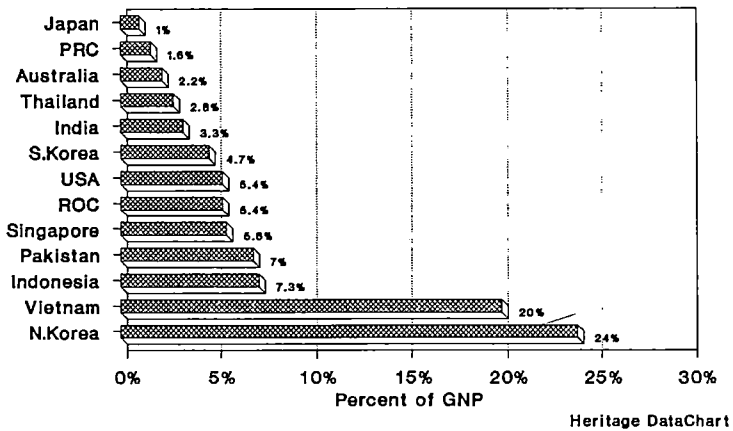


Chart 8
U.S. Trade Deficit with Asia

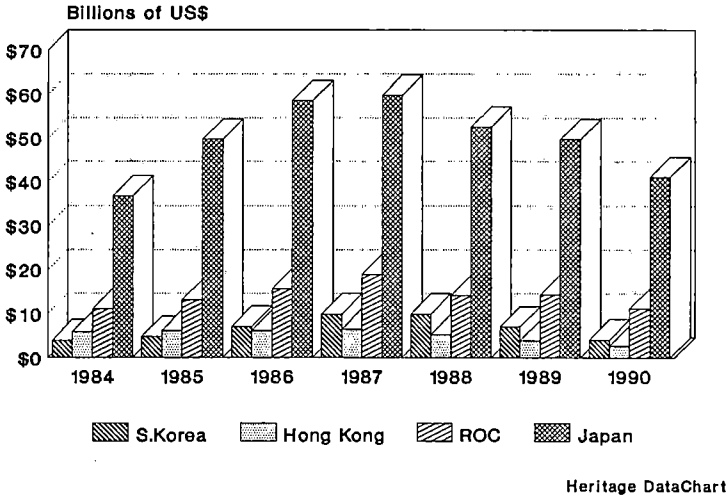
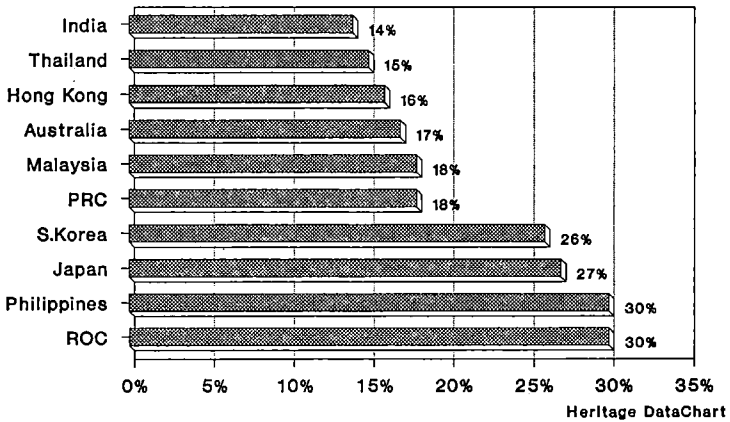
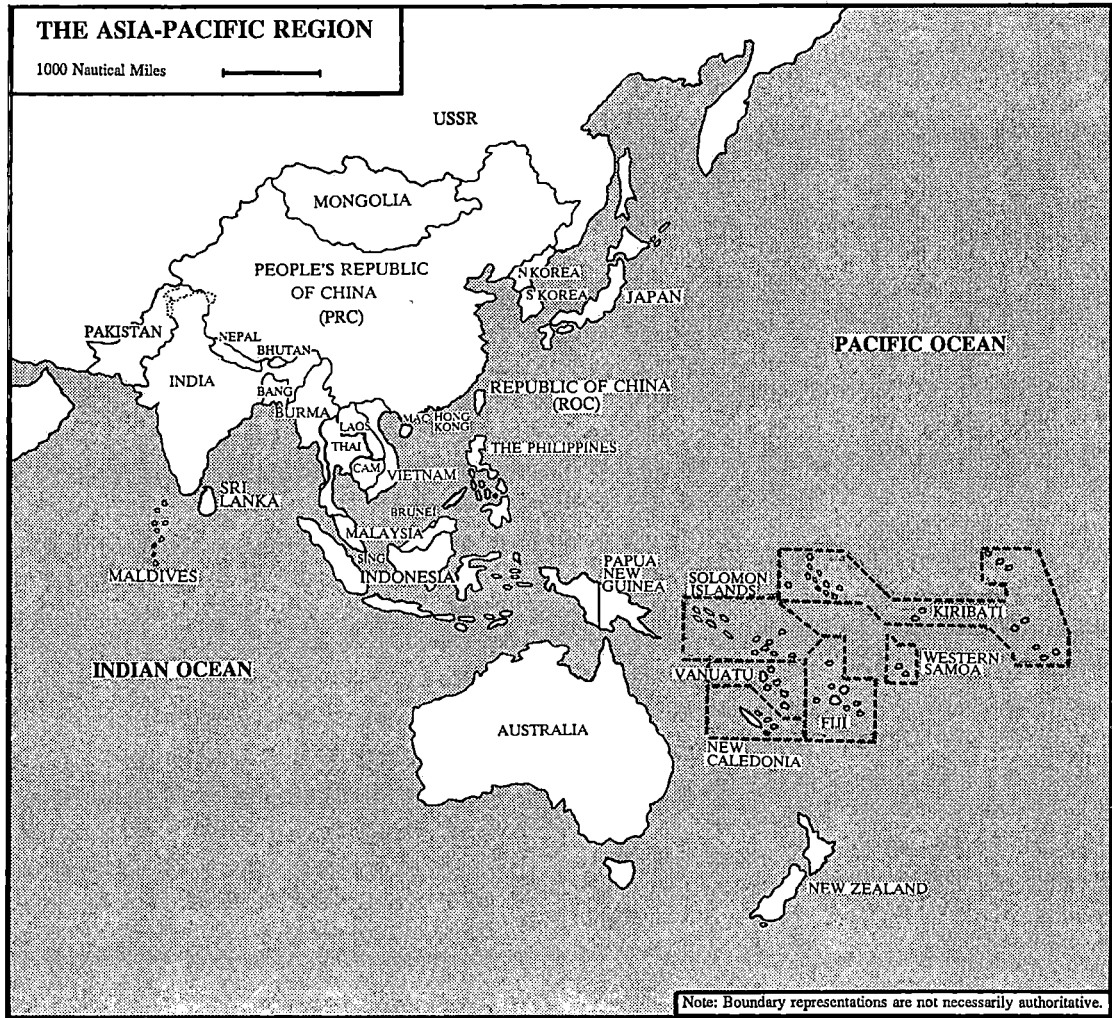


Chart 9
Trade with U.S. as a Share
of Total Trade, 1990



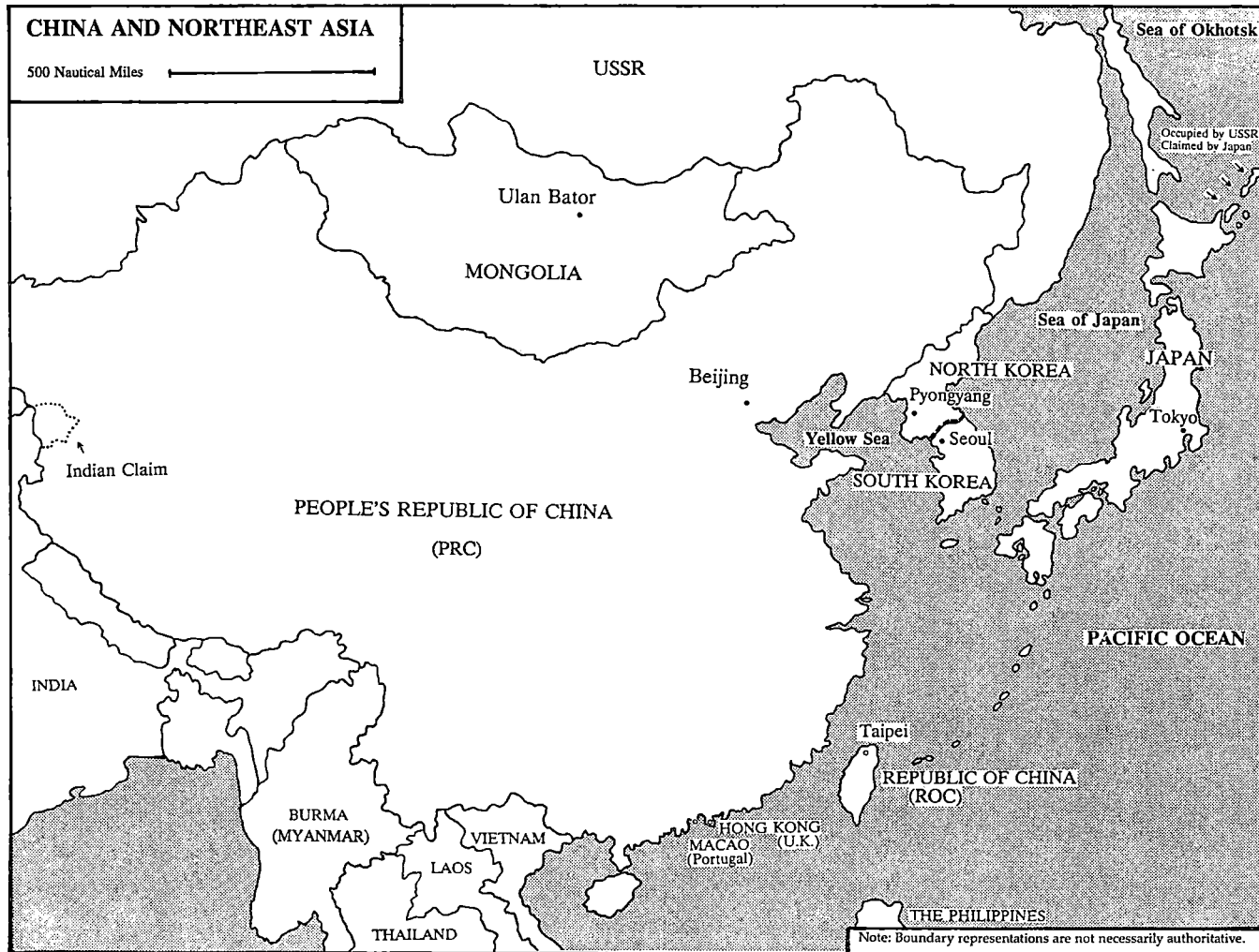
THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

1000 Nautical Miles

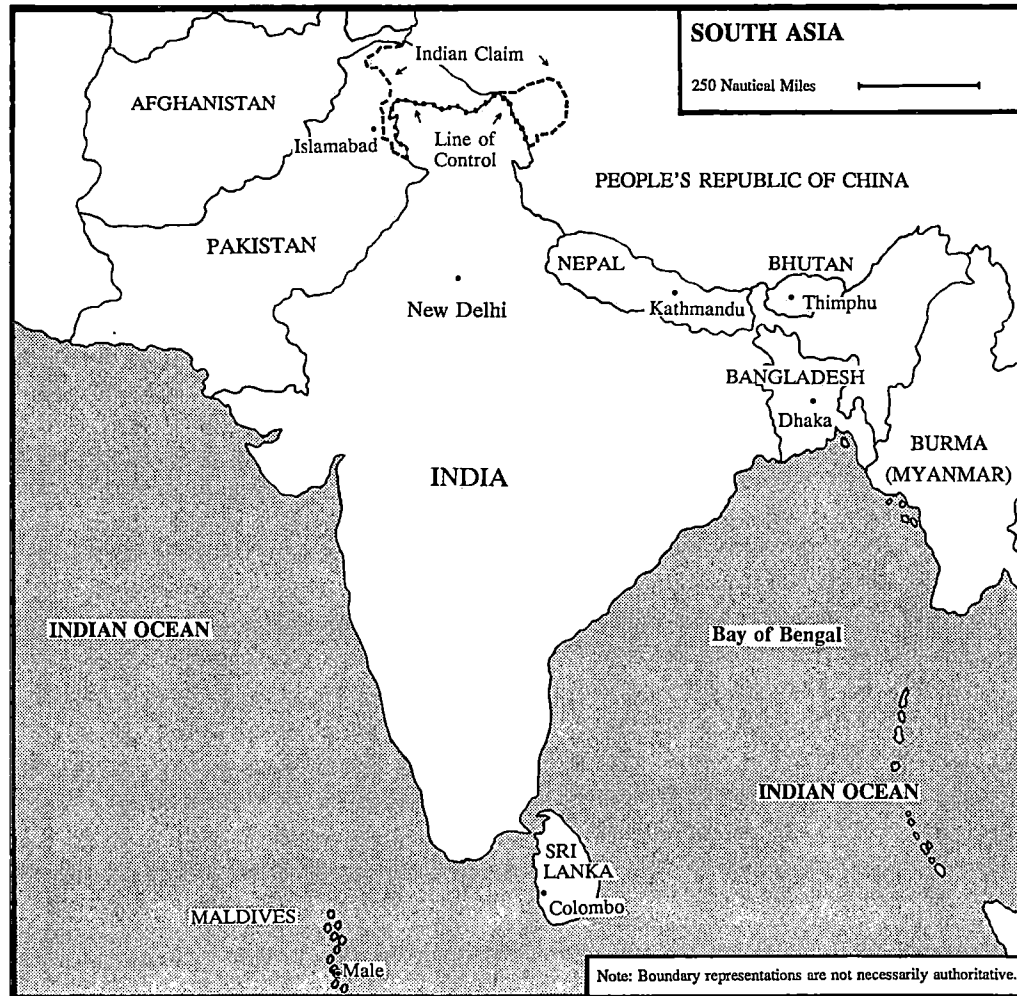


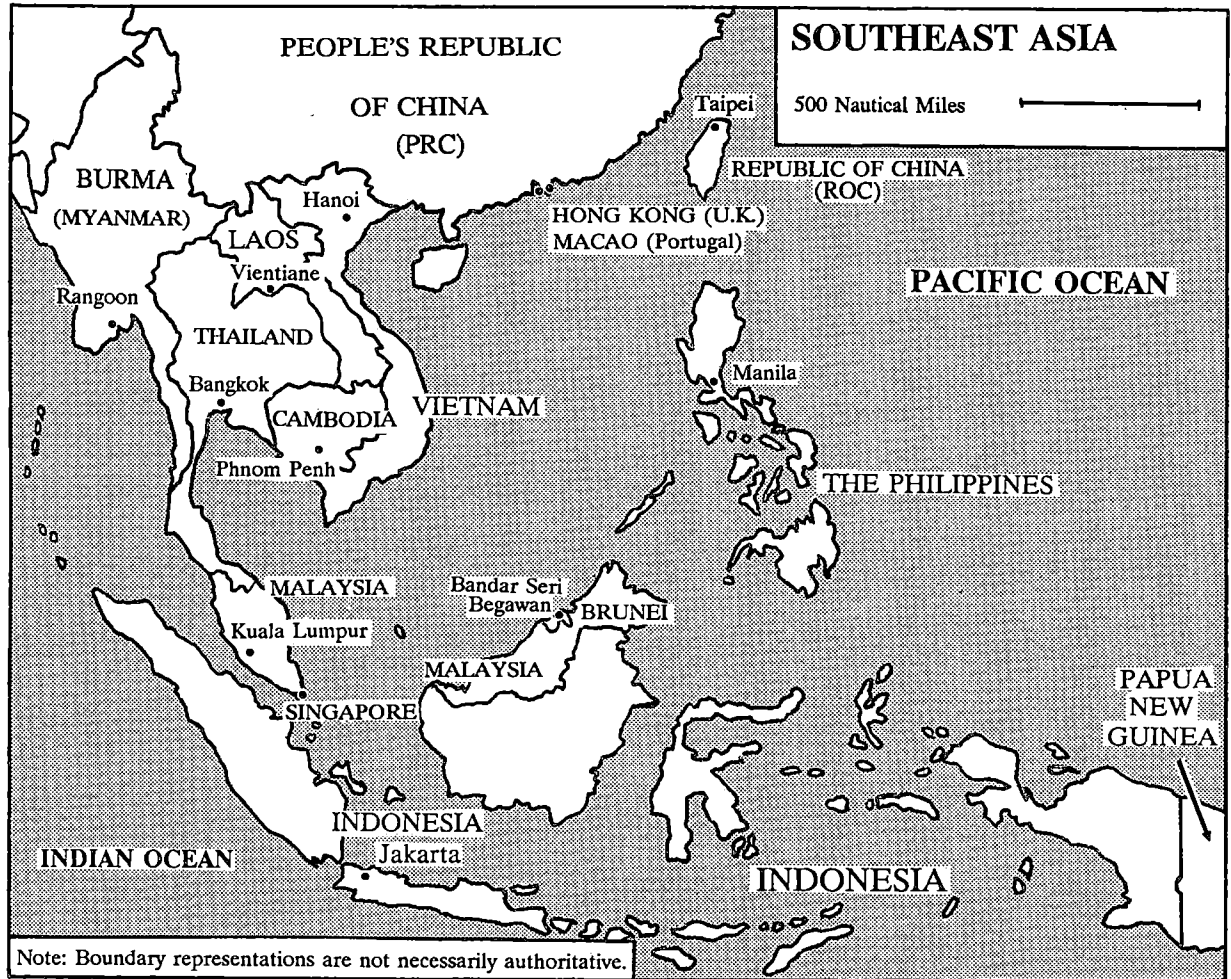
CHINA AND NORTHEAST ASIA

500 Nautical Miles



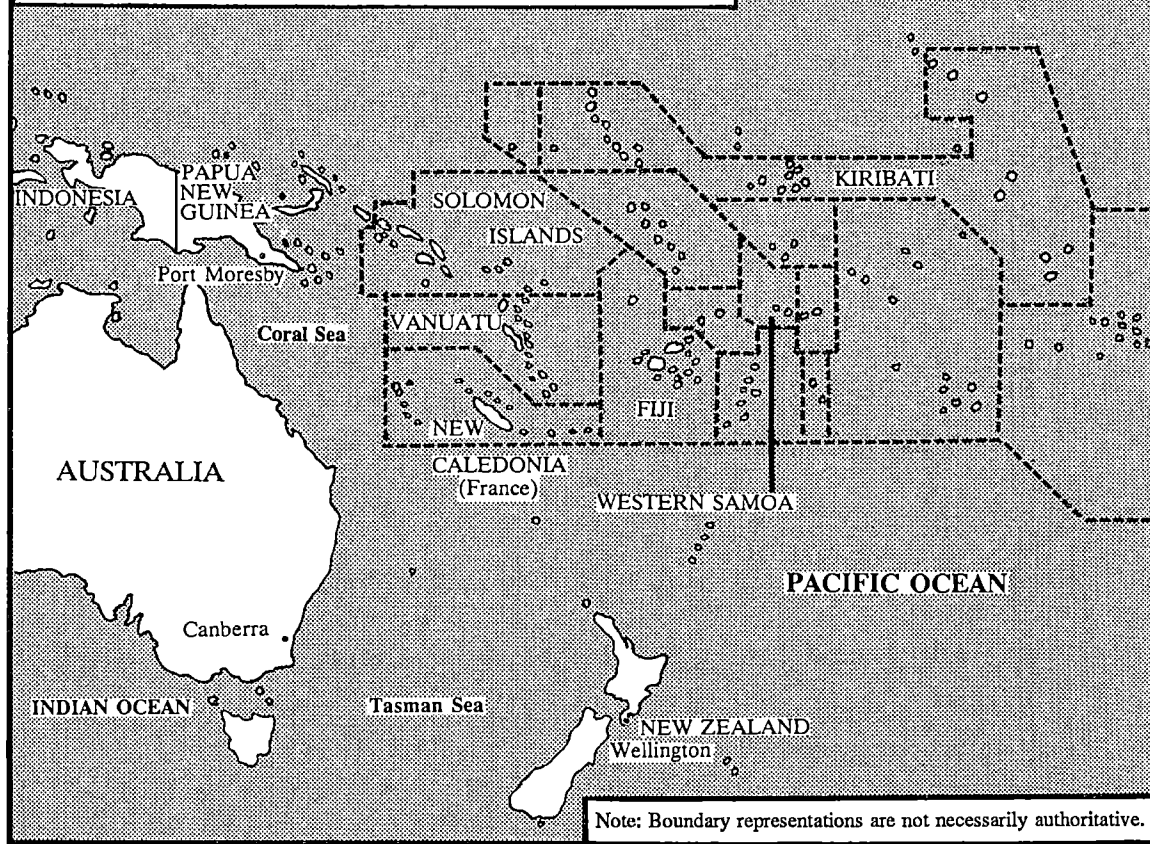
Note: Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative.





AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND OCEANIA

1000 Nautical Miles



AUSTRALIA

LAND

Area: 2,968,200 square miles

Cultivated: 2.5% **Forest:** 14% **Pasture:** 58%

Resources: bauxite, coal, copper, iron ore, tin, silver, uranium, nickel, mineral sands, lead, zinc, diamonds, natural gas, oil

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 16,923,000 **Annual Growth:** 1.3%

Life Expectancy: 77 years **Literacy:** 98.5%

Infant Mortality: 8 **Fertility:** 1.8

Ethnic Divisions: Caucasian: 95%, Asian: 4%, Aboriginal: 1%

Workforce: 8,410,000 **Unemployment:** 7.5%

Commerce and Services: 61.2% **Manufacturing:** 14.3%

Agriculture and Fishing: 5.0% **Construction:** 7.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 4.4%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 3,010,000 **University:** 441,100

POLITICAL

Official Name: COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Type of Government: Federal Parliamentary State

Chief of State: Queen Elizabeth II

Head of Government: Prime Minister Robert HAWKE

Foreign Minister: Gareth EVANS

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 1 **Civil Liberties:** 1

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 40.79%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none **Military:** none

ECONOMY

Currency: Australian dollar, 1 US\$ = 1.29A\$ (1990)

Major Industries: mining, iron and steel, industrial equipment, food processing, textiles, aircraft, ships, chemicals

Major Agricultural Products: wheat, barley, oats, corn, hay, lamb, beef, sugarcane, dairy products, wine, fruit, vegetables

Major Imports: machinery, manufactures, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum, metal goods, textiles and clothing

Major Exports: wheat, coal, wool, iron ore, metal manufactures, meat, dairy products

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 18,350 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	166.51	168.07	175.46	216.48	274.53	283.99	310.53
Growth	7.2%	5.1%	2.0%	4.7%	3.7%	4.0%	4.3%
CPI Rise	4.0%	6.7%	9.1%	8.5%	7.2%	7.6%	6.0%
Exports	23.875	22.611	22.541	26.330	32.751	37.037	39.117
to U.S.	2.899	3.076	2.873	3.287	3.856	4.196	4.4
Imports	23.423	23.499	23.839	27.053	33.334	40.941	38.942
from U.S.	4.793	5.440	5.551	5.495	6.981	8.347	8.5
Cur Account	-8.549	-8.717	-9.724	-8.772	-10.946	-15.6	-14.246

Australia is the 17th largest U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 6,380,000,000

Increase over 1989: 3.4%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 2.2%

As a Share of Government Spending: 9.7%

Total Regular Forces: 68,100

Army: 30,300

Reserves: 26,500

Navy: 15,650

Airforce: 22,100

Combat Aircraft: 116

Naval Vessels: 6 Attack Submarines, 3 Destroyers, 9 Frigates, 22 Large Patrol Craft, 3 Minehunters

Security Alliance with U.S.: ANZUS (1951) -- without New Zealand

Other Security Alliances: Five Power Defense Arrangement with Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore (1971); Status of Forces Agreement with Papua New Guinea (1976, updated 1990)

U.S. Military Installations: Joint U.S.-Australian communication/intelligence facilities at Northwest Cape, Nurrungar and Pine Gap and the U.S. Navy has access to Cockburn Sound Naval Facilities

U.S. Military Personnel: 270 Air Force, 450 Navy

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 14,529,000,000

1990 Australian Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 8,394,000,000

BANGLADESH

LAND

Area: 55,600 square miles

Cultivated: 59.7%

Forest: 16%

Pasture: 4%

Resources: natural gas, uranium, offshore oil

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 118,433,000

Annual Growth: 2.8%

Life Expectancy: 53 years

Literacy: 29%

Infant Mortality: 136

Fertility: 5.7

Ethnic Divisions: Bengali: 98%, Bihari and tribal groups: 2%

Workforce: 34,750,000

Unemployment: 30%

Commerce and Services: 18.1%

Manufacturing: 10.9%

Agriculture and Fishing: 55.3%

Construction: 4.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 11.6%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 14,410,000

University: 47,040

POLITICAL

Official Name: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Capital: Dhaka

Type of Government: Multi-Party Republic

Chief of State: Justice Ahmed SHAHABUDDIN

Head of Government: Prime Minister Begun Khaleda Ahman ZIA

Foreign Minister: Mostafizur RAHMAN

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 5 **Civil Liberties:** 5

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 13.48%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$ 127,370,000

Military: US\$ 300,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Taka, 1 US\$ = 32.85 Taka (1990)

Major Industries: jute manufactures, food processing, cotton textiles, garments

Major Agricultural Products: jute, rice, fish, tea, sugar, wheat

Major Imports: capital equipment, foodgrains, petroleum, raw cotton, fertilizer, manufactured products

Major Exports: raw and manufactured jute, leather, tea, textiles

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 155 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	13.80	14.89	14.93	17.42	18.72	18.8	18.3
Growth	4.2%	3.7%	4.7%	4.0%	2.6%	2.0%	2.4%
CPI Rise	10.5%	10.7%	11.0%	9.5%	9.3%	8.0%	8.0%
Exports	0.931	0.999	0.889	1.077	1.291	1.305	1.529
to U.S.	0.159	0.227	0.264	0.414	0.413	0.475	0.538
Imports	2.693	2.526	2.550	2.730	3.034	3.609	3.750
from U.S.	0.303	0.219	0.165	0.193	0.258	0.281	0.182
Cur Account	-0.543	-0.539	-0.615	-0.335	-0.286	-0.760	-0.760

Bangladesh is a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 348,000,000

Increase over 1989: 20.4%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 1.45%

As a Share of Government Spending: 15%

Total Regular Forces: 103,000

Army: 90,000

Reserves: 30,000 (Border Guards)

Navy: 7,000

Airforce: 6,000

Combat Aircraft: 82

Naval Vessels: 4 Frigates, 8 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 8 Fast-Attack Craft (torpedo),
11 Coastal Patrol Craft, 13 Inshore Patrol Craft, 5 River Patrol Boats

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: na

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: *Shanti Bahini*: 5,000

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 15,000,000

1990 Bangladeshi Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

BHUTAN

LAND

Area: 17,800 square miles

Cultivated: 8.8%

Forest: 68.7%

Pasture: 5.0%

Resources: timber, gypsum, calcium carbide

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 1,566,000

Annual Growth: 2.0%

Life Expectancy: 49 years

Literacy: 5%

Infant Mortality: 137

Fertility: 5.0

Ethnic Divisions: Bhote: 60%, Nepalese: 25%, Tribal groups: 15%

Workforce: 650,000

Unemployment: na

Commerce and Services: 3.6%

Manufacturing: 0.7%

Agriculture and Fishing: 93%

Construction: 0.7%

Government and Public Authorities: 2%

Students:Primary and Secondary: 68,010

University: 410

POLITICAL

Official Name: KINGDOM OF BHUTAN

Capital: Thimpu

Type of Government: Monarchy

Chief of State: King Jigme Singye WANGCHUCK

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: Lyonpo Dawa TSERING

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 6 **Civil Liberties:** 5

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 12.00%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Ngultrum, 1 US\$ = 17.95 Ngultrum (1990)

Major Industries: cement, wood products, chemical products, mining, distilling, food processing, handicrafts

Major Agricultural Products: maize, rice, oranges, potatoes, wheat

Major Imports: aircraft, fuel, rice, vehicles, textiles, machinery

Major Exports: cement, talc powder, agricultural products, sawn timber, potatoes

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 160 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	130.0	155.6	171.0	205.0	215.0	222.0	237.71
Growth	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.5%	2.6%	5.6%	9.0%
CPI Rise	8.4%	10.0%	10.1%	13.0%	4.0%	9.1%	8.5%
Exports	15.6	17.4	22.2	25.3	na	na	na
to U.S.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Imports	80.4	69.4	75.7	88.0	na	na	na
from U.S.	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Cur Account	na	-83.3	-77.0	-93.2	-80.0	-64.0	0.05

Bhutan is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: na

Increase over 1989: na

Outlay as a share of GNP: na

As a Share of Government Spending: na

Total Regular Forces: 600 (est.)

Army: na

Reserves: na

Navy: none

Airforce: none

Combat Aircraft: none

Naval Vessels: none

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Indian: small number of advisers

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 Bhutanese Direct Investment in the U.S.: less than \$500,000

BRUNEI

LAND

Area: 2,226 square miles

Cultivated: 1%

Forest: 85%

Pasture: 1%

Resources: oil, natural gas, timber

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 372,000

Annual Growth: 7.1%

Life Expectancy: 75 years

Literacy: 45%

Infant Mortality: 10

Fertility: 2.9

Ethnic Divisions: Malay: 64%, Chinese: 20%, other: 16%

Workforce: 90,000

Unemployment: na

Commerce and Services: 26.4%

Manufacturing: 8.6%

Agriculture and Fishing: 5.0%

Construction: 33.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 40.0%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 55,700

University: 900

POLITICAL

Official Name: STATE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan

Type of Government: Sultanate

Chief of State: Sultan Haji Hassanal BOLKIAH

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: Prince Muda Haji Mohamed BOLKIAH

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 6 Civil Liberties: 5

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 12.37%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Brunei dollar, 1 US\$ = 1.74 B\$ (1990)

Major Industries: crude petroleum, liquefied natural gas, construction

Major Agricultural Products: rice, pepper, timber

Major Imports: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods, chemicals

Major Exports: crude petroleum, petroleum products, liquefied natural gas

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 11,000 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	3.98	3.97	3.57	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.7
Growth	2.0%	-10.0%	-10.0%	-10.05	3.0%	4.5%	4.5%
CPI Rise	3.1%	4.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
Exports	3.183	2.934	1.798	1.799	1.849	1.931	2.3
to U.S.	0.011	0.002	0.064	0.017	0.030	0.080	na
Imports	0.622	0.606	1.653	1.285	1.253	1.494	na
from U.S.	0.034	0.051	0.202	0.093	0.078	0.063	na
Cur Account	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Brunei is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1988 Military Budget: US\$ 229,025,000

Increase over 1987: 18.5%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 7.1%

As a Share of Government Spending: 15.0%

Total Regular Forces: 4,200

Army: 3,400

Reserves: 900

Navy: 550

Airforce: 300

Combat Aircraft: 4

Naval Vessels: 3 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 3 Patrol Craft

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Treaty of Friendship with Britain (1979)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: British: 900, Singaporean: 500

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ -22,000,000

1990 Bruneian Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

BURMA

LAND

Area: 261,150 square miles

Cultivated: 12.2%

Forest: 47.6%

Pasture: 3.3%

Resources: oil, copper, asbestos, marble, limestone, teak, gems, timber, tin, tungsten

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 41,277,000

Annual Growth: 2.0%

Life Expectancy: 54 years

Literacy: 78%

Infant Mortality: 97

Fertility: 4.2

Ethnic Divisions: Burmese: 68%, Shan: 9%, Karen: 7%, Rakhine: 4% Chinese: 3%,
Indian: 2%, other: 7%

Workforce: 15,200,000

Unemployment: 10% (est.)

Commerce and Services: 17.5%

Manufacturing: 8.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 70.0%

Construction: 1.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 3.5%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 6,960,000 University: 0 (closed since June 1988)

POLITICAL

Official Name: UNION OF MYANMAR

Capital: Rangoon

Type of Government: Military Dictatorship

Chief of State: General Saw MAUNG

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: same

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 7 **Civil Liberties:** 7

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 12.63%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Kyat, 1US\$ = 5.95 Kyat (1990 official rate)

Major Industries: agricultural processing, textiles and footwear, wood processing, petroleum refining, copper, tin

Major Agricultural Products: rice, cotton, pulses, sugarcane, beans, peanuts, teak

Major Imports: machinery, transportation equipment, building materials, oil equipment, consumer goods, capital goods

Major Exports: teak, rice, pulses, beans, base metals, ores, gems

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 195 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	6.39	6.62	6.37	7.78	7.90	8.0	8.0
Growth	5.6%	4.3%	3.7%	1.0%	2.3%	3.4%	3.6%
CPI Rise	4.8%	6.8%	9.2%	23.3%	17.8%	27.2%	17.5%
Exports	0.301	0.303	0.288	0.219	0.147	0.250	0.59
to U.S.	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.013	0.013	0.018	na
Imports	0.239	0.283	0.304	0.268	0.244	0.311	na
from U.S.	0.016	0.010	0.016	0.008	0.011	0.005	na
Cur Account	-0.218	-0.205	-0.250	-0.360	-0.280	na	-0.60

Burma is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1989 Military Budget: US\$ 334,000,000

Increase over 1988: 16.8%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 3.0%

As a Share of Government Spending: 21.0%

Total Regular Forces: 230,000

Army: 212,000

Reserves: 35,000 (People's Militia)

Navy: 9,000

Airforce: 9,000

Combat Aircraft: 16

Naval Vessels: 2 Corvettes, 2 Coastal Patrol Craft, 30 Inshore Patrol Craft,
5 River Patrol Craft

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Friendship and Non-Aggression Treaty with PRC (1961)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: (partial listing) Burma Communist Party: fragmented, several thousand; National Democratic Front: 20,000; numerous private armies, some associated with opium druglords

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 Burmese Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

CAMBODIA

LAND

Area: 69,900 square miles

Cultivated: 11% Forest: 74% Pasture: 3%

Resources: timber, gemstones, iron ore, manganese, phosphates

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 6,991,000 Annual Growth: 2.2%

Life Expectancy: 48 years Literacy: 48%

Infant Mortality: 128 Fertility: 4.5

Ethnic Divisions: Khmer: 90%, Chinese: 5%, other: 5%

Workforce: 3,750,000 Unemployment: 30% (est.)

Commerce and Services: 17% Manufacturing: na

Agriculture and Fishing: 80% Construction: 3%

Government and Public Authorities: na

Students: Primary and Secondary: 1,018,000 University: 11,500

POLITICAL

Official Name: STATE OF CAMBODIA

Capital: Phnom Penh

Type of Government: Communist State

Chief of State: President Heng SAMRIN

Head of Government: Prime Minister Hun SEN

Foreign Minister: same

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 7 Civil Liberties: 7

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 11.96%

(The U.N. recognizes the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] led by Prince Norodom SIHANOUK, Son SANN and Khieu SAMPHAN, as the legitimate government of Cambodia, not the Heng SAMRIN regime)

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$ 25,000,000 (to the CGDK) Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Riel, 1 US\$ = 560.0 Riel (1990)

Major Industries: textiles, cement, fishing, wood and wood products

Major Agricultural Products: rice, rubber, corn

Major Imports: fuel, consumer goods, raw materials, fertilizer, international food aid

Major Exports: rubber, rice, pepper

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 130 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	630.0	na	na	1000.0	1000.0	1000.0	890.0
Growth	na	na	na	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	na
CPI Rise	na	na	na	na	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Exports	4.4	3.21	3.0	na	na	na	na
to U.S.	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	na	na	na
Imports	47.9	27.6	17.0	na	na	na	na
from U.S.	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	na	na	na
Cur Account	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Cambodia is a very minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: na

Increase over 1989: na

Outlay as a share of GNP: na

As a Share of Government Spending: na

Total Regular Forces: 57,300

Army: 55,500

Reserves: 55,000 (provincial/district forces)

Navy: 1,000

Airforce: 800

Combat Aircraft: 12

Naval Vessels: 2 Torpedo Patrol Craft, 9 Inshore Patrol Craft

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty with Vietnam (1979)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Soviet: 200, Vietnamese: 5,000

Armed Opposition Groups: *Khmer Rouge*: 30,000; Khmer People's National Liberation Front: 12,000; *Armée Nationale Khmer Indépendante*: 15,000

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 Cambodian Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

LAND

Area: 3,691,500 square miles

Cultivated: 10.1% **Forest:** 12.5% **Pasture:** 33.3%

Resources: coal, iron, petroleum, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, uranium, zinc, bauxite, lead

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 1,118,163,000 **Annual Growth:** 1.4%

Life Expectancy: 68 years **Literacy:** 75%

Infant Mortality: 34 **Fertility:** 2.3

Ethnic Divisions: Han Chinese: 93.3%, Zhuang, Uygur, Hui, Yi, Tibetan, Miao, Manchu, Mongol, Buyi, Korean, and others: 6.7%

Workforce: 557,000,000 **Unemployment:** 4.0%

Commerce and Services: 13% **Manufacturing:** 18%

Agriculture and Fishing: 60% **Construction:** 5%

Government and Public Authorities: 1.5%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 177,900,000 **University:** 2,100,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Capital: Beijing

Type of Government: Communist State

Chief of State: President YANG Shangkun

Head of Government: Premier LI Peng

Foreign Minister: QIAN Qichen

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 7 **Civil Liberties:** 7

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 11.11%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none **Military:** none

ECONOMY

Currency: Renminbi Yuan, 1 US\$ = 5.22 Yuan (1990)

Major Industries: iron, steel, coal, machine building, armaments, textiles, light industrial products, petroleum

Major Agricultural Products: rice, wheat, soybeans, oilseed, cotton

Major Imports: grain, chemical fertilizer, steel, industrial raw materials, machinery

Major Exports: manufactured goods, agricultural products, oil, minerals

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 330 (1990)

CHINA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	300.09	291.76	281.68	304.96	376.53	350.0	365.96
Growth	13.5%	12.1%	7.9%	10.3%	11.0%	3.9%	4.5%
CPI Rise	2.7%	11.9%	7.0%	8.8%	20.7%	17.8%	4.1%
Exports	24.824	27.329	31.367	39.464	47.663	51.751	60.522
to U.S.	3.381	4.224	5.241	6.910	9.261	12.901	15.2
Imports	25.953	42.480	43.247	43.222	55.352	58.316	49.520
from U.S.	3.004	3.856	3.106	3.497	5.017	5.807	4.8
Cur Account	2.509	-11.417	-7.034	0.3	-3.9	-7.8	-3.934

The PRC is the 10th largest U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 6,130,000,000

Increase over 1989: -8.1%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 1.6%

As a Share of Government Spending: 8.4%

Total Regular Forces: 3,030,000

Army: 2,300,000 **Reserves:** 1,200,000

Navy: 260,000 **Airforce:** 470,000

Combat Aircraft: 5,894

Naval Vessels: 1 Ballistic Missile Submarine, 1 Cruise Missile Submarine, 91 Attack Submarines, 189 Destroyers, 37 Frigates, 110 Coastal Patrol Craft, 380 Inshore Patrol Craft, 215 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 160 Fast-Attack Craft (torpedo), 52 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Friendship and Non-Aggression Treaties with Burma (1961), North Korea (1951), and Pakistan (1960)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 289,000,000

1990 PRC Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 112,000,000

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (TAIWAN)

LAND

Area: 13,800 square miles

Cultivated: 25%

Forest: 64%

Pasture: 5%

Resources: small amounts of coal, natural gas, limestone, marble, asbestos, timber

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 20,547,000

Annual Growth: 1.1%

Life Expectancy: 74 years

Literacy: 94%

Infant Mortality: 17

Fertility: 1.7

Ethnic Divisions: Taiwanese: 84%, Mainland Chinese: 14%, Aboriginal: 2%

Workforce: 8,470,000

Unemployment: 1.7%

Commerce and Services: 35.3%

Manufacturing: 33.8%

Agriculture and Fishing: 17%

Construction: 6.8%

Government and Public Authorities: 7%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 4,150,000

University: 479,200

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Capital: Taipei

Type of Government: Multi-Party Republic

Chief of State: LEE Teng-hui

Head of Government: Prime Minister HAU Pei-Tsun

Foreign Minister: Frederick CHIEN

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 3 **Civil Liberties:** 3

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: Not a member of the U.N.

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: New Taiwan Dollar, 1 US\$ = 27.13 NT\$ (1990)

Major Industries: textiles, clothing, chemicals, electronics, food processing, plywood, sugar milling, cement, shipbuilding

Major Agricultural Products: rice, sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples

Major Imports: machinery and equipment, crude oil, chemicals, chemical products, basic metals, foodstuffs, machine tools

Major Exports: textiles, electronic machinery, general machinery, telecommunications equipment, basic metals, foodstuffs, plywood

Per Capita GNP: US\$ 7,890 (1990)

CHINA, REPUBLIC OF (TAIWAN)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	57.7	60.08	73.25	97.57	119.5	150.4	162.09
Growth	10.9%	4.3%	10.8%	11.9%	7.1%	7.3%	5.2%
CPI Rise	0.0%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.35%	1.5%	4.7%	4.1%
Exports	30.42	30.39	39.78	53.54	60.59	66.21	66.526
to U.S.	16.099	17.761	21.257	26.406	26.217	25.628	22.7
Imports	21.99	20.12	24.16	34.96	49.65	52.27	55.572
from U.S.	5.003	4.699	5.524	7.413	12.010	11.323	11.5
Cur Account	6.976	9.195	16.217	18.172	10.117	10.5	11.150

The Republic of China is the **6th** largest U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 8,550,000,000

Increase over 1989: 4.5%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 5.4%

As a Share of Government Spending: 35.5%

Total Regular Forces: 370,000

Army: 270,000

Reserves: 1,657,500

Navy: 30,500

Airforce: 70,000

Combat Aircraft: 536

Naval Vessels: 4 Attack Submarines, 24 Destroyers, 10 Frigates, 52 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 21 Patrol Craft, 8 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: Security guarantees in the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Military Personnel: Singaporean: small number of trainees

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 2,273,000,000

1990 ROC Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 928,000,000

FIJI

LAND

Area: 7,050 square miles

Cultivated: 15%

Forest: 65%

Pasture: 3%

Resources: timber, fish, gold, copper

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 759,600

Annual Growth: 1.5%

Life Expectancy: 68 years

Literacy: 80%

Infant Mortality: 22

Fertility: 3.3

Ethnic Divisions: Fijian: 48%, Indian: 47%, others: 5%

Workforce: 252,000

Unemployment: 15%

Commerce and Services: 12.4%

Manufacturing: 6.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 50%

Construction: 2.6%

Government and Public Authorities: 11.1%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 182,000

University: 2,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF FIJI

Capital: Suva

Type of Government: Interim government, pending constitutional ratification

Chief of State: Præsident Ratu Sir Penaia GANILAU

Head of Government: Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese MARA

Foreign Minister: same

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 6 Civil Liberties: 4

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 21.18%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$ 300,000 Military: US\$ 50,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Fijian dollar, 1 US\$ = 1.41 F\$ (1990)

Major Industries: sugar refining, tourism, gold, lumber, light manufacturing, mining

Major Agricultural Products: sugar, copra, ginger, rice, bananas

Major Imports: manufactured goods, machinery, foodstuffs, fuel, transport equipment, consumer goods

Major Exports: sugar, copra, coconut oil, fish

Per Capita GNP: US\$ 1,550 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	1.179	1.138	1.319	1.26	1.29	1.15	1.18
Growth	8.4%	-4.6%	8.8%	-7.8%	-2.5%	12.1%	12.1%
CPI Rise	5.3%	4.4%	1.8%	5.7%	11.8%	6.5%	7.0%
Exports	0.256	0.230	0.274	0.299	0.312	0.370	0.399
to U.S.	0.025	0.011	0.012	0.055	0.014	0.018	na
Imports	0.450	0.441	0.436	0.380	0.454	0.615	0.629
from U.S.	0.018	0.018	0.018	0.029	0.015	0.021	na
Cur Account	-0.027	-0.013	0.004	-0.005	0.030	-0.004	-0.004

Fiji is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 19,730,000

Increase over 1989: -6.8%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 6.5%

As a Share of Government Spending: 6.5%

Total Regular Forces: 3,500

Army: 3,200

Reserves: 5,000

Navy: 300

Airforce: 0

Combat Aircraft: none

Naval Vessels: 3 Coastal Patrol Craft, 2 Inshore Patrol Craft

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 Fijian Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

HONG KONG

LAND

Area: 404 square miles

Cultivated: 8.8%

Forest: 12%

Pasture: 1%

Resources: none

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 5,760,000

Annual Growth: 1.0%

Life Expectancy: 79 years

Literacy: 75%

Infant Mortality: 6

Fertility: 1.4

Ethnic Divisions: Chinese: 98%, other: 2%

Workforce: 2,822,000

Unemployment: 1.4%

Commerce and Services: 37.3%

Manufacturing: 33.8%

Agriculture and Fishing: 1.6%

Construction: 8.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 18%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 1,009,000

University: 52,150

POLITICAL

Official Name: BRITISH CROWN COLONY OF HONG KONG

Capital: Victoria

Type of Government: British Dependent Territory, to revert to Chinese control in 1997

Chief of State: Queen Elizabeth II

Head of Government: Sir David WILSON

Foreign Minister: under the auspices of Britain

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 4

Civil Liberties: 3

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: Not a member of the U.N.

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Hong Kong Dollar, 1 US\$ = 7.79 HK\$ (1990)

Major Industries: textiles and clothing, tourism, electronics, plastics

Major Agricultural Products: small amounts of rice and vegetables

Major Imports: raw materials and semi-manufactured goods, fuel, consumer goods, capital goods, foodstuffs

Major Exports: many re-exports: clothing and textiles, electrical apparatus, electronics, footwear, machinery, telecommunications equipment

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 12,150 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	31.9	34.1	38.43	46.17	53.0	62.0	70.0
Growth	6.0%	0.6%	8.7%	14.6%	7.5%	2.5%	2.3%
CPI Rise	8.5%	3.4%	3.2%	5.3%	7.4%	10.1%	10.1%
Exports	28.314	30.182	35.438	48.473	63.182	73.114	82.870
to U.S.	8.899	8.994	9.474	10.490	10.815	10.238	9.5
Imports	28.558	29.701	35.360	48.463	63.900	72.149	82.974
from U.S.	3.062	2.786	3.303	3.983	5.656	6.304	6.8
CurAccount	na	2.080	2.000	3.000	3.100	3.400	2.220

Hong Kong is the 13th largest U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1988 Military Budget: US\$ 208,000,000

Increase over 1987: 9.9%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 0.7%

As a Share of Government Spending: 3.8%

Total Regular Forces: 8,505 (combined British and Chinese)

Army: 7,540

Reserves: na

Navy: 700

Airforce: 269

Combat Aircraft: none

Naval Vessels: 5 Patrol Craft, 12 Patrol Boats

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Great Britain responsible for defense

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Military Personnel: British: 6,300 Army, 300 Navy/Marines,
265 Royal Air Force

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 6,537,000,000

1990 Hong Kong Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 1,240,000,000

INDIA

LAND

Area: 1,269,420 square miles

Cultivated: 50.3%

Forest: 11.3%

Pasture: 4.5%

Resources: coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, chromite, natural gas

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 849,746,000

Annual Growth: 2.0%

Life Expectancy: 58 years

Literacy: 36%

Infant Mortality: 89

Fertility: 3.8

Ethnic Divisions: Indo-Aryan: 72%, Dravidan: 25%, Mongoloid and other: 3%

Workforce: 327,000,000 **Unemployment:** 20% (est.)

Commerce and Services: 10.5%

Manufacturing: 6.5%

Agriculture and Fishing: 52.3%

Construction: 7.2%

Government and Public Authorities: 6.5%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 142,000,000 **University:** 4,000,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Capital: New Dehli

Type of Government: Federal Republic

Chief of State: President Ramaswamy VENKATRAMAN

Head of Government: Prime Minister NARSHINAROY

Foreign Minister: Madhavsinh SOLANSKI

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 2

Civil Liberties: 3

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 5.43

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$ 96,982,00

Military: US\$ 300,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Rupee, 1 US\$ = 18.12 Rupees (1990)

Major Industries: textiles, food processing, steel, machinery, transportation equipment, cement, jute manufactures

Major Agricultural Products: rice, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco, tea, coffee

Major Imports: machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum, edible oils

Major Exports: engineering goods, textiles, clothing, tea

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 325 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	200.76	210.45	231.231	253.56	270.6	265.1	276.3
Growth	3.3%	6.1%	6.2%	4.4%	11.0%	4.5%	4.5%
CPI Rise	8.3%	5.6%	8.7%	8.8%	9.4%	9.5%	10.0%
Exports	9.916	9.916	9.499	11.375	13.313	16.003	18.153
to U.S.	2.737	2.479	2.465	2.725	3.167	3.551	3.2
Imports	14.361	16.075	15.406	16.724	19.168	21.165	26.001
from U.S.	1.570	1.642	1.536	1.464	2.498	2.463	2.5
CurAccount	-2.343	-4.214	-4.178	-4.597	-10.6	-6.7	-11.5

India is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 9,250,000,000

Increase over 1989: 3.5%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 3.3%

As a Share of Government Spending: 18.8%

Total Regular Forces: 1,262,000

Army: 1,100,000

Reserves: 460,000

Navy: 52,000

Airforce: 110,000

Combat Aircraft: 874

Naval Vessels: 1 Cruise Missile Submarine, 2 Aircraft Carriers, 18 Attack Submarines, 20 Frigates, 5 Destroyers, 10 Corvettes, 12 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 2 Offshore Patrol Craft, 13 Inshore Patrol Craft, 20 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Treaty of Cooperation and Mutual Friendship with USSR (1971, renewed 1991); some terms of the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord (1987) may still apply

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Soviets: 200 advisers and technicians

Armed Opposition Groups: Sikh separatists, number unknown; Kashmiri separatists, number unknown; United Liberation Front of Assam, number unknown.

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 639,000,000

1990 Indian Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 29,000,000

INDONESIA

LAND

Area: 741,100 square miles

Cultivated: 14%

Forest: 67%

Pasture: 7%

Resources: oil, tin, natural gas, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 190,136,000

Annual Growth: 1.8%

Life Expectancy: 60 years

Literacy: 62%

Infant Mortality: 75

Fertility: 3.1

Ethnic Divisions: Javanese: 45%, Sundanese: 14%, Madurese: 7.5%,

Coastal Malay: 7.5%, other: 26%

Workforce: 76,800,000

Unemployment: 3.1%

Commerce and Services: 30.0%

Manufacturing: 8.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 53.0%

Construction: 3.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 6.0%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 40,900,000

University: 1,660,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Capital: Jakarta

Type of Government: Republic

Chief of State: SUHARTO

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: Ali ALATAS

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 6

Civil Liberties: 5

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 11.54%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$48,494,000

Military: US\$ 1,900,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Rupiah, 1 US\$ = 1,901 Rupiah (1990)

Major Industries: petroleum, textiles, mining, cement, chemical fertilizer, timber, palm oil, light manufactures

Major Agricultural Products: rice, cassava, rubber, copra

Major Imports: rice, wheat, flour, cereals, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment

Major Exports: petroleum, liquified natural gas, timber, coffee, tin, palm oil, tea

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 505 (1990)

INDONESIA

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	80.79	81.54	71.55	76.22	75.96	80.0	96.30
Growth	6.0	2.5%	4.0%	3.6%	5.7%	6.2%	6.5%
CPI Rise	10.5%	4.7%	5.8%	9.3%	8.0%	6.5%	6.4%
Exports	21.881	18.597	14.804	17.170	19.376	21.936	25.874
to U.S.	5.867	4.933	3.657	3.719	3.484	3.874	3.343
Imports	13.880	10.275	10.724	12.850	13.489	16.467	20.048
from U.S.	1.217	0.795	0.946	0.767	1.047	1.256	1.897
Cur Account	-1.856	-1.923	-3.911	-2.098	-1.189	-2.2	-2.531

Indonesia is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 1,476,000,000

Increase over 1989: 2.2%

Outlays as a Share of GNP: 1.5%

As a Share of Government Spending: 3.5%

Total Regular Forces: 283,000

Army: 215,000

Reserves: 800,000

Navy: 43,000

Airforce: 25,000

Combat Aircraft: 99

Naval Vessels: 2 Attack Submarines, 16 Frigates, 4 Fast-Attack Craft (missile),
2 Fast-Attack Craft (torpedo), 4 Coastal Patrol Craft, 17 Inshore Patrol Craft,
2 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor: 400;
Free Papua Movement: 100

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 3,827,000,000

1990 Indonesian Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 62,000,000

JAPAN

LAND

Area: 147,470 square miles

Cultivated: 15.5% **Forest:** 66.4% **Pasture:** 1.7%

Resources: negligible mineral resources, fish, timber

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 123,642,000 **Annual Growth:** 0.4%

Life Expectancy: 79 years **Literacy:** 99%

Infant Mortality: 5 **Fertility:** 1.6

Ethnic Divisions: Japanese: 99.4%, other (mostly Korean): 0.6%

Workforce: 62,400,000 **Unemployment:** 2.3%

Commerce and Services: 54.5% **Manufacturing:** 24.5%

Agriculture and Fishing: 8.5% **Construction:** 8.5%

Government and Public Authorities: 3.0%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 15,230,000 **University:** 2,070,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Type of Government: Parliamentary Democracy

Chief of State: Emperor AKHITO

Head of Government: Prime Minister Toshiki KAIFU

Foreign Minister: Taro NAKAYAMA

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 1 **Civil Liberties:** 1

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 61.02%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none **Military:** none

ECONOMY

Currency: Yen, 1 US\$ = 135.0 Yen (1990)

Major Industries: machinery, automobiles, metallurgy, engineering, electronics, textiles, chemicals

Major Agricultural Products: rice, sugar, vegetables, fruit, fish

Major Imports: fuel, manufactures, foodstuffs, machinery, wood, coal

Major Exports: machinery and equipment, motor vehicles, metals, chemicals, textiles

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 23,965 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	1256.5	1330.0	1966.2	2384.5	2528.6	2555.0	2963.0
Growth	5.1%	4.7%	2.7%	4.5%	5.6%	4.9%	4.9%
CPI Rise	2.3%	2.0%	0.6%	1.4%	0.7%	2.1%	2.1%
Exports	169.748	177.189	210.718	231.332	264.961	274.597	286.0
to U.S.	60.371	72.380	85.457	88.074	89.802	93.455	89.7
Imports	136.142	130.516	127.660	150.907	187.483	209.635	234.799
from U.S.	23.575	22.631	26.882	28.249	37.183	43.673	48.6
Cur Account	35.003	49.169	85.845	87.015	79.631	56.98	53.5

Japan is the 2nd largest U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 28,122,000,000

Increase over 1989: -1.0%

Outlay as a Share of GNP: 1.0%

As a Share of Government Spending: 6.5%

Total Regular Forces: 249,000

Army: 156,200

Reserves: 48,400

Navy: 46,400

Airforce: 46,400

Combat Aircraft: 473

Naval Vessels: 14 Attack Submarines, 6 Destroyers, 58 Frigates, 5 Fast-Attack Craft (torpedo), 9 Patrol Craft, 1 Minelayer, 48 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: Mutual Cooperation and Security Treaties (1951, 1960)

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: Yokosuka Naval Base, Yokohama Naval Base, Atsugi Naval Air Facility, Sasebo Naval Base, Futenma (Marines), Iwakuni Marine Air Base, Misawa Air Base, Kadena Air Base, Yokota Air Base, Zukeran Marine Air Base, Makiminato (Army), Atsugi Naval Air Facility, Kamiseya (Navy)

U.S. Military Personnel: 2,100 Army, 7,100 Navy, 16,800 Air Force, 24,800 Marines

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: Japanese Red Army: 25; *Chukaku-Ha*: 200

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 20,994,000,000

1990 Japanese Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 83,498,000,000

KIRIBATI

LAND

Area: 266 square miles

Cultivated: 5%

Forest: 3%

Pasture: 0%

Resources: copra, fish

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 70,000

Annual Growth: 1.7%

Life Expectancy: 55

Literacy: 90%

Infant Mortality: 65

Fertility: 4.3

Ethnic Divisions: Micronesian: 100%

Workforce: na

Unemployment: na

Commerce and Services: na

Manufacturing: na

Agriculture and Fishing: na

Construction: na

Government and Public Authorities: na

Students: na

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF KIRIBATI

Capital: Tarawa

Type of Government: Republic

Name of Chief of State: President Ieremia T. TABAI

Name of Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: same

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 1

Civil Liberties: 2

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: Not a member of the U.N.

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Australian dollar, 1 US\$ = 1.29 A\$ (1990)

Major Industries: fishing, handicrafts

Major Agricultural Products: copra, vegetables, coconuts, melons, bananas

Major Imports: foodstuffs, fuel, transportation equipment

Major Exports: copra, fish

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 580 (1989)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	25.0	25.8	32.0	36.0	32.0	33.0	na
Growth	na	na	na	0.5%	na	na	na
CPI Rise	na	na	na	5.0%	na	na	na
Exports	11.0	4.0	4.1	23.0	na	na	na
to U.S.	na	na	na	na	2.0	1.0	1.0
Imports	21.0	18.0	32.6	17.5	na	na	na
from U.S.	na	na	na	na	3.0	16.0	na
Cur Account	10.0	6.0	7.0	na	na	na	na

Kiribati is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

Kiribati has no military forces

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Australian: small number of advisers

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 Kiribati Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

KOREA, NORTH

LAND

Area: 47,100 square miles

Cultivated: 19%

Forest: 74%

Pasture: 1%

Resources: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron, copper, gold, phosphates, salt, fluorspar

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 21,293,000

Annual Growth: 1.7%

Life Expectancy: 72 years

Literacy: 95%

Infant Mortality: 27

Fertility: 2.1

Ethnic Divisions: Korean: 100%

Workforce: 8,100,000

Unemployment: officially none

Commerce and Services: na

Manufacturing: na

Agriculture and Fishing: na

Construction: na

Government and Public Authorities: na

Students: Primary and Secondary: 5,000,000

University: 100,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Capital: Pyongyang

Type of Government: Communist State, one-man rule

Chief of State: President KIM Il-Sung

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: KIM Yong Nam

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 7

Civil Liberties: 7

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: Not a voting member of the U.N.

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Won, 1 US\$ = 2.18 Won (1989 official rate)

Major Industries: machine building, electric power, chemicals, mining, metallurgy, textiles, steel, cement

Major Agricultural Products: corn, rice, vegetables, fruits, fish

Major Imports: petroleum, machinery and equipment, coking coal, grain

Major Exports: minerals, metallurgical products, agricultural products, manufactures, machinery, chemicals, fish

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 930 (1989)

KOREA, NORTH**ECONOMIC STATISTICS**
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	18.9	19.7	20.1	19.59	20.18	20.78	21.5
Growth	2.7%	4.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
CPI Rise	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	0.691	0.638	0.673	0.796	0.931	na	2.1
to U.S.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports	0.813	0.825	0.839	1.120	2.5	2.6	2.6
from U.S.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CurAccount	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Trade with North Korea is illegal.

MILITARY

1989 Military Budget: US\$ 4,154,000,000

Increase over 1988: -10.2%

Outlay as a Share of GNP: 24%

As a Share of Government Spending: 30%

Total Regular Forces: 1,111,000

Army: 1,000,000

Reserves: 540,000+

Navy: 41,000

Airforce: 70,000

Combat Aircraft: 716

Naval Vessels: 24 Attack Submarines, 3 Frigates, 3 Corvettes, 34 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 173 Fast-Attack Craft (torpedo), 6 Coastal Patrol Craft, 148 Inshore Patrol Craft, 20 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Treaty of Cooperation and Mutual Friendship with USSR (1961); Friendship and Non-Agression Treaty with PRC (1951)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 North Korean Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

KOREA, SOUTH

LAND

Area: 38,200 square miles

Cultivated: 21.6%

Forest: 65.8%

Pasture: 1.0%

Resources: coal, tungsten, graphite, iron ore, limestone, graphite

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 43,350,000

Annual Growth: 0.8%

Life Expectancy: 69 years

Literacy: 93%

Infant Mortality: 23

Fertility: 1.6

Ethnic Divisions: Korean: 100%

Workforce: 17,963,000

Unemployment: 3.0%

Commerce and Services: 25.5%

Manufacturing: 27.5%

Agriculture and Fishing: 20.5%

Construction: 6.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 20.0%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 9,640,000

University: 1,300,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Capital: Seoul

Type of Government: Multi-party Republic

Chief of State: President ROH Tae Woo

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: LEE Sang Och

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 2

Civil Liberties: 3

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: Not a voting member of the U.N.

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: US\$ 1,000,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Won, 1 US\$ = 716.4 Won (1990)

Major Industries: textiles and clothing, food processing, chemicals, steel, electronics, ship building, automobile production

Major Agricultural Products: rice, barley, vegetables, legumes

Major Imports: machinery, oil, steel, transportation equipment, textiles, organic chemicals, grains

Major Exports: textiles and clothing, electrical machinery, footwear, steel, ships, automobiles, fish

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 5,140 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	87.0	89.7	102.7	128.4	169.2	204.0	223.85
Growth	9.3%	7.0%	12.9%	12.8%	12.2%	6.5%	8.6%
CPI Rise	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	3.0%	7.1%	5.2%	9.2%
Exports	29.259	30.289	34.792	47.301	60.679	62.371	63.124
to U.S.	10.027	10.713	13.497	17.991	21.164	20.543	18.5
Imports	30.628	31.058	31.734	41.025	51.812	61.556	65.127
from U.S.	5.983	5.956	6.355	8.099	11.290	13.478	14.4
Cur Account	-1.372	-0.887	4.617	9.854	14.161	5.1	-1.8

South Korea is the 7th largest U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 10,891,000,000

Increase over 1989: 10.2%

Outlay as a Share of GNP: 4.7%

As a Share of Government Spending: 31.1%

Total Regular Forces: 750,000

Army: 650,000

Reserves: 4,500,000

Navy: 60,000

Airforce: 40,000

Combat Aircraft: 493

Naval Vessels: 3 Attack Submarines, 9 Destroyers, 25 Frigates, 4 Corvettes, 11 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 68 Inshore Patrol Craft, 9 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: Mutual Cooperation and Security (1954)

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: Kunsan Air Base, Uijong-Bu HQ, Tongduchon Army Base, Osan Air Base

U.S. Military Personnel: 32,000 Army, 12,200 Air Force

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 2,096,000,000

1990 South Korean Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ -850,000,000

LAOS

LAND

Area: 91,430 square miles

Cultivated: 4%

Forest: 58%

Pasture: 3%

Resources: tin, timber, gypsum

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 4,024,000

Annual Growth: 2.2%

Life Expectancy: 49 years

Literacy: 85%

Infant Mortality: 126

Fertility: 5.1

Ethnic Divisions: Lao: 50%, Kha: 15%, Tribal Thai: 20%, Meo, Hmong, Yao and other: 15%

Workforce: 1,850,000

Unemployment: 17%

Commerce and Services: 18%

Manufacturing: 2%

Agriculture and Fishing: 75%

Construction: 1%

Government and Public Authorities: na

Students: Primary and Secondary: 564,600

University: 20,100

POLITICAL

Official Name: LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Capital: Vientiane

Type of Government: Communist State

Chief of State: President Phoumi VONGVICHIT

Head of Government: Prime Minister Kaysone PHOMVIHAN

Foreign Minister: Phoun SIPASEUTH

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 6

Civil Liberties: 7

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 10.78%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Kip, 1 US\$ = 700.0 Kip (1990)

Major Industries: tin mining, timber, coffee, electric power

Major Agricultural Products: rice, corn, vegetables, tobacco, cotton

Major Imports: rice and other foodstuffs, petroleum products, machinery, vehicles

Major Exports: electric power, forest products, tin, coffee

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 180 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	530.0	600.0	643.0	679.0	693.0	na	na
Growth	na	na	na	na	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%
CPI Rise	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	11.9%	68.1%	18.6%
Exports	11.38	15.65	12.55	64.31	95.76	98.14	na
to U.S.	2.00	0.455	0.272	0.91	3.0	1.0	na
Imports	36.39	50.96	55.99	82.57	110.56	121.97	na
from U.S.	0.11	0.22	0.10	0.22	1.0	0.2	na
Cur Account	na	na	na	na	-130.0	-180.0	-180.0

Laos is a very minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: na

Increase over 1989: na

Outlay as a Share of GNP: na

As a Share of Government Spending: na

Total Regular Forces: 55,100

 Army: 52,500

 Reserves: na

 Navy: 600

 Airforce: 2,000

Combat Aircraft: 34

Naval Vessels: 40 River Patrol Craft

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty with Vietnam (1977)

U.S. Military Installations: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Soviets: 500; Vietnamese: 15,000

Armed Opposition Groups: United Lao National Liberation Front: 2,000; some smaller anti-communist resistance groups

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 Laotian Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

MACAU

LAND

Area: 6.17 square miles

Cultivated: 2%

Forest: 5%

Pasture: 0%

Resources: none

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 441,700

Annual Growth: 1.1%

Life Expectancy: 77 years

Literacy: 90%

Infant Mortality: 7

Fertility: 2.2

Ethnic Divisions: Chinese: 95%, Portuguese: 3%, other: 2%

Workforce: 190,000

Unemployment: na

Commerce and Services: 34%

Manufacturing: 45%

Agriculture and Fishing: 6%

Construction: 8%

Government and Public Authorities: 7%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 46,900

University: 7,500

POLITICAL

Official Name: MACAU

Capital: Macau

Type of Government: Chinese Territory under Portuguese Administration

Chief of State: Governor Carlos MELANCIA

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: under the auspices of Portugal

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 3

Civil Liberties: 3

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: Not a member of the U.N.

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Pataca, 1 US\$ = 8.05 Pataca (1990 official rate)

Major Industries: textiles, toys, gambling, furniture, tourism, garments

Major Agricultural Products: rice, vegetables

Major Imports: foodstuffs, fabric, machinery, oil

Major Exports: textiles and clothing, toys, electronics

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 5,000 (1989)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	979.8	1030.0	1137.7	1992.0	2160.0	2330.0	na
Growth	8.0%	2.5%	6.2%	12.4%	6.0%	na	5.7%
CPI Rise	11.1%	2.1%	1.7%	4.7%	na	na	8.8%
Exports	659.4	907.09	1033.55	1396.5	1493.7	1636.7	na
to U.S.	207.2	292.7	343.2	568.7	509.1	599.7	na
Imports	593.4	775.7	874.31	1111.6	1297.3	1464.1	na
from U.S.	37.5	55.69	53.10	54.43	58.3	77.6	na
CurAccount	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Macau is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

Portugal is responsible for defense

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: na

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: less than US\$ 500,000

1990 Macau Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

MALAYSIA

LAND

Area: 127,320 square miles

Cultivated: 15.0%

Forest: 70%

Pasture: 1%

Resources: tin, petroleum, timber, copper, iron, palm oil, rubber

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 17,511,000

Annual Growth: 2.3%

Life Expectancy: 68

Literacy: 65%

Infant Mortality: 30

Fertility: 3.5

Ethnic Divisions: Malay: 59%, Chinese: 32%, Indian: 9%

Workforce: 6,834,000

Unemployment: 7.9%

Commerce and Services: 27.5%

Manufacturing: 17.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 30.5%

Construction: 6.5%

Government and Public Authorities: 14.0%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 3,670,000

University: 51,080

POLITICAL

Official Name: MALAYSIA

Capital: Kuala Lumpur

Type of Government: Federal Constitutional Monarchy

Chief of State: Paramount Ruler AZLAN Muhibbuddin Shah ibni Sultan
Yusof Izzuddin

Head of Government: Prime Minister Dr. MAHATHIR bin Mohamad

Foreign Minister: Datuk Abu HASSAN

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 5

Civil Liberties: 4

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 10.58%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Ringgit (Malaysian dollar), 1 US\$ = 2.71 M\$ (1990)

Major Industries: rubber and palm oil processing and manufacturing, tin mining,
logging, petroleum production, electronics

Major Agricultural Products: natural rubber, palm oil, rice, coconuts, pepper

Major Imports: machinery and transport equipment, manufactured goods, crude petro-
leum, foodstuffs, chemicals

Major Exports: natural rubber, palm oil, tin, timber, petroleum, light manufactures

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 2,4300 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	31.65	28.92	29.48	29.90	31.46	33.0	42.61
Growth	7.8%	-1.0%	1.2%	5.2%	8.1%	8.5%	8.5%
CPI Rise	3.9%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	2.0%	2.8%	2.8%
Exports	16.563	15.408	13.977	17.934	21.096	25.049	28.698
to U.S.	2.825	2.399	2.534	3.053	3.848	4.927	5.3
Imports	14.057	12.301	10.828	12.701	16.513	22.588	26.158
from U.S.	1.856	1.539	1.730	1.897	2.141	2.875	3.4
Cur Account	-1.671	-0.613	0.052	2.572	1.884	-0.15	-0.691

Malaysia is the 20th largest U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 1,560,000,000

Increase over 1989: 12.7%

Outlay as a Share of GNP: 3.7%

As a Share of Government Spending: 14.2%

Total Regular Forces: 129,500

Army: 105,000

Reserves: 46,600

Navy: 12,500

Airforce: 12,000

Combat Aircraft: 67

Naval Vessels: 4 Frigates, 8 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 2 Offshore Patrol Craft, 27 Inshore Patrol Craft, 4 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Five Power Defense Agreement with Australia, Britain, New Zealand, Singapore (1971)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Australian: Army and RAAF elements, plus a small number of advisers

Armed Opposition Groups: Communist Party of Malaya: 850; North Kalimantan Communist Party: 50

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 1,425,000,000

1990 Malaysian Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 31,000,000

MALDIVES

LAND

Area: 115 square miles

Cultivated: 5.7%

Forest: 3.3%

Pasture: 3%

Resources: fish, coconuts, shells

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 217,900

Annual Growth: 3.7%

Life Expectancy: 62 years

Literacy: 36%

Infant Mortality: 76

Fertility: 6.6

Ethnic Divisions: Sinhalese, Dravidan, Arab and African

Workforce: 110,000

Unemployment: na

- **Commerce and Services:** 20.0%

Manufacturing: 22.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 35.0%

Construction: 5.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 16.0%

Students:Primary and Secondary: 55,500

University: 0

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF MALDIVES

Capital: Male

Type of Government: Republic

Chief of State: President Abdul GAYOOM

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: Fathulla JAMEEL

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 6 **Civil Liberties:** 5

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 13.86%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: US\$ 50,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Rufikaa, 1 US\$ = 8.4 Rufikaa (1989)

Major Industries: fish processing, tourism, garments, handicrafts

Major Agricultural Products: fish, coconuts, fruit, millet

Major Imports: food, manufactured goods, petroleum products, capital goods, machinery, chemicals

Major Exports: fish, shells, apparel

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 500 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	76.17	83.97	87.0	94.0	101.0	100.0	105.6
Growth	27.0%	13.8%	8.6%	8.9%	8.7%	9.3%	9.3%
CPI Rise	na	na	na	na	14.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Exports	13.01	22.28	28.76	28.76	55.30	56.02	na
to U.S.	na	na	na	na	16.0	13.0	na
Imports	69.99	70.16	77.28	96.62	120.01	137.90	na
from U.S.	na	na	na	na	na	3.0	na
CurAccount	-16.5	-5.0	na	na	na	na	na

The Maldives are a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

The Maldives maintains no armed forces, only a paramilitary National Security Service.

Security Alliance with U.S.: none
Other Security Alliances: none
U.S. Military Installations: none
U.S. Military Personnel: none
Foreign Military Personnel: none
Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none
1990 Maldivian Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

MONGOLIA

LAND

Area: 604,250 square miles

Cultivated: 0.7%

Forest: 10.2%

Pasture: 78.8%

Resources: coal, tungsten, copper, molybdenum, gold, tin, nickel, zinc, fluorspar, phosphates

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 2,187,000

Annual Growth: 2.7%

Life Expectancy: 64 years

Literacy: 80%

Infant Mortality: 50

Fertility: 4.7

Ethnic Divisions: Mongol: 90%, Kazakh: 4%, Chinese: 2%, Russian: 2%, other: 2%

Workforce: 430,000

Unemployment: na

Commerce and Services: 24.6%

Manufacturing: 23.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 10.8%

Construction: 7.4%

Government and Public Authorities: 34.2%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 499,000

University: 14,300

POLITICAL

Official Name: MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Capital: Ulan Bator

Type of Government: One-Party Dominant Republic

Chief of State: President Punsalmaagiyn OCHIRBAT

Head of Government: Prime Minister Dashiyn BYAMBASÜREN

Foreign Minister: Tserenpiliyn GOMBOSÜREN

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 4 Civil Liberties: 4

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 10.10%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Tugrick, 1 US\$ = 2.8 Tugrick (1989 official rate)

Major Industries: cement, knitwear, footwear, meat, coal, textiles, chemicals, building materials, mining

Major Agricultural Products: livestock, wheat, oats, barley, foodgrains, vegetables

Major Imports: petroleum, sheet metal, trucks, fertilizer, paper, sugar, tea, chemicals, machinery, garments

Major Exports: timber, wool, meat, copper, molybdenum, fluorspar, phosphates

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 890 (1988)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	1.90	na	na	1.82	1.89	1.96	na
Growth	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
CPI Rise	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	0.625	0.618	na	na	na	na	na
to U.S.	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.002	na	na	na
Imports	0.898	0.988	na	na	na	na	na
from U.S.	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.009	na	na	na
CurAccount	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Mongolia is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1988 Military Budget: US\$ 268,380,000

Increase over 1987: 7.6%

Outlay as a Share of GNP: 14.2%

As a Share of Government Spending: 14.8%

Total Regular Forces: 21,500

Army: 21,000 **Reserves:** 200,000

Navy: none **Airforce:** 500

Combat Aircraft: 28

Naval Vessels: none

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Treaty of Cooperation and Mutual Friendship with USSR (1966)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Soviets: 37,000 troops (reducing)

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 Mongolian Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

NEPAL

LAND

Area: 56,140 square miles

Cultivated: 18%

Forest: 29%

Pasture: 13.4%

Resources: quartz, timber, lignite, copper, cobalt, iron ore

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 19,146,000

Annual Growth: 2.4%

Life Expectancy: 50 years

Literacy: 20%

Infant Mortality: 99

Fertility: 5.6

Ethnic Divisions: Newars, Indians, Tibetan, Gurungs, Magars

Workforce: 7,500,000

Unemployment: 5%

Commerce and Services: 6.2%

Manufacturing: 1.5%

Agriculture and Fishing: 90.0%

Construction: 0.8%

Government and Public Authorities: 1.5%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 3,500,000

University: 83,400

POLITICAL

Official Name: KINGDOM OF NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Type of Government: Monarchy, pending elections

Chief of State: King BIRENDRA Bir Bikram Shah Dev

Head of Government: Caretaker Prime Minister Krishna Prasad BHATTARAI

Foreign Minister: Shailendra Kumar UPADHAYA

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 4 **Civil Liberties:** 4

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 12.24%

FY 1991 U.S. Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$ 12,245,000

Military: US\$ 125,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Rupee, 1 US\$ = 29.40 Rupees (1989)

Major Industries: oilseed, sugar, jute and rice mills, match, cigarette and brick factories, cement, garments

Major Agricultural Products: rice, jute, corn, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes

Major Imports: manufactured consumer goods, fuel, construction materials, fertilizers, food products

Major Exports: rice, jute, timber, manufactured goods, sugar, hides, garments

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 160 (1989)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	2.32	2.29	2.36	2.59	2.65	2.98	3.08
Growth	9.7%	7.9%	3.9%	2.4%	7.1%	1.5%	2.0%
CPI Rise	2.8%	8.1%	19.0%	10.8%	10.9%	10.1%	11.5%
Exports	0.083	0.133	0.139	0.155	0.217	0.231	0.214
to U.S.	0.008	0.052	0.038	0.038	0.061	0.055	na
Imports	0.289	0.320	0.342	0.529	0.613	0.593	0.714
from U.S.	0.004	0.007	0.008	0.056	0.064	0.009	na
CurAccount	-0.095	-0.122	-0.119	-0.123	-0.280	-0.250	-0.366

Nepal is a minor U.S. trading partner.

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 39,000,000

Increase over 1990: 0.0%

Outlay as a Share of GNP: 1.4%

As a Share of Government Spending: 6.5%

Total Regular Forces: 35,000

Army: 30,000

Reserves: none

Navy: none

Airforce: na

Combat Aircraft: none

Naval Vessels: none

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: na

1990 Nepalese Direct Investment in the U.S.: na

NEW CALEDONIA

LAND

Area: 8,550 square miles

Cultivated: 0%

Forest: 51%

Pasture: 14%

Resources: nickle, chrome, iron, cobalt, manganese, silver, gold

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 152,200

Annual Growth: 1.1%

Life Expectancy: 67

Literacy: na

Infant Mortality: 34

Fertility: 3.0

Ethnic Divisions: Melanesian: 42.5%, European: 37.1%, Wallisian: 8.4%,

Polynesian: 3.8%, Indonesian: 3.6%, Vietnamese: 1.6%, other 3.0%

Workforce: 50,500

Unemployment: na

Commerce and Services: na

Manufacturing: na

Agriculture and Fishing: na

Construction: na

Government and Public Authorities: na

Students: Primary and Secondary: na

University: na

POLITICAL

Official Name: TERRITORY OF NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Capital: Noumea

Type of Government: French Overseas Territory

Chief of State: French President Francois MITTERRAND

Head of Government: High Commissioner Clement BOUHIN

Foreign Minister: under the auspices of France

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 2

Civil Liberties: 2

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: Not a member of the U.N.

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: *Comptoirs Français du Pacifique Franc*, 1 US\$ = 113.63 CFPF (1989)

Major Industries: nickel mining

Major Agricultural Products: cattle, coffee, maize, wheat, cotton, manioc, tobacco, bananas, pineapples

Major Imports: fuels, minerals, machinery and electrical equipment

Major Exports: nickel metal, nickel ore

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 8,030 (1983)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Growth	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
CPI Rise	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Exports	207.0	272.0	208.0	224.0	468.0	672.0	na
to U.S.	12.0	14.0	13.0	17.0	34.0	56.0	na
Imports	310.0	347.0	531.0	624.0	604.0	764.0	na
from U.S.	20.0	29.0	25.0	28.0	27.0	65.0	na
Cur Account	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

New Caledonia is a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

France is responsible for defense

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: na

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: French: 9,500 combined Army, Marine, and Air Force

Armed Opposition Groups: elements of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front remain committed to violence

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 New Caledonian Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

NEW ZEALAND

LAND

Area: 103,880 square miles

Cultivated: 3.0%

Forest: 26.4%

Pasture: 52.7%

Resources: natural gas, iron, coal, timber, gold

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 3,296,000

Annual Growth: 0.4%

Life Expectancy: 75

Literacy: 99%

Infant Mortality: 10

Fertility: 1.9

Ethnic Divisions: European: 88%, Maori: 8.9%, Pacific Islander: 2.9%, other 0.2%

Workforce: 1,582,000

Unemployment: 7.4%

Commerce and Services: 36.5%

Manufacturing: 18.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 10.1%

Construction: 6.5%

Government and Public Authorities: 28.6%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 658,370

University: 193,200

POLITICAL

Official Name: NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Type of Government: Parliamentary Democracy

Chief of State: Queen Elizabeth II

Head of Government: Prime Minister Jim BOLGER

Foreign Minister: Don MCKINNON

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 1 **Civil Liberties:** 1

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 40.24%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none **Military:** none

ECONOMY

Currency: New Zealand Dollar, 1 US\$ = 1.69 NZ\$ (1990)

Major Industries: food processing, wood and paper products, textiles, machinery, transport equipment, banking, mining

Major Agricultural Products: meat, wool, timber, wheat, dairy

Major Imports: oil and petroleum products, motor vehicles, iron and steel, machinery, electrical equipment

Major Exports: meat, wool, forest products, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, aluminum and alloys, manufactured equipment

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 12,500 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	21.37	21.34	23.31	26.25	32.11	33.0	41.2
Growth	5.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%
CPI Rise	6.2%	15.4%	13.2%	15.7%	6.4%	7.2%	7.2%
Exports	5.378	5.714	5.921	7.209	8.833	8.849	9.094
to U.S.	0.880	0.969	1.097	1.181	1.301	1.341	1.1
Imports	6.144	5.944	5.997	7.263	7.378	8.810	9.420
from U.S.	0.708	0.728	0.881	0.819	0.943	1.117	1.2
CurAccount	-1.748	-1.411	-1.481	-1.758	-0.761	-2.1	-2.4

New Zealand is a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 840,000,000

Increase over 1989: 2.6%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 2.0%

As a share of Government Spending: 13.6%

Total Regular Forces: 11,600

Army: 5,200

Reserves: 10,130

Navy: 2,400

Airforce: 4,200

Combat Aircraft: 43

Naval Vessels: 4 Frigates, 6 Patrol Craft

Security Alliance with U.S.: ANZUS treaty signatory. In 1986, the U.S. declared it would not honor security obligations to New Zealand due to Wellington's 1985 refusal to allow nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships into its ports

Other Security Alliances: Five Power Defense Arrangement with Australia, Britain, Malaysia, and Singapore (1971)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 3,139,000

1990 New Zealand Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 254,000,000

PAKISTAN

LAND

Area: 310,525 square miles

Cultivated: 20.7%

Forest: 0.8%

Pasture: 0.8%

Resources: natural gas, petroleum, coal, iron ore, copper, salt

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 114,649,000

Annual Growth: 2.2%

Life Expectancy: 56

Literacy: 26%

Infant Mortality: 40

Fertility: 6.7

Ethnic Divisions: Punjabi: 66%, Sindhi: 13%, Pushtun: 8.5%

Workforce:

Unemployment: 3.6%

Commerce and Services: 29.0%

Manufacturing: 12.6%

Agriculture and Fishing: 51.0%

Construction: 6.4%

Government and Public Authorities: 1.0%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 10,769,000

University: 589,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

Capital: Islamabad

Type of Government: Federal Republic

Chief of State: President Ghulam Ishaq KHAN

Head of Government: Prime Minister Mian Mohammed Nawaz SHARIF

Foreign Minister: Shibzada Yaqub KHAN

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 4

Civil Liberties: 4

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 9.80%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$ 145,000,000

Military: US\$ 92,815,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Rupee, 1 US\$ = 21.86 Rupees (1990)

Major Industries: cotton textiles, steel, food processing, tobacco, chemicals, natural gas, mining, fertilizer production

Major Agricultural Products: rice, wheat, cotton, sugarcane

Major Imports: petroleum, cooking coal, defense equipment

Major Exports: sporting goods, rice, cotton, textiles, carpets

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 360 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	32.59	32.41	34.89	35.55	38.4	40.0	40.97
Growth	5.6%	8.2%	7.8%	5.9%	5.3%	5.5%	4.8%
CPI Rise	6.1%	5.6%	3.5%	4.7%	8.0%	10.5%	10.7%
Exports	2.559	2.738	3.383	4.168	4.509	4.660	4.992
to U.S.	0.268	0.299	0.353	0.438	0.496	0.565	0.609
Imports	5.852	5.889	5.367	5.819	6.588	7.107	7.256
from U.S.	1.903	1.042	0.830	0.733	1.090	1.136	1.1
Cur Account	-1.195	-1.090	-0.645	-0.562	-1.6	-1.99	-1.652

Pakistan is a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 2,890,000,000

Increase over 1989: 17.0%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 7.0%

As a share of Government Spending: 29%

Total Regular Forces: 550,000

Army: 500,000

Reserves: 513,000

Navy: 20,000

Airforce: 30,000

Combat Aircraft: 475

Naval Vessels: 6 Attack Submarines, 3 Midget Submarines, 3 Destroyers, 10 Frigates, 8 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 4 Fast-Attack Craft (torpedo), 4 Coastal Patrol Craft, 9 Inshore Patrol Craft, 3 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Friendship and Non-Aggression Treaty with PRC (1960)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 200,000,000

1990 Pakistani Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 19,000,000

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

LAND

Area: 178,700 square miles

Cultivated: 3%

Forest: 78%

Pasture: 2%

Resources: gold, copper, silver, gas, timber

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 3,822,900

Annual Growth: 2.3%

Life Expectancy: 55

Literacy: 32%

Infant Mortality: 68

Fertility: 5.0

Ethnic Divisions: Papuan, Melanesian, Negrito, Micronesian, Polynesian

Workforce: 230,000

Unemployment: 5%

Commerce and Services: 34.0%

Manufacturing: 10.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 35.0%

Construction: 7.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 14.0%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 433,300

University: 7,100

POLITICAL

Official Name: PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Capital: Port Moresby

Type of Government: Parliamentary Democracy

Chief of State: Queen Elizabeth II

Head of Government: Prime Minister Rabbie NAMALIU

Foreign Minister: Michael SOMARE

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 2

Civil Liberties: 3

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 15.85%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: US\$ 75,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Kina, 1 US\$ = 0.95 Kina (1990)

Major Industries: wood products, copper mining, fish canning, construction, food processing, tourism

Major Agricultural Products: coffee, cocoa, copra, palm oil, timber, tea, rubber

Major Imports: machinery, fuels, food, chemicals

Major Exports: gold, copper, coffee, palm oil, logs, cocoa

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 770 (1990)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	2.35	2.19	2.43	2.71	2.92	3.0	2.95
Growth	1.2%	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%	0.5%	-7.5%	-1.6%
CPI Rise	7.4%	3.7%	5.5%	3.3%	5.5%	8.0%	5.4%
Exports	0.894	0.918	1.048	1.172	1.396	1.278	1.3
to U.S.	0.029	0.036	0.048	0.023	0.036	0.032	na
Imports	0.845	0.788	0.844	1.092	1.212	1.330	1.35
from U.S.	0.053	0.041	0.051	0.051	0.113	1.121	na
Cur Account	-0.322	-0.155	-0.105	-0.325	-0.470	-0.70	-0.70

Papua New Guinea is a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1989 Military Budget: US\$ 45,610,000

Increase over 1987: 19.7%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 1.2%

As a share of Government Spending: 4.5%

Total Regular Forces: 3,540

Army: 3,100

Reserves: 0

Navy: 300

Airforce: 140

Combat Aircraft: 3

Naval Vessels: 5 Inshore Patrol Craft

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Status of Forces Treaty with Australia (1976, updated 1990)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Australian: 290 engineers, trainers and advisers

Armed Opposition Groups: Secessionist Bougainville Revolutionary Army (armed strength: 200) contests control of Bougainville island

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 232,000,000

1990 Papuan Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

THE PHILIPPINES

LAND

Area: 115,830 square miles

Cultivated: 39.1%

Forest: 37%

Pasture: 4%

Resources: timber, petroleum, nickel, iron, cobalt, silver, gold

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 66,117,000

Annual Growth: 2.5%

Life Expectancy: 66 years

Literacy: 88%

Infant Mortality: 48

Fertility: 4.3

Ethnic Divisions: Christian Malay: 91.5%, Muslim Malay: 4%, Chinese: 1.5%, other: 3%

Workforce: 24,225,000

Unemployment: 8.8% (official rate)

Commerce and Services: 36.2%

Manufacturing: 20.6%

Agriculture and Fishing: 9.9%

Construction: 7.6%

Government and Public Authorities: 25.7%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 13,670,000

University: 2,190,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

Capital: Manila

Type of Government: Republic

Chief of State: President Corazon AQUINO

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: Raul MANGLAPUS

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 3

Civil Liberties: 3

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 13.68%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$ 353,689,000

Military: US\$ 202,600,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Philippine Peso, 1 US\$ = 27.94 Pesos (1990)

Major Industries: textiles, pharmaceuticals, wood products, food processing, electronics, chemicals, oil products

Major Agricultural Products: rice, coconut, sugarcane, corn, bananas, pineapples

Major Imports: petroleum, industrial equipment, wheat

Major Exports: sugar, lumber, bananas, garments, electrical components

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 700 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS
(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	31.58	32.12	30.15	34.20	39.08	40.0	46.48
Growth	-6.0%	5.3%	-7.8%	4.7%	6.4%	5.8%	5.7%
CPI Rise	50.3%	23.1%	0.8%	3.8%	8.8%	10.6%	12.5%
Exports	5.343	4.614	4.807	5.696	7.034	7.754	8.200
to U.S.	2.622	2.334	2.150	2.481	2.897	3.308	3.4
Imports	6.262	5.351	5.211	6.937	8.662	11.165	12.114
from U.S.	1.766	1.379	1.363	1.599	1.876	2.206	2.5
Cur Account	-1.268	-0.018	0.971	-0.498	-0.373	-1.6	-1.466

The Philippines are a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 1,052,000,000

Increase over 1989: -17.8%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 2.9%

As a share of Government Spending: 10.9%

Total Regular Forces: 108,500

Army: 68,000

Reserves: 128,000

Navy: 25,000

Airforce: 15,500

Combat Aircraft: 31

Naval Vessels: 2 Frigates, 8 Offshore Patrol Craft, 4 Coastal Craft, 39 Inshore Patrol Craft

Security Alliance with U.S.: U.S. Philippine Mutual Defense Treaties: (1957, 1983)

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: Clark Field Airbase (to revert to Philippine control in September 1992), Subic Bay Naval Base, Cubi Point Naval Air Station

U.S. Military Personnel: 5,000 Navy, 8,700 Air Force, 200 Army, 800 Marines

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: New People's Army: 19,000; Moro National Liberation Front: 15,000; Moro Islamic Libration Front (breakaway from MNLF): 2,900; Moro Islamic Reformist Group (breakaway from MNLF): 900; several factions in the military oppose the current government, including: Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) and the Young Officers Union (YOU)

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 1,655,000,000

1990 Philippine Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 77,000,000

SINGAPORE

LAND

Area: 239 square miles

Cultivated: 9.5%

Forest: 4.6%

Pasture: 0%

Resources: none

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 2,720,000

Annual Growth: 1.3%

Life Expectancy: 74

Literacy: 87%

Infant Mortality: 8

Fertility: 2.0

Ethnic Divisions: Chinese: 76.4%, Malay: 14.9%, Indian: 6.4%, other 2.3%

Workforce: 1,280,000

Unemployment: 2.0%

Commerce and Services: 60.0%

Manufacturing: 28.5%

Agriculture and Fishing: 0.4%

Construction: 5.0%

Government and Public Authorities: 5.5%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 464,250

University: 46,900

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

Capital: Singapore

Type of Government: One-Party Dominant Republic

Chief of State: President WEE Kim Wee

Head of Government: Prime Minister GOH Chok Tong

Foreign Minister: WONG Kan Seng

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 4

Civil Liberties: 4

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 14.61%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: US\$ 20,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Singapore Dollar, 1 US\$ = 1.78 S\$ (1990)

Major Industries: petroleum refining, rubber processing, electronics, food processing, ship repair, garments

Major Agricultural Products: hogs, poultry, orchids, vegetables

Major Imports: capital equipment, manufactured goods, crude oil, transport equipment, consumer goods

Major Exports: machinery, manufactured goods, transport equipment, refined petroleum, rubber, electronics

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 12,720 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	19.13	18.33	19.26	20.72	22.31	29.19	34.59
Growth	8.3%	-1.6%	1.7%	8.8%	11.0%	9.2%	8.3%
CPI Rise	2.6%	0.5%	-1.4%	0.5%	1.5%	3.0%	3.5%
Exports	24.070	22.812	22.501	28.696	39.318	44.769	49.292
to U.S.	4.121	4.412	4.884	6.395	8.223	9.178	9.8
Imports	28.667	26.237	25.513	32.626	43.869	49.694	52.112
from U.S.	3.675	3.476	3.380	4.053	5.739	7.353	8.0
CurAccount	-0.385	-0.004	0.542	0.539	1.660	2.1	4.2

Singapore is the 12th largest U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 1,640,000,000**Increase over 1989:** 10.1%**Outlay as a share of GNP:** 5.6%**As a share of Government Spending:** 27%**Total Regular Forces:** 55,500 **Army:** 45,000 **Reserves:** 212,000 **Navy:** 4,500 **Airforce:** 6,000**Combat Aircraft:** 193**Naval Vessels:** 3 Corvette, 6 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 20 Inshore Patrol Craft, 2 Minesweepers**Security Alliance with U.S.:** none, although U.S. and Singaporean forces periodically exercise together**Other Security Alliances:** Five Power Defense Arrangement with Australia, Britain, New Zealand, Malaysia (1971)**U.S. Military Installations:** U.S. will station aircraft in Singapore under a recently signed agreement**U.S. Military Personnel:** less than 100**Foreign Military Personnel:** New Zealand: 20**Armed Opposition Groups:** none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 3,971,000,000**1990 Singaporean Direct Investment in the U.S.:** US\$ 1,129,000,000

SOLOMON ISLANDS

LAND

Area: 10,980 square miles

Cultivated: 2%

Forest: 93%

Pasture: 1%

Resources: timber, marine shells, phosphates, gold, bauxite

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 335,100

Annual Growth: 3.5%

Life Expectancy: 69

Literacy: 60%

Infant Mortality: 40

Fertility: 6.3

Ethnic Divisions: Melanesian: 93%, Polynesian: 4%, Micronesian: 1.5%,
European: 0.8%, Chinese: 0.3%

Workforce: 23,500

Unemployment: na

Commerce and Services: 4.7%

Manufacturing: 3.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 32.5%

Construction: 3.0%

Government and Public Authorities: na

Students: Primary and Secondary: na

University: na

POLITICAL

Official Name: SOLOMON ISLANDS

Capital: Honiara

Type of Government: Parliamentary Democracy

Chief of State: Queen Elizabeth II

Head of Government: Solomon MAMALONI

Foreign Minister: Paul TOVUA

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 1

Civil Liberties: 1

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 14.89%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: US\$ 50,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Solomon Islands Dollar, 1 US\$ = 2.53 SI\$ (1990)

Major Industries: fish canning, rice milling, wood products, furniture, garments,
handicrafts, boatbuilding

Major Agricultural Products: fish, coconuts, timber, yams, taro

Major Imports: transport equipment, foodstuffs, mineral fuels, manufactured goods

Major Exports: fish timber, copra, palm oil, seashells

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 570 (1989)

SOLOMON ISLANDS

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	151.99	130.40	149.0	124.0	130.0	133.0	na
Growth	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	0.8%	5.3%	5.5%	5.0%
CPI Rise	11.0	9.6%	13.6%	11.0%	17.3%	10.8%	10.2%
Exports	89.780	69.819	65.350	64.290	80.2	72.0	67.3
to U.S.	1.052	1.676	0.043	4.64	3.0	1.0	0.1
Imports	65.589	69.224	60.930	67.600	118.0	110.2	86.0
from U.S.	2.188	1.442	1.39	8.0	5.0	6.0	na
Cur Account	5.3	-23.0	-9.0	-4.0	-16.0	na	na

The Solomon Islands are a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: na

Increase over 1989: na

Outlay as a share of GNP: na

As a share of Government Spending: na

Total Regular Forces: none

Army: none

Reserves: none

Navy: none

Airforce: none

Combat Aircraft: none

Naval Vessels: none

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Australian: small number of advisers to paramilitary forces

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 Solomon Island Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

SRI LANKA

LAND

Area: 25,332 square miles

Cultivated: 35.7%

Forest: 44.2%

Pasture: 6.5%

Resources: limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems, phosphates

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 17,196,000

Annual Growth: 1.5%

Life Expectancy: 70

Literacy: 87%

Infant Mortality: 31

Fertility: 2.3

Ethnic Divisions: Sinhalese: 74%, Tamil: 18%, Moor: 7%, other 1%

Workforce: 6,400,000

Unemployment: 20%

Commerce and Services: 26.3%

Manufacturing: 13.3%

Agriculture and Fishing: 45.5%

Construction: 4.6%

Government and Public Authorities: 10.0%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 3,830,000

University: 20,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA

Capital: Colombo

Type of Government: Republic

Chief of State: President Ransinghe PREMADASA

Head of Government: same

Foreign Minister: Harold HARATH

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 4

Civil Liberties: 5

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 12.12%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$ 43,664,000

Military: US\$ 160,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Sri Lankan Rupee, 1 US\$ = 39.89 Rupees (1990)

Major Industries: rubber, consumer goods, textiles, garments, tea and coconut processing, oil products

Major Agricultural Products: tea, rice, rubber, coconuts, spices

Major Imports: petroleum, machinery, transport equipment, sugar, textiles, rice, wheat

Major Exports: tea, rubber, petroleum products, textiles, coconuts, gems and jewelry

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 415 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	5.50	5.95	6.38	6.66	7.0	6.9	7.1
Growth	5.1%	5.0%	4.3%	1.5%	2.6%	2.5%	4.0%
CPI Rise	16.6%	1.5%	8.0%	7.7%	14.0%	11.6%	18.0%
Exports	1.436	1.265	1.163	1.334	1.481	1.540	1.7
to U.S.	0.302	0.313	0.376	0.464	1.459	0.491	0.137
Imports	1.846	1.832	1.829	2.056	2.279	2.186	2.3
from U.S.	0.092	0.073	0.066	0.077	0.126	0.143	0.538
Cur Account	0.001	-0.418	-0.417	-0.344	-0.350	-0.31	-0.33

Sri Lanka is a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1989 Military Budget: US\$ 223,000,000

Increase over 1988: -30.5%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 3.3%

As a share of Government Spending: 22%

Total Regular Forces: 65,100

Army: 50,000

Reserves: 25,000

Navy: 8,100

Airforce: 7,000

Combat Aircraft: 9

Naval Vessels: 2 Coastal Patrol Craft, 36 Inshore Patrol Craft

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: some terms of the Indo-Sri Lankan Accord (1987) may still apply

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (secessionist Tamil group): 2,000

INVESTMENT

1989 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 16,000,000

1990 Sri Lankan Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ -1,000,000

THAILAND

LAND

Area: 198,500 square miles

Cultivated: 38%

Forest: 29%

Pasture: 1%

Resources: tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 55,115,000

Annual Growth: 1.3%

Life Expectancy: 67

Literacy: 82%

Infant Mortality: 34

Fertility: 2.1

Ethnic Divisions: Thai: 75%, Chinese: 14%, other: 11%

Workforce: 30,850,000

Unemployment: 5.8%

Commerce and Services: 20.5%

Manufacturing: 10.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 57.0%

Construction: 2.7%

Government and Public Authorities: 6.3%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 9,200,000

University: 359,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: KINGDOM OF THAILAND

Capital: Bangkok

Type of Government: Constitutional Monarchy, under caretaker government

Chief of State: King BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ (Rama IX)

Head of Government: Anand PANYARACHUN

Foreign Minister: Asa SARASIN

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 2

Civil Liberties: 3

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 14.12%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: US\$ 15,995,000

Military: US\$ 2,400,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Baht, 1 US\$ = 25.30 Baht (1990)

Major Industries: agricultural processing, textiles and garments, wood, cement, mining, light manufactures, tourism, tobacco

Major Agricultural Products: rice, sugarcane, corn, rubber, tobacco

Major Imports: machinery and transport equipment, fuels and lubricants, base metals, chemicals and fertilizers

Major Exports: rice, sugar, corn, rubber, tin, textiles and garments, integrated circuits, canned seafood, fruits

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 1,440 (1990)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	40.70	36.70	40.96	45.66	54.551	60.0	79.33
Growth	7.1%	3.5%	4.7%	7.1%	11.0%	11.0%	12.2%
CPI Rise	0.9%	2.4%	1.8%	2.5%	3.8%	5.5%	5.4%
Exports	7.414	7.123	8.864	11.564	15.956	20.028	23.397
to U.S.	1.426	1.543	1.873	2.387	3.420	4.635	5.3
Imports	10.415	9.260	9.165	13.003	20.140	25.296	28.090
from U.S.	1.114	0.849	0.936	1.544	1.892	2.292	3.0
Cur Account	-2.109	-1.537	0.247	-0.365	-1.671	-2.1	-6.1

Thailand is the 22nd largest U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1990 Military Budget: US\$ 2,040,000,000

Increase over 1989: 13.3%

Outlay as a share of GNP: 2.8%

As a share of Government Spending: 16.4%

Total Regular Forces: 283,000

Army: 190,000

Reserves: 500,000

Navy: 50,000

Airforce: 43,000

Combat Aircraft: 185

Naval Vessels: 5 Frigates, 2 Corvettes, 6 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 14 Coastal Patrol Craft, 30 Inshore Patrol Craft, 7 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: Informal Rusk-Thanat Communique of 1962 obliges the U.S. to assist in Thailand's defense; U.S. and Thai forces participate in annual military exercises.

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: none

Armed Opposition Groups: Communist Party of Thailand: 200; *Phak Mai* (Vietnam/Laos-backed communists): less than 100; Patani United Liberation Organization and *Barisan Revolusi Nasional* (Islamic): numbers unknown

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 1,515,000,000

1990 Thai Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 137,000,000

VANUATU

LAND

Area: 4,700 square miles

Cultivated: 6%

Forest: 1%

Pasture: 2%

Resources: manganese, hardwood, cattle, fish

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 165,000

Annual Growth: 3.2%

Life Expectancy: 69

Literacy: 15%

Infant Mortality: 35

Fertility: 5.5

Ethnic Divisions: Melanesian: 94%, French: 4%, other: 2%

Workforce: na

Unemployment: na

Commerce and Services: na

Manufacturing: na

Agriculture and Fishing: na

Construction: na

Government and Public Authorities: na

Students: Primary and Secondary: na

University: an

POLITICAL

Official Name: REPUBLIC OF VANUATU

Capital: Port-Vila

Type of Government: Republic

Chief of State: President Fred TIMAKATA

Head of Government: Prime Minister Walter LINI

Foreign Minister: Daniel KALPOKAS

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 2

Civil Liberties: 3

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 11.00%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: US\$ 30,000

ECONOMY

Currency: Vatu, 1 US\$ = 116.74 Vatu (1990)

Major Industries: fish-freezing, canneries, tourism

Major Agricultural Products: copra, cocoa, coffee, taro, yams, coconuts, fruits

Major Imports: food, consumer goods, machinery, transport equipment, fuels

Major Exports: copra, frozen fish, meat

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 890 (1989)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	79.0	na	na	113.0	120.0	120.0	na
Growth	2.0%	1.1%	-2.0%	0.3%	0.6%	4.5%	4.7%
CPI Rise	5.5%	1.1%	4.8%	na	8.5%	9.2%	5.1%
Exports	na	19.0	9.0	14.0	15.0	16.0	13.0
to U.S.	na	na	0.4	0.9	8.0	15.0	na
Imports	na	52.0	47.0	57.0	58.0	58.0	71.0
from U.S.	na	na	na	na	2.0	1.0	na
Cur Account	19.3	1.3	-2.8	na	na	na	na

Vanuatu is a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

Vanuatu maintains no armed forces

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Australian: small number of advisers to paramilitary forces

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: na

1990 Vanuatu Direct Investment in the U.S.: US\$ 2,000,000

VIETNAM

LAND

Area: 127,200 square miles

Cultivated: 20%

Forest: 31.3%

Pasture: 14.8%

Resources: phosphates, coal, manganese, bauxite, apatite, chromite

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 66,171,000

Annual Growth: 2.1%

Life Expectancy: 64

Literacy: 78%

Infant Mortality: 50

Fertility: 3.8

Ethnic Divisions: Vietnamese: 85%, Chinese: 3%, Thai, Muong, Meo, Khmer, Man, Cham: 10%

Workforce: 32,900,000

Unemployment: 10% (est.)

Commerce and Services: 5.0%

Manufacturing: 5.0%

Agriculture and Fishing: 73.0%

Construction: na

Government and Public Authorities: 10%

Students: Primary and Secondary: 11,850,000

University: 152,000

POLITICAL

Official Name: SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Capital: Hanoi

Type of Government: Communist State

Chief of State: Secretary General Do MOUI

Head of Government: Prime Minister Vo Van KIET

Foreign Minister: NGUYEN Manh Cam

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 7

Civil Liberties: 7

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 9.90%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Dong, 1 US\$ = 6,510.0 Dong (1990)

Major Industries: food processing, textiles, machine building, mining, cement, fertilizer

Major Agricultural Products: rice, rubber, fruits and vegetables, corn, sugarcane, cassava, coffee

Major Imports: petroleum, steel, railroad equipment, chemicals, medicines, military equipment, wheat, corn, fertilizer

Major Exports: rice, agricultural and handicraft products, coal, ores

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 215 (1989)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Billions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	8.9	na	na	12.8	12.9	14.2	na
Growth	na	5.6%	3.3%	2.6%	5.7%	5.5%	2.4%
CPI Rise	na	na	1000.0%	1000.0%	700.0%	50.0%	40.0%
Exports	0.238	0.296	0.291	0.366	0.458	0.740	1.5
to U.S.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Imports	0.509	0.554	0.534	0.541	0.642	0.741	na
from U.S.	0.022	0.020	0.030	0.023	0.015	0.011	na
CurAccount	na	-1.1	na	na	-0.8	-1.6	-1.6

Vietnam is not a U.S. trading partner.

("Imports" from U.S. are mostly remittances sent to relatives)

MILITARY

1989 Military Budget: US\$ 2,500,000,000 (est.)

Increase over 1988: na

Outlay as a share of GNP: 20%

As a share of Government Spending: na

Total Regular Forces: 1,052,000

Army: 900,000

Reserves: 4,500,000

Navy: 40,000

Airforce: 112,000 (including Air Defense)

Combat Aircraft: 250

Naval Vessels: 7 Frigates, 8 Fast-Attack Craft (missile), 23 Fast Attack Craft (torpedo), 2 Offshore Patrol Craft, 31 Inshore Patrol Craft, 5 Minesweepers

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty with Laos (1977); Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty with Cambodia (1979); Cooperation and Mutual Friendship Treaty with USSR (1978)

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Soviet Military Installations: Da Nang Airbase, Cam Ranh Bay Naval and Airbase

Foreign Military Personnel: Soviet: small number of advisers, airmen and sailors

Armed Opposition Groups: a small number of groups oppose the government with minimal effect

INVESTMENT

1990 U.S. Direct Investment: none

1990 Vietnamese Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

WESTERN SAMOA

LAND

Area: 1,130 square miles

Cultivated: 24%

Forest: 47%

Pasture: 0%

Resources: hardwood, fish, copra, cocoa

POPULATION

1990 Estimate: 186,000

Annual Growth: 2.3%

Life Expectancy: 66

Literacy: 90%

Infant Mortality: 48

Fertility: 4.6

Ethnic Divisions: Samoan: 92%, Euronesian: 7%, other: 1%

Workforce: 37,000

Unemployment: na

Commerce and Services: na

Manufacturing: na

Agriculture and Fishing: 60%

Construction: na

Government and Public Authorities: na

Students: Primary and Secondary: na

University: na

POLITICAL

Official Name: INDEPENDENT STATE OF WESTERN SAMOA

Capital: Apia

Type of Government: Constitutional Monarchy under native chief

Chief of State: King MALIETOA Tunumafili II

Head of Government: Prime Minister Tofilau ETI

Foreign Minister: same

1991 Freedom House Index (1 is highest, 7 is lowest)

Political Freedom: 2

Civil Liberties: 2

1989 Voting with U.S. at U.N.: 21.95%

FY 1991 U.S. Foreign Assistance (Allocations)

Economic: none

Military: none

ECONOMY

Currency: Tala, 1 US\$ = 2.31 Tala (1990)

Major Industries: timber, tourism, light industry, fishing

Major Agricultural Products: cocoa, bananas, copra, coconuts

Major Imports: food, manufactured goods, machinery, fuel

Major Exports: cocoa, timber, mineral fuel, bananas

Per Capita GDP: US\$ 730 (1989)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

(Millions of US\$, percentages where appropriate)

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
GDP	na	86.8	93.0	93.0	100.0	123.75	134.46
Growth	na	na	na	na	2.0%	3.5%	3.5%
CPI Rise	11.9%	9.1%	7.2%	3.2%	8.5%	12.2%	8.4%
Exports	19.75	27.26	10.49	11.08	14.70	15.39	17.73
to U.S.	7.0	25.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	na
Imports	50.33	50.73	47.94	61.96	69.19	71.5	74.52
from U.S.	4.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	na
Cur Account	0.68	1.86	-4.8	-5.4	-5.9	-7.6	-5.6

Western Samoa is a minor U.S. trading partner

MILITARY

1989 Military Budget: na

Increase over 1988: na

Outlay as a share of GNP: na

As a share of Government Spending: na

Total Regular Forces: none

Army: none

Reserves: none

Navy: none

Airforce: none

Combat Aircraft: na

Naval Vessels: na

Security Alliance with U.S.: none

Other Security Alliances: none

U.S. Military Installations: none

U.S. Military Personnel: none

Foreign Military Personnel: Australian: small number of advisers to paramilitary forces

Armed Opposition Groups: none

INVESTMENT

1989 U.S. Direct Investment: US\$ 1,000,000

1989 Western Samoan Direct Investment in the U.S.: none

Selected Heritage Foundation Policy Studies

Mandate for Leadership III: Policy Strategies for the 1990s

edited by Charles L. Heatherly and Burton Yale Pines

(1989, \$29.95, hardcover, \$15.95 paperback)

The Imperial Congress: Crisis in the Separation of Powers

edited by Gordon S. Jones and John Marini (1989, \$24.95)

The Annual Guide to Public Policy Experts 1991

edited by Robert Huberty and Barbara Hohbach (1991, \$9.95)

U.S. and Africa Statistical Handbook 1991

compiled and edited by Michael Johns (1991, \$8.00)

Critical Issues

Reshaping Europe: Strategies for a Post-Cold War Europe

edited by Kim R. Holmes and Jay P. Kosminsky (1990, \$10.00)

SDI At The Turning Point: Readyng Strategic Defenses for the 1990s and Beyond

edited by Kim R. Holmes and Baker Spring (1990, \$10.00)

A Conservative Agenda for Black Americans

edited by Joseph Perkins (Second edition, 1990, \$7.00)

A National Health System for America

edited by Stuart M. Butler and Edmund F. Haislmaier (Revised edition, 1989)

Protecting the Environment: A Free Market Strategy

edited by Doug Bandow (1986, \$7.00)

Entrepreneurship: The Key to Economic Growth

edited by Stuart M. Butler and William J. Dennis, Jr. (1986, \$8.00)

U.S. Aid to the Developing World: A Free Market Agenda

edited by Doug Bandow (1985, \$8.00)

Banking and Monetary Reform: A Conservative Agenda

by Catherine England (1985, \$6.95)

For a publication catalog - or to order any of the above - write:

The Publications Department, The Heritage Foundation

214 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C.

**Japan
Information
Resources
in the
United States**

1990

KEIZAI KOHO CENTER
Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs

**Japan
Information
Resources
in the
United States**

1990

KEIZAI KOHO CENTER
Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs

First Edition: November 1985
Second Edition: March 1986
Third Edition: June 1990

Editor in Chief: Mitsuru Tomita
Editorial Adviser: Yoichi Anzai
Editor: Gretchen M. Zimmer

Typesetting by IN COLD TYPE, New York

Produced by IRM (U.S.A.) INC.
220 East 42nd Street, 27th Flr.
New York, New York 10017
Tel. (212) 983-3131

Publisher:
Keizai Koho Center
6-1, Otemachi 1-chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 Japan
Tel. (03) 201-1415
Fax (03) 201-1418
Telex 222-5452 KKCTOK J

© 1990 by Keizai Koho Center (Japan Institute for Social and Economic Affairs)
All rights reserved
ISBN 4-87605-021X
Printed in U.S.A.

The editors of this edition have used due care and utmost caution in the preparation of this publication, but the accuracy and completeness of the descriptions are not guaranteed as they are primarily based on the information provided by respective organizations listed herein.

Table of Contents

Introduction	5
Japanese Government Organizations	7
U.S. Government Organizations	11
JETRO Offices	17
Chambers of Commerce	19
Industry Associations	21
Japan Societies	23
Nonprofit Organizations	35
University Programs	51
Research Institutions	87
Libraries	97
Museums	121
Alphabetical Index	129
Geographical Index	137

Introduction

Since the publication of the last edition of this guide in 1986, there has been considerable progress in the U.S.-Japan relationship. However, as we see in the ongoing U.S.-Japan Structural Impediments Initiative talks, the impact of the expanding Japanese economy and its influence is being more seriously reexamined in the U.S.; hence, understanding Japan in greater depth is required now more than ever before.

There are many information resources about Japan in the United States, but the full breadth and variety of available information has been appreciated by only a few. This guide aims to expand the awareness of Japan information resources to many American citizens beyond the researchers and scholars whose specialization is on Japan.

In compiling this revised edition, we have updated the descriptions of the organizations listed in the last edition and added a few new listings through extensive research and cooperation from many people associated with these organizations to whom we owe many thanks for their effort. We also created this time a new category of information resources for Museums as we realized the excellent collections pertaining to Japan at these museums have been playing a major role in exposing essential cultural aspects and the heritage of Japan to the general public.

As we recognize that even this revised edition is not complete nor perfect, users of this guide are invited to submit information on potential listings, which users consider worthwhile, for future editions. Comments on or suggestions for improving this publication are also always welcome.

We hope that "Japan Information Resources in the United States, 1990" will contribute to the better understanding of Japan by many Americans.

June 1990

Japanese Government Organizations

Embassy of Japan

Public Affairs Dept.
2520 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
Tel. (202) 939-6700
Fax (202) 265-9484

Consulates General

- Agana
(Guam):* Guam International Trade
Center Bldg., Suite 604
590 South Marine Drive
Tamuning, Guam 96911
Tel: (671) 646 1290/5220
- Anchorage:* 909 West 9th Ave., Suite 301
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Tel: (907) 279-8428/29
- Atlanta:* 400 Colony Square Bldg., Suite 1501
1201 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30361
Tel: (404) 892-2700
- Boston:* Federal Reserve Plaza, 14th Flr.
600 Atlantic Ave.
Boston, Massachusetts 02210
Tel: (617) 973-9772-74
- Chicago:* 737 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1100
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Tel: (312) 280-0400
- Honolulu:* 1742 Nuuanu Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817-3294
Tel: (808) 536-2226
- Houston:* First Interstate Bank Plaza
1000 Louisiana Street, Suite 5300
Houston, Texas 77002
Tel: (713) 652-2977
- Kansas City:* 2519 Commerce Tower
911 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64105-2076
Tel: (816) 471-0111

- Los Angeles:* 250 East First Street, Suite 1507
Los Angeles, California 90012
Tel: (213) 624-8305
- New Orleans:* 639 Loyola Ave., Suite 2050
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Tel: (504) 529-2101/02
- New York:* 299 Park Ave., 18th Flr.
New York, New York 10171
Tel: (212) 371-8222
- Portland:* 2400 First Interstate Tower
1300 S.W. 5th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97201
Tel: (503) 221-1811
- San Francisco:* 50 Fremont Street, 23rd Flr.
San Francisco, California 94105
Tel: (415) 777-3533
- Seattle:* Two Union Square Bldg.
601 Union Street, Suite 500
Seattle, Washington, 98101
Tel: (206) 682-9107-10

Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations

866 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 223-4300

Information Centers

The Japanese Government maintains four official information centers in the United States, one each in Washington, D.C., Chicago, New York and San Francisco. Their major functions are: (1) sponsoring lectures, meetings, symposia, and conferences on Japan-related topics; (2) showing Japanese films and operating a film loan service for educational and civic organizations; (3) distributing information materials and publications about Japan; (4) organizing cultural events such as film shows, exhibits, musical performances, and flower arranging and tea ceremony demonstrations; (5) maintaining a reading and reference library which is open to the public; and (6) answering inquiries about Japan by mail or phone.

Washington, D.C.: Japan Information and Culture Center
917 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: (202) 939-6900
(Note: as of Fall 1990 the address will be:
1155 21st Street
Washington, D.C. 20036)

Chicago: Japan Information Service
737 North Michigan Ave., Suite 1000
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Tel: (312) 280-0430

New York: Japan Information Center
299 Park Ave., 18th Flr.
New York, New York 10171
Tel: (212) 371-8222

San Francisco: Japan Information Service
50 Fremont Street, 22nd Flr.
San Francisco, California 94105
Tel: (415) 974-1170

The Japan Development Bank

New York Representative Office
575 Fifth Ave.
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 949-7550
Fax: (212) 949-7558

Key Person: Mr. Masahiko Imazato, *Chief Representative*

Brief Description of Organization: Japanese Governmental Bank. JDB has programs specially designed for foreign-owned companies to set up business facilities in Japan. JDB has established a Center for Promotion of Direct Investment in Japan, in both the New York Representative Office and the Washington, D.C. Representative Office.

Number of Staff: 4

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Economic Data of Japan; Capital Expenditure in Japan; Foreign Direct Investment into Japan

Publications: *Principal Economic and Social Indicator* (Monthly), *Economic Notes* (Monthly)

Subscription Price: (Free)

U.S. Government Organizations

Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)

14th Street and Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20250
Tel: (202) 447-3253
Fax: (202) 447-6063

Key Person: Thomas Hamby, *Deputy Assistant Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Affairs, FAS*

Economic Research Service: Contact the Japan analyst in the Asia Section of the International Economic Division for information on Japanese agricultural production and U.S. agricultural exports to Japan.

The Economic Research Service publishes the results of its research activities. Its publications are available to the public at the Government Printing Office Bookstores. The GPO Bookstore has four branches in Washington, D.C., aside from its Central Office at North Capital Street between G and H Streets: at the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health and Human Services, and State. Call (202) 783-3238.

Foreign Agricultural Service: Contact the Japan and China officer of the Asia, Africa & Eastern Europe Division (ITP), regarding U.S. policies toward Japan and U.S.-Japan trade in agricultural commodities.

Department of Commerce

International Trade Administration
Office of Japan
Room 2318
14th & Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20230
Tel: (202) 377-4527
Fax: (202) 377-0469

Key Person: Maureen R. Smith, *Deputy Assistant Secretary for Japan*

Brief Description of Organization: The Office of Japan develops and coordinates policy guidance and program recommendations for and activities in Japan.

Number of Staff:

(Related to Japan) 17

Specific Activities related to Japan: Develop, implement, and monitor U.S.-Japan trade policies.

Educate American industries regarding export opportunities in the Japanese market in order to increase U.S. exports of goods and services to Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:
Marketing in Japan, Exporting to Japan, U.S.-Japan Trade Policies

Publications: *Overseas Business Report Marketing in Japan*

Department of Defense

Office of East Asia and the Pacific
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301
Tel: (202) 545-6700

Department of Education

Center for International Education
400 Maryland Ave., S.W.
Bldg. ROB-3, Room 3052
Washington, D.C. 20202-5332
Tel: (202) 708-7283

Department of Labor

Office of International Economic Affairs
200 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20210
Tel: (202) 523-6171

Department of State

Office of Japanese Affairs
EAP/J—Room 420
Washington, D.C. 20520
Tel: (202) 647-3152
Fax: (202) 647-7350

Key Person: R. Morford, *Director of Economic Section*

Brief Description of Organization: The Office of Japanese Affairs is part of the Department of State's Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs. It is divided into a political section and an economic section, each of which is managed by a deputy director. The office director, currently John Malott, directs the entire office.

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Office of Japanese Affairs coordinates overall U.S.-Japanese relations within the State Department. It is the principal source of analysis and expertise on Japanese Affairs. It assists Department officials in managing U.S.-Japanese relations. The Office serves as a major point of contact for both the Japanese

diplomatic representation in Washington and U.S. Embassy in Tokyo. The Office of Japanese Affairs also represents the State Department in the inter-agency deliberations within the U.S. Government that focus on Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:
Political; Economic; Security; Cultural

Department of Transportation

Office of Policy & International Affairs
400 Seventh Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590
Tel: (202) 366-4000

Environmental Protection Agency

Office of International Activities, A-106
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
Tel: (202) 382-7394

Contact: Kathleen Gaaserud, *Program Manager for Asia, Africa and the Middle East*

Department of the Treasury

15th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20220
Tel: (202) 566-2064

Contact: Helen Walsh, *Economist at the Japan Desk*

Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)

600 Seventeenth Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506
Tel: (202) 395-3900

Key Person: Joseph A. Massey, *Assist. U.S. Trade Rep. for Japan and China*

Office of Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Japan and China: The office of U.S. Trade Representative is directly involved with trade negotiations between the U.S. and various countries, including Japan and China. The Office of the Assistant U.S. Trade Representative is in charge of various U.S.-Japan trade issues and could be a valuable resource concerning the legal aspects of trade and trade policies.

International Trade Commission (ITC)

500 E Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20436
Tel: (202) 252-1000

Key Person: Kim Frankena, *Japan Economist*
(202) 252-1265

The Commission advises the President and Congress on tariff and trade matters. The research office conducts a variety of investigations, public hearings, and research projects pertaining to the international policies of the United States. A quasi-judicial function of the ITC is to hear unfair trade cases brought by American Industry. The Commission also has reading rooms which are open to the public in the Office of the Secretary and the Commission Library.

United States Information Agency (USIA)

301 4th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20547
Tel: (202) 619-5982 Office of Research
Tel: (202) 619-5838 Area Office

The United States Information Agency is entrusted with the task of promoting mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries, while the Office of Research specializes in assessing the impact of U.S. foreign policy decisions on public opinion abroad. The Office has five geographic units, including the East Asia and Pacific Branch where the Japan area specialist is located. The Office conducts research on public opinion in priority countries, and prepares daily summaries of foreign media reaction for the President, the Agency's director, and foreign affairs community.

National Science Foundation

1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20550
Tel: (202) 357-9632 Alex De Angelis

Japan Program
Division of International Programs

Tel: (202) 357-7278 NACSIS
(Japan Program)
Gateway to Japan's University based
National Science Information System
(202) 357-7278

The Division of International Programs administers numerous bilateral, cooperative scientific research activities.

Japan-United States Friendship Commission

1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Suite 3416
Washington, D.C. 20004
Tel: (202) 275-7712
Fax: (202) 275-7413

Key Person: Lindley S. Sloan, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: An independent agency of the U.S. Government charged with making grants for educational, cultural and artistic exchange between Japan and the U.S. The Commission is governed by a board of eighteen Americans from both public and private sectors. The chairman is Dr. John H. Makin of the American Enterprise Institute.

Number of Staff:

(Related to Japan) 5

Specific Activities related to Japan: All Commission activities—grant-making—are related to Japan. Five fields of activity: Japanese Studies; American Studies; Policy Research; Public Affairs/Education; Arts. Grantees are both American and Japanese organizations and institutions.

Congressional Research Service

101 Independence Ave., S.W.
Room LM-203
Washington, D.C. 20540
Tel: (202) 707-5775
Fax: (202) 707-2615

Key Person: Joseph E. Ross, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: CRS is a department of the Library of Congress providing research, analysis, and information to Members and Committees of the U.S. Congress.

Number of Staff: 860

Specific Activities related to Japan: Research and analysis of public policy issues.

Library of Congress

10 First Street, S.E. and
Independence Ave., RM LA-1014
Washington, D.C. 20540
Tel: (202) 707-5430/5431
Fax: (202) 707-1724

Key Person: Hisao Matsumoto, *Director, Japanese Section, Asian Division*

Brief Description of Organization: The Japanese Section is one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of information resources on Japan in the United States.

Topics covered include general works, philosophy, religion, Japanese history, geography, anthropology, economics, political science education, music, and fine arts, language and linguistics, literature, science and technology, military science and bibliographies. The collection has special strengths in the humanities, social sciences, and particularly in its periodical holdings in the areas of science and technology. Furthermore it has a remarkable collection of research works on Asia and the Pacific region written by the Japanese government before and during World War II. The section also possesses comprehensive sets of Japanese government publications received on an exchange basis.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	716,748
(in English)	(In general collection)
Japanese Periodicals	17,600

Office of Technology Assessment

United States Congress
 Washington, D.C. 20510-8025
 Tel: (202) 224-9241
 Fax: (202) 228-6098

Key Person: Mr. James E. Jensen, *Director, Office of Congressional Affairs*

Brief Description of Organization: OTA is an analytical support agency of the United States Congress. OTA works directly with and for the Committees of Congress, providing them with objective, thorough analysis of technological issues. Governed by a congressional board and advised by a council of distinguished citizens, OTA operates with a multi-disciplinary staff. It draws extensively on the technical and professional resources of universities, industry, public interest and citizen groups, State and local officials, and individuals to ensure excellence in quality and impartial presentation of all views.

Number of Staff: 143
 (Related to Japan) 10

Specific Activities related to Japan: Analysis of trade, competition, economic and national security relationships and policies.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
(in English)	50+
Japanese Periodicals	5

Publications: Various reports on technologies, research and developments related to Japan. Cost of documents varies. Ordering information available from Government Printing Office and from our office and from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

JETRO Offices

Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) is a non-profit, government supported organization headquartered in Tokyo. JETRO sponsors activities geared to expanding imports by Japan, two way direct investment and international industrial cooperation. JETRO offices in the United States put particular emphasis on assisting U.S. companies' efforts to export to Japan. This includes providing a variety of marketing and general information, business consulting, and sponsoring trade/buying missions, trade shows and seminars. Inquiries are welcomed at the following seven JETRO offices in the United States:

New York

McGraw-Hill Bldg., 44th Floor
1221 Ave. of the Americas
New York, New York 10020-1060
(212) 997-0400

San Francisco

Qantas Bldg., Suite 501
360 Post Street
San Francisco, California 94108
(415) 392-1333

Chicago

401 North Michigan Ave., Suite 660
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 527-9000

Los Angeles

725 South Figuerora Street, Suite 1890
Los Angeles, California 90017
(213) 624-8855

Houston

1221 McKinney
One Houston Center, Suite 2360
Houston, Texas 77010
(713) 759-9595

Atlanta

Marquis One Tower, Suite 2012
245 Peachtree Center Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(404) 681-0600

Denver

1200 Seventeenth Street, Suite 1410
Denver, Colorado 80202
(303) 629-0404

Publications and Films: The following is a partial list of publications and audio-visuals produced by JETRO. Please note that availability is subject to change.

Monthly Periodicals:

Focus Japan
New Technology Japan
JETRO Monitor

Series on Markets, Economics, and Doing Business:

JETRO Marketing Series
Your Market in Japan
Business Information Series
Access to Japan's Import Market

Books:

Nippon
Handy Facts on US-Japan Economic Relations
Setting Up A Business In Japan

Directories:

Japan Trade Directory
Japanese-Affiliated Companies in U.S.A. and Canada

Films and Videos:

Urikomi (Entering the Japanese Market)
The Japanese Consumer-New Needs and Diversified Tastes
Japanese Corporate Decision Making

Chambers of Commerce

The Japanese Chambers of Commerce serve as business and information exchange centers for the community. They arrange business meetings between U.S. and Japanese businesspeople. The activities of the JCC are many and very diverse, including seminars and lectures. As well, they publish an annual directory of membership, business directories, trade index, maps and tourist handbooks. Some reference materials are available, published in both Japanese and English.

Their offices are located in the following cities:

Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of
New York, Inc.

115 East 57th Street, 6th Floor

New York, New York 10022

(212) 935-0303

(Please note: As of Spring, 1991, the New York address will change to:

145 West 57th Street

New York, New York 10019)

Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Chicago

401 North Michigan Ave., Suite 602

Chicago, Illinois 60611

(312) 332-6199

Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California

244 South San Pedro Street, Suite 504

Los Angeles, California 90012

(213) 626-3067

Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Northern California

685 Market Street, Suite 820

San Francisco, California 94105

(415) 543-8522

Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta

c/o Fuji Bank

N.E. Marquis One Tower

245 Peachtree Center Ave., Suite 2100

Atlanta, Georgia 30303-1208

(404) 653-2115

Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce

2454 South Boretania Street

Honolulu, Hawaii 96826-1596

(808) 949-5531

Industry Associations

Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. (JAMA)

1050 17th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 296-8537
Fax: (202) 872-1212

Key Person: Akihiko Miyoshi, *General Director*

Brief Description of Organization: On behalf of member Japanese automobile manufacturers, the Association gathers information on trade and export markets, automobile production, safety, and pollution regulations in the United States. It also acts as a liaison between JAMA headquarters in Japan and related industry associations in the United States, and it disseminates information relating to the Japanese automobile industry.

Number of Staff: 6
(Related to Japan) 6

Reference Library
Japanese Periodicals (Appointment only)

Publications: *The JAMA FORUM* (a quarterly) and *NEWS FROM JAMA* (a monthly). To subscribe, contact Allen Walker.

Japan Electronics Bureau

250 West 34th Street
Suite 1533
New York, New York 10119
Tel: (212) 489-6270
Fax: (212) 279-6134

Key Person: Mamoru Tsukamoto, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: : This Bureau operates as the U.S. Liaison Office of the Electronics Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ), and provides information about the Japanese electronics industry.

Publications: *EIAJ Newsletter* (Quarterly-Free), *Facts & Figures on the Japanese Electronics Industry* (Annual)
Subscription Price: (*Facts & Figures* \$50.00)

Remarks: Both publications are available through Baron/Canning & Co., Inc.
555 Madison Ave., 12th Flr.
New York, New York 10022
Tel: (212) 751-7100

Japan Iron & Steel Exporters' Association

Three Lafayette Center
1155 21st Street, N.W., Suite 600
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 429-4766
Fax: (202) 429-2978

Key Person: Akimasa Sano, *Director*

New York Office
230 Park Ave., Suite 1527
New York, New York 10169
Tel: (212) 697-6864
Fax: (212) 867-7114

Key Personnel: Takahiko Nagano, *New York Representative*; Tamio Machii, *Manager*

Brief Description of Organization: On behalf of member companies the Association gathers information and reports to its Japan headquarters on developments in the steel trade with the United States.

JISEA maintains Japan Steel Information Center (JSIC) in New York. This Center conducts a variety of communications programs, including information exchange with American opinion leaders and providing Japanese speakers at annual meetings and other forums sponsored by U.S. trade associations, educational institutions and other groups. JSIC also invites U.S. economists and others in steel-related fields to Japan for exchange of views.

Number of Staff: 2 (200 in Japan)

(Related to Japan) 2

Number of Members: 60 companies

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

To assist persons abroad in gaining a broader and deeper understanding of the Japanese steel industry, and to promote the utilization of steel products and steel application technologies, JISEA publishes *Steel Today & Tomorrow* and *Japan's Iron & Steel Handbook*. Both publications are in English and are widely distributed overseas. The former is a periodical featuring news of the industry and the latest information about steel applications and technologies. The latter is a reference handbook of characteristics and applications of the principal steel products currently manufactured in Japan, as well as a directory of members.

Publications: *Steel Today & Tomorrow* (quarterly), *Japan's Iron & Steel Handbook* (annually)

Subscription Price: (Free)

Japan Societies

The Japan-America Society of Alabama

2100 First Ave. North, Suite 500
Birmingham, Alabama 35203
Tel: (205) 328-5272
Fax: (205) 324-8822

Key Personnel: Mr. Charles B. Todd, *President*; Mrs. Hilda Lockhart, *Executive Director*

**Japan America Society of Austin, Inc.

P.O. Box 1967
Austin, Texas 78767
Tel: (512) 472-0269
Fax: (512) 478-9615

Key Person: Angelos G. Angelou, *President*

Brief Description of Organization: The Society serves as a forum for educational, cultural and business exchanges between Austin and Japan. Organizing seminars and hosting events.

Number of Members:	150
Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	10
(in English)	50
Japanese Periodicals	40

Publications: Newsletter (monthly)

Japan Society of Boston

22 Batterymarch Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109
Tel: (617) 451-0726
Fax: (617) 451-1191

Key Person: Charlotte A. Beattie, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization:

Number of Staff: 4

Specific Activities related to Japan: Monthly cultural and business programs to foster better understanding of Japan. Sponsored calendar keeps members up-to-date each month of Japan related activities in New England.

Recent Activities—Rakugo, Sake tasting, Business Symposium on Trade and Politics Japan/U.S.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	300
(in English)	500
Japanese Periodicals	10

The Japan Society of Northern California

350 Sansome Street
Suite 630
San Francisco, California 94104
Tel: (415) 986-4383
Fax: (415) 986-5772

Key Personnel: Mr. Michael R. Moyle, *President*;
Mr. Thomas A. Wilkins, *Exec. Dir.*; Dr. R.J. Garrick,
Asst. Dir.

Japan America Society of Southern California

ARCO Plaza, Level C
505 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, California 90071
Tel: (213) 627-6217
Fax: (213) 627-1353

Key Personnel: Mr. Walter F. Beran, *President*; Mr. Steven
C. Clemons, *Exec. Dir.*; Ms. Regan Kibbee, *Asst. Dir.*

Japan America Society of Chicago, Inc.

303 West Madison, Suite 1020
Chicago, Illinois 60606
Tel: (312) 263-3049
Fax: (312) 263-6120

Key Person: Dr. Richard P. Soter, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Nonprofit, nonpolitical organization dedicated to promoting mutual goodwill and understanding between the peoples of Japan and the United States

Number of Staff: 3
Number of Members: 1,750

Specific Activities related to Japan: Sponsor business luncheons and cultural programs designed to educate membership about the importance of the bilateral relationship on the promotion of international stability. Recently launched a series of meetings: Chicago Symposium, to be held annually. For corporate members, the Society arranges to introduce Japanese to Americans and Americans to Japanese in the Midwestern states.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	25
(in English)	1,000

Publications: Annual Report, Program Announcements and Newsletters

Subscription Price: (Free)

Japan America Society of Colorado

707-17th Street, Suite 2300
 Denver, Colorado 80202
 Tel: (303) 296-2323, Ext. 8306

Key Person: Ms. Beverly Washihek, *Program Director*

Greater Detroit and Windsor Japan-America Society

First National Building, Suite 600
 Detroit, Michigan 48226
 Tel: (313) 963-1988
 Fax: (313) 963-8839

Key Personnel: Mr. Ronald J. Steffens, *President*; Ms. Shirley J. Baker, *Executive Director*

The Japan-America Society of Central Florida, Inc.

1211 N. Westshore Blvd.
 Suite 802
 Tampa, Florida 33609
 Tel: (813) 289-6283
 Fax: (813) 870-0915

Key Personnel: Mr. Paul Camp Lane, *President*;
 Mr. Robert W. Payne, *Exec. Dir.*; Dr. Mark T. Orr,
Board Member

*Japan Society of South Florida

World Trade Center, Suite 2000
 80 S.W. 8th Street
 Miami, Florida 33130
 Tel: (305) 358-6006

Key Personnel: Mr. Yoichi Kobayshi, *President*; Ms. Akiko Endo, *Executive Director*

The Japan-America Society of Georgia

225 Peachtree Street, N.E.
 South Tower, Suite 710
 Atlanta, Georgia 30303
 Tel: (404) 524-7399
 Fax: (404) 524-8447

Key Person: Sara C. Englade, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Non-profit organization with Japanese and American corporations and individuals as members. The Society plans business, cultural, social, and educational programs to provide a vehicle for Japanese and Americans to meet and associate with Georgians on a personal basis.

Number of Staff: 4
Number of Members: 1,350

Specific Activities related to Japan: Speaker programs, cultural events (i.e. kabuki, garden tours, picnics, Bonenkai) seminars.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in English)	50
Japanese Periodicals	15

Publications: *Newcomers Guide to Georgia*—in English and Japanese (\$23) *Economic Review*—in English and Japanese (annual) (\$7.50)

Japan-America Society of Honolulu

P.O. Box 1412,
Honolulu, Hawaii 96806
Tel: (808) 524-4450
Fax: (808) 524-4451

Key Personnel: Howard Hamamoto, *President*; William T. Panttaja, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Non-profit association whose mission is to strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples of Japan and the United States in the State of Hawaii.

Number of Staff: 3
Number of Members: 615

Specific Activities related to Japan: Hold various meetings, events and activities to bring members together for educational presentations on cultural, social, political, or economic aspects of the U.S.-Japan bilateral relationship.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: The society gathers information, conducts studies on Japanese investment in Hawaii, cultural influence of early Meiji immigrants to Hawaii, statistics of Japanese visitors to Hawaii etc., and makes them available to the public.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	79
(in English)	156
Japanese Periodicals	17

Publications: *Japan-America Journal* (bi-monthly), *Directory of Members* (annually)
Subscription Price: (Free)

Japan America Society of Houston, Inc.

17 S. Briar Hollow Lane, Suite 301
Houston, Texas 77027
Tel: (713) 963-8376
Fax: Same—not a dedicated line

Key Person: N.L. (Bud) Allison, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Society is a cross-cultural membership organization of Americans and Japanese business and cultural groups providing a vehicle for learning more about each other through various occasions of exchanges. This includes sister city programs, and close workings with Japanese businesses, their associations, JETRO, government representatives and people.

Number of Staff: 2
 Number of Members: 800

Specific Activities related to Japan: Language classes, cooking classes, business council luncheons covering many common programs, musical and other cultural activities, hosting visitors, serving as resource for local business men and schools regarding items of interest in Japan. How to get along in US, how to meet and get along in Japan, sister city exchanges, youth and business leader exchanges, international festivals

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Travel, how to get along with Japanese, how to begin a business in Japan.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	Approx. 30-35
(in English)	Approx. 250-300
Japanese Periodicals	Several

Publications: *Japan News*, *Japan Exec. Report* (weekly, bi-weekly)

Subscription Price: (Japan Exec. Brief \$300 Annual)

Japan America Society of Indiana, Inc.

First Indiana Plaza,
 Suite 1570
 135 North Pennsylvania Street
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
 Tel: (317) 635-0123
 Fax: (317) 261-9333

Key Personnel: Dr. Gene E. Sease, *President*; Mr. Mitchell E. Daniels, *Sr. Exec. Dir.*; Ms. Theresa A. Kulczak, *Asst. Exec. Dir.*

Japan America Society of Kentucky

P.O. Box 333
 Lexington, Kentucky 40584
 Tel: (606) 231-7533
 Fax: (606) 252-3979

Key Personnel: Mr. Glen M. Krebs, *Chairman*; Ms. Sheilah T. Sympson, *Exec. Dir.*

Japan America Society of Maine

P.O. Box 8461
One Bank Road
Portland, Maine 04104
Tel: (207) 774-4014
Fax: (207) 773-4023

Key Personnel: Mr. Stephen T. Honey, *President*; Ms. Judith T. Goodwin, *Exec. Dir.*

**Japan America Society of Minnesota

6101 Halifax Ave. S
Edina, Minnesota 55424
Tel: (612) 920-5182

Key Personnel: Sondra Simonson, *President*; Martin Y. Hirabayashi, *Board Member*

Brief Description of Organization: Private, non-profit, non-political association of Americans and Japanese in Minnesota promoting mutual understanding between people of the two nations through Japanese art, culture, personal friendship, business and other shared purposes.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Business seminars: How to do Business with Japan; Joint World Affairs sessions: Problems in Japanese-U.S. Relationship; Panel sessions with the Kansai Productivity Center Group at Univ. of MN

Publications: Newsletter (monthly)

The Japan Society of New Hampshire

P.O. Box 1226
Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03802-1226
Tel: (603) 433-1360
Fax: (603) 431-9973

Key Personnel: Mr. Charles B. Doleac, *President*; Mr. Mori Mitsui, *Executive Director*

Japan Society, Inc.

333 East 47th Street
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 832-1155
Fax: (212) 755-6752

Key Person: William H. Gleysteen, Jr., *President*

Brief Description of Organization: Founded in 1907 by a group of prominent Americans and Japanese, the purpose of the society was to promote friendly relations between the United States and Japan and to diffuse among the American people a more accurate knowledge of Japan. During decades of activities since then, the society maintained the

same objectives. Under the leadership of the late John D. Rockefeller III, the Society's activities were reinvigorated in the early 50's after the difficult period of U.S.-Japan relationship of World War II. Society's staff and programs have been greatly expanded to date to include a broad range of educational activities, exchange programs, exhibits, conferences and other events, and has been playing a leading role among U.S.-Japan friendship organizations in the U.S.

Number of Staff: 50

Number of Members: 7,000

Specific Activities related to Japan: Conferences, seminars, discussion meetings, orientations, lectures, language classes, art exhibitions, films, performing arts, exchange programs.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	Approx. 500
(in English)	10,000
Japanese Periodicals	35

Publications: Newsletter (11 times a year)

Seminar: reports, studies, surveys, exhibition catalogues, various programs.

Subscription Price: (Free)

Japan America Society of Oregon

221 N.W. Second Ave.

Portland, Oregon 97209

Tel: (503) 228-9411 x235, 236

Fax: (503) 228-5126

Key Personnel: Mr. Glen Ulmer, *President*; Ms. Dixie McKeel, *Exec. Dir.*; Ms. Lynn Longfellow, *Asst. Dir.*

Japan America Society of Pennsylvania

20 Stanwic Street, 12 Flr.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222

Tel: (412) 394-4705

Fax: (412) 394-4688/9

Key Personnel: Mr. Yoshito Tokumitsu, *President*; Ms. Patricia Winton, *Exec. Dir.*

Japan America Society of Phoenix

P.O. Box 654

Phoenix, Arizona 85001

Tel: (602) 649-1236

Fax: (602) 461-8090

(602) 968-3542

Key Person: Penny Levy, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Corporations, individuals and organizations comprising the Society membership are dedicated to strengthening ties of friendship and facilitating mutual understanding between the people of Japan and the United States.

Number of Staff: 2

Number of Members: 250

Specific Activities related to Japan: Annual 2-day Matsuri, Annual Japan Week, Seminars, Film Festivals, Language Classes, On-site cultural and business orientations, Saturday School

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Martial Arts, Food, History, Business Practices, Education, Various Arts, Women's Issues

Publications: *Newsletter* (monthly), *"Things Japanese" Directory* (yearly)

Subscription Price: (Free to members and interested businesses.)

Japan-America Society of Rhode Island

222 Richmond Street

Suite 107

Providence, Rhode Island 02903

Tel: (401) 272-7790

Key Person: Ms. Maureen Mezei, *Exec. Dir.*

Japan America Society of St. Louis, Inc.

25 North Brentwood Blvd.

St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Tel: (314) 726-6822

Fax: (314) 721-5083

Key Personnel: Mr. Anthony M. DiPaolo, *President*; Ms. Kathy Shell, *Admin. Asst.*

*Japan America Society of San Antonio

411 S.W. 24th Street

San Antonio, Texas 78207-4666

Tel: (512) 435-5534

Fax: (512) 436-0824

Key Personnel: Mr. Edward Gordon, *President*; Dr. Margit Nagy, *Director, Japan Information Center*; Mr. Don Olsen, *First Vice President*

***Japan America Society of Tucson**

4541 East Tenth Street
Tucson, Arizona 85711
Tel: (602) 881-5670

Key Person: Mr. Minoru Yanagihashi, *President*

***The Japan America Society of Tulsa**

6602 East 73rd Street
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74133
Tel: (918) 492-9147

Key Person: Mr. Jyo Umezawa, *President*

The Japan-America Society of Vermont

92 Ethan Allen Ave.
Suite 321
Fort Ethan Allen
Colchester, Vermont 05446
Tel: (802) 655-4197

Key Person: Mr. Ronald Provost, *President*

The Japan-Virginia Society

830 East Main Street, Suite 304
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Tel: (804) 783-0740
Fax: (804) 788-0447

Key Personnel: Ms. Barbara M. Nesbitt, *Executive Director*; Mr. C. Coleman McGehee, *President*; Mr. Michael P. Drzal, *Secretary*

The Japan-America Society of Washington, D.C., Inc.

606 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: (202) 289-8290
Fax: (202) 789-8265

Key Person: Patricia R. Kearns, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Japan-America Society of Washington, D.C. was founded in 1957 as a 501(c)3 nonprofit, nonpartisan educational and cultural organization to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of the United States and Japan. The Society sponsors lectures, conferences, exhibits, performances.

Number of Staff: 3
Number of Members: 2,000

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Society sponsors lectures, conferences, exhibits, performances, workshops, Japanese language instruction and assistance to local schools as well as an annual scholarship for study in Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: The Society's offices at DACOR-Bacon House Mews house an 800 volume library on Japan including periodicals pertaining to Japan and is open to the public from 9 a.m. through 5 p.m.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	100
(in English)	over 800

Publications: *US-Japan Science and Technology Exchange, 1988; Foreign Lawyers' Law in Japan, 1989; Guide to Things Japanese in Washington, DC updated*
Subscription Price: (Call for information)

Japan-America Society of the State of Washington

One Union Square Bldg.
600 University Street
Suite 1925
Seattle, Washington 98101-3163
Tel: (206) 623-7900
Fax: (206) 343-7930

Key Personnel: Mr. Dennis Okamoto, *President*;
Ms. Susan S. Mochizuki, *Exec. Dir.*; Ms. Christine Rose,
Asst. Dir.

Associated Japan-America Societies of the United States, Inc.

333 East 47 Street
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 832-1155
Fax: (212) 755-6752

Key Person: Robert W. Garrity, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Associated Japan-America Societies (AJAS) is a non-profit, national organization formed on August 1, 1979 under the leadership of Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson to provide a cooperative network among independent Japan-America societies.

Number of Staff: 3
Number of Members: 25 member-societies

Specific Activities related to Japan: Each AJAS member-society works to educate its own community about Japan and provides a forum for informed discussion and debate on matters pertaining to U.S.-Japan relations.

The AJAS promotes the exchange and sharing of ideas, information and program resources among its member societies. In addition, the AJAS assists and advises newly forming Japan-America societies.

*Societies expected to join AJAS

**Societies not affiliated with AJAS

Nonprofit Organizations

The American Committee for KEEP, Inc.

P.O. Box 404
Evanston, Illinois 60204
Tel: (708) 475-6446
Fax: (708) 869-0312

Key Person: Mrs. Kathleen McCain Engman, *Executive Secretary*

Brief Description of Organization: "KEEP"=Kiyosato Educational Experiment Project, founded in 1950 to support KEEP's establishment in Kiyosato, Yamanashi-ken. Today the ACK works together with KEEP to carry out its mission of "Food, Faith, Health, Hope for Youth, World Peace and Environment" by supporting KEEP's grassroots programs in education, health, agriculture, international exchange and spiritual development in Japan and elsewhere.

American Staff	1
Am. Volunteer Board	
Members	13
Staff in Japan	100

Specific Activities related to Japan: Annual Kiyosato Environmental Education Forum; Youth Camp; St. John's Nursery School; Ohio Experimental Farm; Sister City Program; English Teaching Program; and, soon to be announced: Paul Rusch Memorial Center for International Outreach.

The Asia Society

725 Park Ave.
New York, New York 10021
Tel: (212) 288-6400
Fax: (212) 517-8315

Key Personnel: John C. Whitehead, *Chairman*; Robert B. Oxnam, *President*; Jan Arnet and Marshall M. Bouton, *Vice Presidents*

Brief Description of Organization: Founded by John D. Rockefeller 3rd in 1956 as a non-profit, non-political public educational organization, the Society is dedicated to improving American understanding of Asia's cultures, politics, and economies. The Society, which is chartered as an educational institution by the Board of Regents of New York State, maintains its headquarters in New York City as well as offices in Washington, Houston and Los Angeles.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Major Activities:

(1) Education: The Society assists primary and secondary school teachers of Asian studies in developing new concepts and methods for teaching about Asia by providing study models and curriculum materials; (2) Galleries: The galleries exhibit Asian art on loan as well as display their permanent collections. Lecture services, film showings and guided group tours of the galleries are also available; (3) Performing Arts: The Society brings authentic, traditional forms of Asian theatre, music and dance to American audiences; (4) Contemporary Affairs: In order to familiarize diverse American audiences with Asian contemporary affairs, history and values and to strengthen the dialogue between Americans and Asians, the Society distributes its publications and conducts national and international conferences, corporate meetings and seminars, media briefings, and courses and lectures; (5) China Council: The Council analyzes contemporary events in the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, as well as issues concerning U.S.-China relations for both specialized and general audience; and (6) Publications: A newsletter, an annual report, and promotional brochures are published.

Events: The Society sponsors the Williamsburg Conference, an annual meeting of 35 to 40 leaders from the United States and other Pacific countries, that focuses on political, security, economic and developmental problems affecting Asia.

Publications: Newsletter (quarterly for members), Annual Report and Promotional Brochures

The Association of Teachers of Japanese

Japanese Program
Middlebury College
Hillcrest 1
Middlebury, Vermont 05753
Tel: (802) 388-3711 ext. 5915
Fax: (803) 388-9646

Key Personnel: Hiroshi Miyaji, *President*; Nobuo Ogawa, *Secretary*; Kyoko Takashi, *Treasurer*; Linda Keenan, *Newsletter Editor*

Brief Description of Organization: The Association is an international organization dedicated to teaching and scholarship in the fields of Japanese language, linguistics, literature, film and other aspects of Japanese culture. ATJ seeks to foster contact and the exchange of information among teachers and other professionals at all levels of education, government and business.

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Association holds an annual meeting of its general membership and of the

executive committee in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Association for Asian Studies. It also responds to letters and phone inquiries, provides members with job placement services.

Publications: *Journal of the Association of Teachers of Japanese* (twice a year), *Newsletter of the ATJ* (Three times a year)

Council on International Educational Exchange

205 E. 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 661-1414
Fax: (212) 972-3231

Key Person: Cindy Sittler, *Director of Academic Programs*

Brief Description of Organization: CIEE is a not-for-profit organization which develops and administers a wide variety of study, work and travel programs for American and international students at the secondary undergraduate, graduate and professional levels.

Number of Staff: 450
Number of Members: 238 institutions

Specific Activities related to Japan: CIEE administers the Cooperative Japanese Business and Society Program at Obirin University, Japan. The summer or semester program is offered to undergraduates, graduates, and young professionals with an interest in Japanese Business or economics. Participants are housed with Japanese Families. Corporate Fellowship and Internships are available for qualified candidates. The corporate awards will provide the students with hands on experience in the Japanese corporate culture.

Global Economic Action Institute

551 Fifth Ave., Suite 1601
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 370-0800
Fax: (212) 557-6039

821 Massachusetts Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tel: (202) 547-4090

Key Personnel: Jim Howell, *Manager, New York City*;
Laurence Baer, *Exec. Assist. to the Chairman*,
Washington, D.C.

Brief Description of Organization: GEAI is a non-profit, educational institute concerned with informing the general public on issues relating to finance, banking and economics on an international level. The vehicle is normally a seminar or conference held in New York (HQ) or one of our 12 national divisions.

Number of Staff: 12
(Related to Japan) 4
Number of Members: 1,500

Specific Activities related to Japan: Over the past three years, the Institute has held a number of seminars in coordination with The Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in New York. These deal with the relationship between the U.S. and Japan regarding the topics of investment in the U.S. by Japan and increasing U.S. exports to Japan. In January of 1990, the Institute held a conference in Tokyo, Japan under the guidance of our Chairman, Hon. Kioaki Kikuchi, former Ambassador to the U.N. from Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Increasing U.S. exports to Japan; Japanese investment in the U.S.; International trade, investment and finance between the U.S. and Japan.

Publications: *The Pacific Citizen* (weekly)

Subscription Price: (Free to members, \$25 annually to non-members)

Japanese American Citizens League

1765 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California 94115
Tel: (415) 921-5225
Fax: (415) 931-4671

Key Person: William Yoshino, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) is a community, nonprofit, educational, human and civil rights organization representing Americans of Japanese ancestry and has the support of over 26,000 members.

The JACL was initiated in 1928 and inaugurated in 1929. It has the longest history of all Japanese American organizations in the United States and has contributed much to the changes in discriminatory laws, the improvement of the status of Japanese Americans, and the solutions of other problems involving minorities.

The JACL consists of and is governed by 115 chapters located across the mainland U.S., Hawaii and in Japan, and separated into eight regional districts. Every two years, representatives of the chapters and districts (National Council) meet to determine the policy direction of the JACL and to elect National Officers to the National Board of Directors. Through these governing bodies and the assistance of the national office, Washington, D.C. office, and five regional offices, the JACL seeks to achieve its stated goals through educational and legislative means.

Number of Staff: 18
 Number of Members: 26,000

Specific Activities related to Japan: Provisions of educational and cultural programs that increase public awareness and understanding of Japanese Americans and enhance U.S.-Japan relations.

Japanese American Cultural and Community Center

244 South San Pedro Street, Suite 505
 Los Angeles, California 90012
 Tel: (213) 628-2725
 Fax: (213) 617-8576

Key Person: Gerald D. Yoshitomi, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The JACCC was established to promote the Japanese American heritage and to encourage greater understanding of the culture of Japan in the U.S. to foster mutual respect and friendship. The JACCC is a unique, world-class ethnic cultural center, encompassing 2 acres in redeveloped Little Tokyo, Los Angeles.

Number of Staff: 21
 Number of Members: 1,800

Specific Activities related to Japan:

1. Presentation of a variety of performing arts in the Japan America Theatre, including traditional and contemporary events from Japan, from the local Japanese American community and from the arts scene in California, especially in Los Angeles.
2. Presentation of exhibits of traditional and contemporary visual arts.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

The 11,000-plus volume Franklin D. Murphy Library within the facility have a large resource of up-to-date reference material on Japan and Japanese Americans.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	11,000+
(in English)	1,650
Japanese Periodicals	35-50 titles

Publications: Calendar of Events (every 2 months)
 Subscription Price: (Comes with membership.
 \$35/annually)

The Japan-America Student Conference, Inc. (JASC)

606 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: (202) 289-4231
Fax: (202) 789-8265

Key Person: Tracy L. Walczak, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: In 1934, the first Japan-American Student Conference was initiated in Tokyo by a group of Japanese university students who, at a time of deteriorating relations between the two countries, felt an urgent need to promote mutual understanding. The Conference became institutionalized when, the following year, the American delegation sponsored a reciprocal Conference. Since JASC's founding, it has held to the general theme of "Promoting Peace through Mutual Understanding, Friendship and Trust." Accordingly, JASC provides a unique opportunity for American and Japanese students from diverse backgrounds to carry out an extensive exchange of views on a wide variety of subjects.

Number of Staff: 3

Number of Members: 760 American Alumni

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Japan-America Student Conference is an annual four-week conference of 80 university students, 40 American and 40 Japanese, held alternately in the United States and Japan during each summer. Conference participants will be in constant contact with each other, allowing an intensive, dynamic exchange of opinions as well as an opportunity to implement the goals of the theme. The Conference consists of ten discussion groups, forums, field study tours and lectures as well as home-stay visits. Each delegate must present a paper on an agreed upon topic to the discussion group which analyzes these papers.

Publications: *Conference Bulletin* (annual) and *Executive Director's Report* (annual)

Japanese American Social Services, Inc. (JASSI)

275 Seventh Ave., 15th Fl.
New York, New York 10001
Tel: (212) 255-1881

Key Person: Cyril Nishimoto, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Non-profit organization which addresses the special needs of members of Japanese community in New York area. Provides counseling, advocacy, interpreting, referrals, other social services to immigrants, elderly, students from Japan, the abused, and

others who hesitate to seek help from mainstream agencies owing to barriers of language and culture and unfamiliarity with procedures.

Number of Staff: 5

Specific Activities related to Japan: Fund raising activities and events

Publications: JASSI publishes a monthly newsletter.

Japan Business Association of Southern California (JBA)

345 South Figueroa Street
Suite 206
Los Angeles, California 90071
Tel: (213) 485-0160
Fax: (213) 626-5526

Key Person: Takashi Kawahito, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Nonprofit organization comprised of Japan-based corporations doing business in Southern California. The primary objective of Japan Business Association of Southern California is to promote two-way trade between Japan and the state of California, and in the process, cultivate mutual understanding and goodwill.

Number of Staff: 7

(Related to Japan) 6

Number of Members: 40 associate members
642 corporate members

Specific Activities related to Japan: Japanese "U.S. Educators to Japan" Program; "JBA Scholarship" Program; JBA Womens Committee; Various seminars, and gatherings for members; Educational Contribution Committee; JBA Family Club; JBA Better Investing Environment Committee

Publications: 1) "All About Education in Southern California" (in Japanese) 2) "Annual Survey of Corporate Contributions, 1987 Edition" (Translated to Japanese from the Conference Board report) 3) "JBA Corporate Membership Roster" (in English) Updated Monthly

The Japan Center of Tennessee

Middle TN. State University
Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132
Tel: (615) 898-2229
Fax: (615) 898-5538

Key Person: Dr. Esther Millon Seeman, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Japan Center of Tennessee represents a state-wide effort by the Governor, the General Assembly, state agencies, and educational boards to strengthen the already developing relationship

between Tennessee and Japan. The Center's primary goal is to enhance Tennessee citizens' knowledge of the culture and society of contemporary Japan. This enhancement will provide for mutual understanding between the Japanese and Tennesseans and for a positive climate in which to continue and extend cooperative economic ventures.

Number of Staff: 7
(Related to Japan) 4

Specific Activities related to Japan: Statewide bi-cultural activities; teacher workshops; liaison for Japanese Supplementary Schools; cultural publications; consultations with American companies; origami workshops; community presentations, Japanese films, museum and media projects; exhibits.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese educational system, information on exchange programs, Japanese management, educational systems and business culture

Publications: Newsletter in English and Japanese (bi-annually), *Things Japanese* (booklet), and *Glimpse of Japanese Culture* (booklet), *Japan & I* (book) — \$15.00

Japan Foundation, Inc.

142 West 57th Street, 6th Flr.
New York, New York 10019
Tel: (212) 949-6360
Fax: (212) 687-8596

Key Personnel: Mr. Tsuyoshi Chida, *Director*; Mr. Isao Tsujimoto, *Assistant Director*; Ms. Ninette Enrique, *Program Associate*

244 South San Pedro Street
Suite 508
Los Angeles, California 90012
Tel: (213) 617-1159

Key Person: Mr. Akira Matsushiro, *Director (LA)*

Brief Description of Organization: Non-profit organization whose objective is to promote international cultural exchange and mutual understanding between Japan and other countries. Gives grants and fellowships.

Number of Staff: 4 (New York)
2 (Los Angeles)

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Japan Foundation offers a Professional Fellowship (for academic faculty members and other professionals with substantial training and experience in some aspect of Japanese studies) and a Dissertation Fellowship (for doctoral candidates in the social sciences and humanities) to provide scholars, researchers and other professionals in the United States with an opportunity to conduct research in Japan. Library Support Pro-

gram: The Foundation donates books and other materials relating to Japan to college and university libraries as well as to other institutions with Japanese programs.

Reference Library: Both NY and LA have Reference Libraries, with volumes in both English and Japanese.

Japan International Christian University Foundation

475 Riverside Drive, Room 1848
New York, New York 10115
Tel: (212) 870-2893
Fax: (212) 870-2499

Key Person: Betty Gray, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Works in support of International Christian University in Tokyo, Japan.

Number of Staff: 5
(Related to Japan) 1
Number of Members: 2,500

Specific Activities related to Japan: Providing educational information specifically about International Christian University (ICU) in Tokyo, Japan. Fund raising for program and scholarship. Distribution in academic materials, application forms, to exchange colleges and prospective students. Coordinate support in North America.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Catalogues for full academic program at ICU; for Summer Program in Japanese.

Japan Productivity Center

United States Office
1729 King Street, Suite 100
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Tel: (703) 838-4414
Fax: (703) 838-0419

Key Person: Mr. Daisaku Harada, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Non-Profit Educational Foundation

Number of Staff: 7
(Related to Japan) 5

Specific Activities related to Japan: Exchange program for Japanese corporate managers; seminars and forums; information gathering and transmissions.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese and American management techniques and practices; U.S.-Japan relations.

Publications: *Productivity News* (newsletter) (quarterly)
Subscription Price: (\$20/year)

Manufactured Imports Promotion Organization

2000 "L" Street
Suite 616
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 659-3729
Fax: (202) 887-5159

Key Person: Tomoo Isaka, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Information and assistance to American establishments entering the Japanese market.

Publications: Publications from Tokyo can be acquired through this office.

National Research Council, Office of Japan Affairs

2101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20418
Tel: (202) 334-2815
Fax: (202) 334-2614

Key Person: Martha Caldwell Harris, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Office of Japan Affairs (OJA) is part of the National Research Council, which serves as the staff for the National Academies of Science and Engineering and the Institute of Medicine, which are private non-profit organizations.

Number of Staff:

(Related to Japan) 4

Specific Activities related to Japan: OJA works with the committee on Japan of the National Research to address the policy issues surrounding a changing US-Japan relationship in science and technology; organizes symposia and studies on issues such as private sector technology links, including some bilateral meetings on topics such as access to R & D and the structures of the R & D systems in the two countries; serves as a resource to the Academy complex on information relating to Japanese science and technology.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Scientific and technological developments in Japan; science and technology policy; US-Japan technological linkages; R & D Systems.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	150
(in English)	500

Publications: Learning the R & D System: University Research in Japan and the United States (1989)
The Working Environment for Research in U.S. and Japanese Universities: Contracts and Commonalities (1989)

Learning the R & D System: National Laboratories and Other Non-Industrial, Non-Academic Organizations in Japan and the United States (1990)

Science, Technology and the Future of the US-Japan Relationships (1990)

Approaches to Robotics in the United States and Japan: Report of A Bilateral Exchange (forthcoming, 1990)

Report of a Symposium on Japanese to English Machine Translation (forthcoming, 1990)

Publications are available upon request to the Office of Japan Affairs.

The Nippon Club, Inc.

115 East 57th Street
New York, New York 10022
Tel: (212) 753-9090
Fax: (212) 753-9104

Key Person: Tsutomu Karino, *Vice President-Secretary*

Brief Description of Organization: The Nippon Club plays a meaningful role to its membership roster of about 3,000 Japanese and American associate members. In addition to promoting cultural, social and international relations, it introduces various aspects of Japanese culture and recreation to American friends or guests of members.

Number of Staff: 20
Number of Members: 3,000

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Club hosts various sports and recreational events for Japanese and American members and their guests. Also the Women's Club conducts activities including voluntary service to American communities.

Class Instructions: Conversational and Business English, Flower Arrangement, Calligraphy, Japanese Dolls, Beaded Flowers and Patchwork and Quilting

Seminars: Conferences and lectures on topics of current interest and events all year.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese culture, art, cuisine, Japanese companies in New York area.

Nippon Club Monthly Newsletter: monthly publication for all members

The Nippon Club Annual Directory: Listing of all members various activities, etc.

Remarks: The Nippon Club is temporarily located at 115 East 57th Street. In the Spring of 1991, it will be returning to its homegrounds at 145 West 57th Street to the newly-constructed Nippon Club Towers.

Pacific and Asian Affairs Council

2999 Kaala Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Tel: (808) 941-6066
Fax: (808) 946-5132

Key Personnel: Brenda Lei Foster, *Executive Director*;
Wanda Sako, *Program Coordinator*

Brief Description of Organization: PAAC is a world affairs council for the state of Hawaii. Purpose: Citizenship education on international affairs with special emphasis on Asia and the Pacific. Two programs: for community at large and teachers and secondary school students.

Number of Staff: 3
Number of Members: 600

Specific Activities related to Japan: Luncheon speakers, half-day forums, special conferences. Provide some speaker bureau services on Japan for schools. Recent speakers on Japan: Edson Spencer, William Watts, and Yasuo Kitaoka. Also, a half-day program discussing the role of art, literature and religion in Japanese history.

US-Asia Institute

232 East Capitol Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003
Tel: (202) 544-3181
Fax: (202) 543-1748

Key Person: Joji Konoshima, *President*

Brief Description of Organization: The US-Asia Institute, founded in 1979, is a national non-profit nonpartisan organization devoted to fostering understanding and stronger ties between the people and governments of the United States and Asia. Since its inception, USAI has maintained a close relationship with leading government and private sector leaders in the United States and Asia. Such ties help the institute serve and benefit U.S.-Asian relations on a practical and long-lasting level.

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Institute facilitates the examination of political and economic issues vital to cross-cultural relations through research, symposia, conferences, and the publication of the results of these endeavors. The Institute sponsors the annual National Leadership Conference in cooperation with the U.S. Department of State. Stemming from the Leadership Conference, the Institute sponsors major working delegations who are sent abroad to continue efforts toward improving U.S.-Asian communication, including U.S.-Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Business and Economic

Publications: *Update: US-Asia Institute Newsletter* (quarterly), and *National Leadership Conference Proceedings* (annually)

The U.S.-Japan Culture Center

600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20037
 Tel: (202) 342-5800
 Fax: (202) 342-5803

Key Person: Mikio Kanda, *President*

Brief Description of Organization: Established in 1978, the Center is devoted to promoting mutual understanding between the United States and Japan. Its purpose is to assist the general public as well as scholars, government officials, and businessmen of both countries in increasing their knowledge of U.S.-Japan relations.

Number of Staff: 5

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Center (1) manages a library of 20,000 English and Japanese books and documents on U.S.-Japan relations; (2) answers telephone and written inquiries; (3) sponsors lecture series, seminars, symposia, and other meetings on U.S.-Japan relations, inviting prominent speakers; (4) conducts exchange programs for students, teachers, specialists and VIP's in cooperation with various American and Japanese organizations; (5) offers Japanese language classes; (6) sponsors annual essay contest on U.S.-Japan relations in Japan and the U.S.; and (7) sponsors a national speech contest in Japanese in the U.S. annually.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Non-governmental information on culture, society, economy and politics.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	12,000
(in English)	8,000
Japanese Periodicals	30

Publications: The Essays on U.S.-Japan Relations plus a couple of others

United States-Japan Foundation

145 East 32nd Street
 New York, New York 10016
 Tel: (212) 481-8753
 Fax: (212) 481-8762

Key Person: Stephen W. Bosworth, *President*

Brief Description of Organization: The United States-Japan Foundation is a nonprofit, tax-exempt, philanthropic organization, incorporated in 1980 under the laws of the State of New York as a private American grantmaking organization whose principal mission is to strengthen cooperation and understanding between the people of the United States and Japan. In support of the Foundation's basic mandate—to expand knowledge, increase meaningful human contact, and facilitate discussion of key issues—the current focus of grantmaking activities are in three main areas:

(1) Exchange of People and Ideas. The Foundation supports opportunities for Americans and Japanese to observe and understand each other at a personal level, primarily through carefully planned and substantively rich exchange and fellowship programs.

(2) Core Groups. The Foundation has established several nongovernmental channels for ongoing discussions between small groups of prominent experts who deal with some of the central issues in the US-Japan relationship. Core groups are active in the fields of international finance, science and technology, industrial restructuring, the environment, and economic development.

(3) Precollege Education. The Foundation supports improved instruction about Japan in American elementary and secondary schools and about the United States in Japanese schools. Regional programs feature teacher workshops, network organization, curriculum development and intensive study tours.

Publications: *Annual Report, Forum, Newsletter of USJF* (quarterly)

Subscription Price: (Free)

U.S.-Japan Institute

University Center Science Center
3624 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
Tel: (215) 386-5611
Fax: (215) 386-5694

Key Person: Dr. Toshiaki Taga, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The U.S.-Japan Institute is the outgrowth of the U.S.-Japan Management Studies Center, which was founded in 1983 and was part of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The Institute became an independent, non-profit organization in January 1990. The mission of the Institute is to promote positive U.S.-Japan relations by better mutual understanding through research and education.

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Institute conducts research on critical economic issues between the U.S. and Japan, offers educational programs to both Americans and Japanese (The Pennsylvania International Advanced Management Program is one of them), provides information about the Japanese economy and business, and manages the academic association of Japanologists, called the Association of Japanese Business Studies. The Institute maintains a liaison office in Tokyo.

Number of Staff:	9
Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	50
(in English)	50

University Programs

The University of Arizona

East Asian Studies Division
Oriental Studies
Franklin 404
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721
Tel: (602) 621-7505

Key Personnel: Brian McKnight, *Director*; Dr. Haru Yamada & Kimberly Jones, *Asst. Profs. of Japan Languages & Linguistic*

Brief Description of Organization: The East Asian Studies offers instruction in languages, cultures and civilizations of China and Japan. Programs of study emphasize the language, literature and history of one or more cultural areas. The Department offers the B.A., M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees with a major in oriental studies. Courses on Japan are offered in the fields of language, literature, religion and history.

Number of Staff: 13
(Related to Japan) 5

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese language: elementary, intermediate, advanced; Japanese aesthetics, literature, and history (taught in History Dept.)

Brigham Young University

David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies Dept.
237 HRCB
Provo, Utah 84602
Tel: (801) 378-3377

Key Personnel: Ray C. Hillam, *Director and Prof., Political Science*; Bruce Beaman, *Coordinator, Asian Studies and Asst. Prof., Japanese*; Lee W. Farnsworth, *Prof., Political Science*; Eric Hyer, *Asst. Prof., Political Science*; Masakazu Watabe, *Chair and Prof., Asian and Near Eastern Languages*; Gail King, *Asian Collection*

Brief Description of Organization: Brigham Young University offers major and minors in Asian Studies, Japanese, Political Science, and History in which Japanese Studies can be emphasized.

Number of Staff: 60
(Related to Japan) 15

Specific Activities related to Japan: Japanese focus within several majors and minors; Study Abroad programs and internships in Japan; On-campus conferences related to

Japan and to U.S.-Japanese relations; and 2 student organizations (incl. Japan Link). Japan Political Studies Group of the Association for Asian Studies is headquartered on campus with Prof. Lee Farnsworth as Chairman. The Kennedy Center directs extensive educational outreach programs on Asia and Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

The University is unique in its Japanese language resources. Over 1,000 students speak Japanese and have lived in Japan for extended periods of time. Over 700 students are registered in Japanese language courses each semester.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (English and Japanese)	50,000 (total)
Japanese Periodicals	15

Publications: Japan Political Research: An Annual Review
 Lee Farnsworth (Ed.) (Published for the Japan Studies Group of the Association of Asian Studies.)

Subscription Price: (\$5.00)

Japan Culturgram (One of a series of over 100 four page cultural summaries updated periodically.) Price: \$1.00

Bucknell University

Center for Japanese Studies
 Lewisburg, Pennsylvania 17837
 Tel: (717) 524-1450
 Fax: (717) 524-3760

Key Personnel: David J. Lu, *Director (CJS)*, Paul H. Noguchi, *Chairman*

Brief Description of Organization: The Center for Japanese Studies is part of the Department of Japanese and East Asian Studies.

Number of Staff	10
(Related to Japan)	9

Specific Activities related to Japan: Education, research and outreach. The department offers first through fifth year Japanese. Other courses include Japanese history, twentieth-century Japan, Business with Japan, Japanese film, Japanese society and culture, Zen and Japanese culture, religions in Japan. In its outreach program the Center assist local secondary schools in establishing courses related to Japan. It also assists local businesses who wish to trade with Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:
 Japanese business, education, anthropology and history.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	4,100
(in English)	3,600
Japanese Periodicals	30

Publications: *Inside Corporate Japan, Sources of Japanese History*, Monographs Only.

California State University, Los Angeles

Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures
5151 State University Drive
Los Angeles, California 90032
Tel: (213) 343-4230
Fax: (213) 343-2670

Key Personnel: Kazumitsu Kato, *Prof., Japan. Lang., Lit., Civ.*; Eri F. Yosuhara, *Assoc. Prof., Japan. Lang. & Lit.*

Brief Description of Organization: An academic department offering a balanced program of language, literature and culture courses leading to a B.A. in Japanese. Students can learn about the values and rich heritage of the Japanese people while acquiring command of the Japanese language. The Japanese program at CSULA has been approved as a waiver program leading to the Single Subject Teaching Credential in California.

Number of Staff: 20
(Related to Japan) 2

Specific Activities related to Japan: In addition to course offerings, the Department sponsors various extra-curricular activities in conjunction with the Japanese Studies Center on campus. These include films, lectures, art exhibitions and demonstrations, and musical and theatrical performances. Each summer the Department also runs an intensive Japanese language program for beginning and intermediate level students. An exchange program with Komazawa University in Tokyo brings some 30 Japanese students to the campus for intensive English classes each summer, enabling the students in intensive Japanese to interact with native Japanese speakers.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese language, literature, culture, society and history.

Reference Library	No. of Volumes
Books (in Japanese)	3,000
(in English)	4,500
(Extremely rough estimate only)	
Japanese Periodicals	1,000

California State University, Long Beach

Department of Asian and Asian American Studies
1250 Bellflower Blvd.
Long Beach, California 90840
Tel: (213) 985-5493/4821
Fax: (213) 985-8887

Key Personnel: Dr. San Pao Li, *Chairman*; Charlotte Furth, *History*; Sudershan Chawla, *Political Science*; Alain Marsot,

Political Science; Ingrid Aall, *Art*; Hsin-sheng Kao, *Comparative Literature*; Arnold Kaminsky, *Asian Studies*; Molly Debysingh, *Geography*; Lloyd Inui, *Asian-American Studies*; Henry Johnson, *Asian-American Studies*; John Kimura, *Geography*; Pamela Bunte, *Anthropology*; Akira Miyazaki, *Japanese*; Yoko Pusavat, *Japanese*; Eugene E. Ruyle, *Anthropology*; Gail Shoup, *Asian Theatre Arts*; and Sharon Sievers, *History*.

Brief Description of Organization: The Program enables students to explore Asian societies from an interdisciplinary perspective. The Program offers the B.A. and the M.A. degrees. Students seeking a B.A. degree can choose between two options: Area Studies, which emphasizes exploring one or more Asian society (Chinese, Japanese, or Indian) through the study of social science and/or humanities; and Asian-American Studies, which emphasizes the study of Asian-American as an ethnic minority by exploring the countries of their historical origin. Undergraduate students who want a more limited program than the B.A. may enroll in the Asian Studies Certificate Program. The M.A. program enables students to combine the study of two separate cultures (Asian-Americans, Chinese, Indians, and Japanese) with perspectives from two disciplines such as art, history, political science, or religious studies.

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Program maintains exchange networks with various East Asian institutions including Waseda University in Tokyo, Tunghai University in Taiwan, and Huazhong Normal University in China.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	several thousand
(in English)	several thousand
Japanese Periodicals	a dozen+

University of California at Berkeley

Center for Japanese Studies
 2223 Fulton Street
 Berkeley, California 94720
 Tel: (415) 642-3156
 Fax: (415) 643-7062

Key Personnel: Irwin Scheiner, *Chair*; Eugenie T. Bruck, *Secretary*; Haruo Aoki, *Prof, Oriental Languages*; Robert N. Bellah, *Elliot Prof of Sociology, Sociology*; James Cahill, *Prof, History of Art*; Robert Cole, *Prof, Sociology*; George DeVos, *Prof, Anthropology*; Van C. Gessel, *Prof, Oriental Languages*; H. Mack Horton, *Lecturer, Oriental Languages*; Lewis Lancaster, *Prof, Oriental Languages*; James Lincoln, *Prof, Business Administration*; Helen C. McCullough, *Prof Emeritus, Oriental Languages*; William

McCullough, *Prof, Oriental Languages*; Gregory Noble, *Prof, Political Science*; Donald H. Shively, *Head, East Asiatic Library, Prof-in-Residence, Oriental Languages*; Thomas C. Smith, *Prof Emeritus, History*; Bonnie C. Wade, *Prof, Music*

Brief Description of Organization: Established in 1958, the Center aims to facilitate research of faculty members whose major research commitment is related to Japan. Research assistantships provide an important source of support for graduate students. The Center sponsors and organizes presentation of research papers before University audiences. It brings to Berkeley scholars of Japan from other institutions; most come from Japan.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Colloquia, lectures, research reports at informal meetings and one-to two-day regional seminars which focus on Japan.

Sponsors the publication of short scholarly manuscripts on Japan for publication in the East Asian Studies Japan Research Monograph Series. The Center cooperates with the University of California Press in publishing a series of books in Japan-related fields.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Areas of study include contemporary and historical aspects of Japanese art, religion, society, politics, foreign policy, economics and demographic history. Translations of both classical and modern works are also undertaken.

University of California, Los Angeles

East Asian Languages & Cultures
405 Hilgrad Ave.
Los Angeles, California 90024
Tel: (213) 206-8235
Fax: (213) 825-9368

Key Personnel: Peter Lee, *Chairman*; Noriko Akatsuka, *Japanese Language and Linguistics*; Richard Baum, *Political Science*; Ben Befu, *Classical Japanese Language and Literature*; George E. Bedell, *Linguistics*; Lucie Cheng, *Sociology*; Robert Epp, *Modern Japanese Poetry*; David M. Farguher, *History*; Philip C. Huang, *History*; Henry H.L. Kitano, *Sociology*; Donald McCallum, *Art History*; Fred G. Notehelfer, *History*; Herbert Plutschow, *Classical Japanese Literature and Cultural History*; Martin Powers, *Art History*; Robert Buswell, *Buddhism*; Leslie Pincus, *Modern Japanese Fiction*; Shoichi Iwasaki, *Japanese Linguistics*.

Brief Description of Organization: The Department aims to expose students to the rich cultural heritage of East Asia through courses in language, literature, thought, religion and archaeology. For undergraduates the department offers

a program leading to the B.A. Degree in Chinese or Japanese, in which the emphasis is on the language and culture of China or Japan. Additionally, the Department coordinates the East Asian Studies Program, an undergraduate major designed for those who wish to study the Chinese- and Japanese-speaking areas of East Asia and/or engage in business there. The emphasis of this major is on social science, combined with language study and work in the humanities. At the graduate level, the department offers a program leading to an M.A. Degree in Japanese, Chinese or Korean language or culture. The Department also offers a Ph.D. program.

Number of Staff: 17
(Related to Japan) 8

Specific Activities related to Japan: Seminar series; speaker series

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	120,000
Japanese Periodicals	1,200

Remarks: Library: See University of California, Los Angeles. Richard C. Rudolph Oriental Library

University of California, San Diego

Program in Japanese Studies
C-004

La Jolla, California 92093

Tel: (619) 534-3598

Fax: (619) 534-7283

Key Person: Professor Masao Miyoshi, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Program in Japanese Studies, which offers an undergraduate minor, coordinates a variety of campus offerings dealing with the language, history, culture, and political economy of Japan. In addition to courses available in the Departments of anthropology, history, linguistics, literature, political science and sociology, qualified undergraduates also may enroll in Japan-related courses in the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies.

Number of Staff:
(Related to Japan) 11

Graduate Schl. of Intern'l Relations
& Pacific Studies
3300 Miramar Road
La Jolla, California 92037-9986
Tel: (619) 534-5914
Fax: (619) 534-3939

Key Person: Dr. Katherine D. Waller, *Director of Student Affairs*

Brief Description of Organization: Created by the University of California Board of Regents in 1986, the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies is the only school of international affairs in the University of California system and the only one of its kind in the nation formed to focus on the Pacific Rim.

Number of Staff: 35
 (Related to Japan) 25 (affiliated)

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: The IR/PS Library is the first academic library in the U.S. to collect materials exclusively on the economics and politics of Pacific region countries.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in English)	50,000

University of Southern California

East Asian Studies Center
 THH 331C
 Los Angeles, California 90089-4351
 Tel: (213) 743-5080
 Fax: (213) 747-4176

Key Personnel: John E. Willis, Jr., *Director, Prof. of Chinese History*; Peter Berton, *Prof., Japan-China-Soviet Relations*; Allen Casebier, *Assoc. Prof., Japanese Cinema*; Roger Dingman, *Assoc. Prof., Japan-U.S. Relations*; Mieko Han, *Prof., Japanese Linguistics*; William Odell, *Assoc. Prof., International Relations*; Michael Robinson, *Assoc. Prof., Japanese Colonial Policy*; George Totten, *Prof., Japanese Politics*

Brief Description of Organization: The East Asian Studies Center was formally established in 1973 as an independent interdisciplinary unit of the Humanities Division. It strives to promote teaching, research and development in East Asia-related fields of all disciplines at the University of Southern California.

The Center: (1) coordinates the activities of over 60 full-time faculty members whose professional interests relate to East Asia; (2) administers graduate programs leading to a Graduate Certificate in East Asian Studies; (3) participates in community education by sponsoring workshops and publications on East Asia; and (4) serves as a screening agency for a number of scholarships and fellowships offered to graduate students.

The Center promotes international academic exchanges with Pacific Basin institutions and coordinates programs for visiting scholars and specialists from East Asia. It provides the same services for academic exchanges on East Asia with other academic institutions in the United States. The Center is a member of the Southern California Confer-

ence on International Studies, a task force designed to strengthen inter-institutional studies programs. It also acts as headquarters of the USC/UCLA Joint East Asian Area and Language Studies Center, one of the East Asian National Resource Centers funded by the U.S. Department of Education.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Study in Japan Program, Southern California Japan Seminar

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	12,450
(in English)	2,590
Japanese Periodicals	62

Carleton College

Asian Language and Literature
One North College Street
Northfield, Minnesota 55057
Tel: (507) 663-4019

Key Person: Kathryn Sparling, *Chairperson*

Brief Description of Organization: The department of Asian Languages and Literatures offers introductory, intermediate, and advanced courses in Chinese and Japanese language, plus a variety of courses in traditional and modern Chinese and Japanese literature in English translation. At the intermediate level, students are encouraged to participate in one of several approved academic programs in China or Japan. A major in Japanese is available by petition.

Specific Activities related to Japan: 1) Study in Kyoto under the Associated Kyoto Program 2) Study in Tokyo under ACM Program. ACM/GLCA—Students spend two months of summer in Ikenodaira, and on a Japanese farm for intensive study of Japanese language and culture.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	330
(in English)	2,445
Japanese Periodicals	10

University of Chicago

Center for East Asian Studies
Pick Hall 121
5428 South University Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60637-1515
Tel: (312) 702-8647
Fax: (312) 702-8260

Key Personnel: William F. Sibley, *Chairman, East Asian Languages and Civilizations*; Robert Aliber, *Prof., Business*; Guy Alitto, *Assoc. Prof., History*; Cheng Yang Bor-

chert, *Sr. Lecturer, East Asian Languages and Civilizations (EALC)*; Chih-ch'ao Chao, *Assoc. Prof., EALC*; Norma Field, *Asst. Prof. Emeritus, Economics*; James D. McCawley, *Prof., Linguistics*; Tetsuo Najita, *Prof., History*; Hiroyoshi Noto, *Japanese Language*; William J. Parish, *Prof., Sociology*; David T. Roy, *Prof., EALC*; Bernard Silberman, *Prof., Political Science*; Tang Tsou, *Prof., Emeritus, Political Science*; Harry A. Vanderstappen, *Prof., Art History*; Paul Wheatley, *Prof., Geography*; N.C. Yang, *Prof., Chemistry*; Anthony Yu, *Prof., Religion and Literature, EALC*; Bruce Cumings, *Prof., History*; George Tiao, *Prof., Graduate School of Businesses*.

Brief Description of Organization: The Center for East Asian Studies has a history reaching back to 1936. The Center's purposes are to conduct basic research and education in the arts, literature, religion, history and social organization of China and Japan.

The Center also conducts research in the fields of geography, linguistics, political science, chemistry, languages and civilization. It provides instruction and course materials for the undergraduate study of East Asian languages and civilizations; and sponsors seminars, visiting fellows programs, public seminars, lecture series and media presentations.

The Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations offers an undergraduate program as well as M.A. and Ph.D. Degrees for those studying the traditional and modern cultures of China, Japan and Korea. Some 150 students are expected to master one or two Asian languages and conduct field work in Asia for at least one year before they return to complete work on their dissertations. Fields of concentration include history, language, literature, philosophy, intellectual history, geography and demography, civilization, international relations, religion, economics, human development, linguistics, sociology, art and science and medicine.

In the name of Robert S. Ingersoll, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan, the University has established, effective September 1985, a professional chair for Japanese studies. The first recipient was Tetsuo Najita, Professor, History and EALC.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Ongoing research includes comparative studies of state bureaucratization in Japan, France, England and the United States; the origin of Chinese and Japanese urban forms; cultural and intellectual exchange between the United States and East Asia; the last four centuries of Japanese intellectual history; innovative subgenres of the Edo Period as extensions of classical traditions and as harbingers of the

extraordinary hybrid culture of modern Japan; and Japanese scroll paintings course to undergraduate.

Reference Library. Please see: East Asian Library, University of Chicago

Publications: *Select Papers*

To subscribe, write to this Center

University of Colorado at Boulder

Center for East Asian Studies
Campus Box 279
Boulder, Colorado 80309
Tel: (303) 492-6639

Key Personnel: Paul W. Kroll, *Director*; Willie Nagai, Stephen Snyder, Kumiko Takahara, *Lang. & Lit.*, Joyce Lebra, *History*, Anne Allison, *Anthropology*.

Brief Description of Organization: The Center for East Asian Studies coordinates the research activities of students and scholars working in the various fields of East Asian Studies. The Dept. of Oriental Languages & Literatures offers undergraduate and graduate degrees in Chinese and Japanese. The Asian Studies Program offers an interdisciplinary course to undergraduate.

Number of Staff: 20 (Center)
 (Related to Japan) 10

Reference Library: The University of Colorado at Boulder, East Asiatic Library. Cathy Chiu, Director. The collection contains approximately 100,000 titles in Chinese and Japanese and approximately 70 periodical subscriptions in Chinese and Japanese. Norlin Library, Campus Box 184, Boulder 80309

Columbia University

Center for Japanese Legal Studies
School of Law
435 W. 116th Street
New York, New York 10027
Tel: (212) 854-4274
Fax: (212) 854-3295

Key Person: Michael K. Young, *Director, Prof. Law*

Brief Description of Organization: The Center was established in 1981 with the aim to advance Japanese legal studies and to enhance the understanding of Japanese law and legal institutions and their role and function in society. Central to the Center's mission is the encouragement of research on Japanese law and related topics. It also links Japanese scholarly work with Columbia's by providing Japanese and American legal scholars opportunity for continuing association over substantial periods of time.

The Center is affiliated with Columbia University's East Asian Institute, Center for Chinese Legal Studies, and Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law.

Research fields cover a wide range of domestic and international subjects, and special research programs include the Comparative Constitutional Law Project, Japanese Labor-Management Relations Symposium, Comparative Industrial Policy Project, and International Commercial Transactions Project.

Number of Staff: 12

Specific Activities related to Japan: Conducts studies and conferences in Japanese law. Also facilitates publications and collection of information.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	40,000

East Asian Institute
International Affairs Building
420 West 118th Street
New York, New York 10027
Tel: (212) 854-2589
Fax: (212) 749-1497

Key Person: Gerald L. Curtis, *Director, Professor, Political Science*

Brief Description of Organization: Founded in 1949, the Institute offers graduate level courses for an East Asian Institute certificate in Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Pacific Basin studies. Students in the School of International and Public Affairs with a regional specialization in East Asian Studies also take these courses.

Number of Staff: 7
(Related to Japan) 2

Specific Activities related to Japan: Joint program with the Graduate School of Journalism: The East Asian Journalism Program for Japan is a two-year fellowship program designed to prepare Americans for posts as correspondents in Japan and for other posts that require a knowledge of Japanese and Pacific Affairs.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Anthropology, business, economics, history, political science, law, literature, sociology

Reference Library
See Columbia University, C.V. STARR
East Asian Library

Publications: *Institute Reports, Occasional Papers*

Department of East Asian Languages
and Cultures
407 Kent Hall
New York, New York 10027
Tel: (212) 854-5027

Key Personnel: Prof. Paul Anderer, *Chairman*; *Sr. Professors*, Wm. Theodore de Bary, Hans H.A. Bielenstein, Chih-tsing Hsia, Donald Keene. Gari K. Ledyard, John Meskill, Edward Seidensticker, H. Paul Varley

Brief Description of Organization: The Department's main concerns are the languages, literature and history of East Asia, with principal emphasis on China, Japan, and Korea. The Department offers degree programs at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. The East Asian studies major for undergraduates aims to provide a coherent program of intellectually stimulating and rigorous courses for students whose major interest is East Asian culture. The program seeks to acquaint students with the broad outlines of East Asian civilization and to provide opportunities for more detailed study of the history, literature, politics, society, or economics of the country in which the student is most interested.

Cornell University

East Asia Program
140 Uris Hall
Ithaca, New York 14853-7601
Tel: (607) 255-6222
Fax: (607) 254-5000

Key Personnel: Karen Brazell, *Director, East Asia Program*; *Japanese Literature and Theater (premodern)*; Satoshi Akiba, *Wason Collection (Japan)*; Brett de Bary, *Japanese Literature (modern)*; J. Victor Koschmann, *History (Japan)*; Jane Marie, *Law Japanese Religion*; T.J. Pempel, *Government (Japan)*; Joan Piggott, *History (Japan)*; Naoki Sakai, *Japanese Literature & History*; Takashi Shiraishi, *History (Japan)*; Robert J. Smith, *Anthropology (cultural, Japan)*; Robert Suple, *Japanese (Falcon)*; John Whitman, *Linguistics (Japanese)*

Description: The East Asia Program coordinates comprehensive graduate-level training and sponsors a wide range of research on East Asia (People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea). The Program is dedicated to providing a broad-based educational program on various aspects of East Asian civilization and culture; affiliated faculty and students conduct extensive research and provide instruction related to these world areas. In addition to supporting teaching and research, the Program sponsors a variety of

lectures, films, symposia, conferences, and cultural events. Numerous books, journals, activity announcements, newsletters, and research notices are available to Program members as well as to the general public, as is the "Book of Opportunities," containing information on fellowships, study abroad, job opportunities, and the like. The East Asia Program also publishes two monograph series—The East Asia Papers and CHINOPERL Papers.

The faculty includes specialists in subjects ranging from agriculture and foreign policy to linguistics and political economy. They are responsible for both undergraduate and graduate instruction in their respective departments and graduate fields. They also chair the special committees of those graduate students concentrating on East Asia, and are frequently called upon to work intensively with advanced undergraduates.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Apart from the usual interdisciplinary teaching and research on Japan, some of the special programs include the Johnson Graduate School of Management's joint MA/MBA program, annual Mitsui Fellow in Residence program, Kyoto Center for Japanese Studies, academic year fellowships in Japanese studies, travel grants to conduct research in Japan, Japanese Full Year Asian Language Concentration (FALCON). Japanese Teacher Training Workshop, Special English for Japanese Scholars (SPENG), and special conference/workshops related to Japan which are organized by faculty in conjunction with the East Asia Program.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Job opportunities, fellowships, study abroad, courses at Cornell, Wason Collection (East Asian Library Collection) Reference Library

See Cornell University, Wason Collection

Publications: East Asia Series

Subscription Price: (range from \$7-\$10)

Duke University

Asian/Pacific Studies Institute
2111 Campus Drive
Durham, North Carolina 27706
Tel: (919) 684-2604
Fax: (919) 684-8749

Key Person: M. Mayer, *Coordinator*

Specific Activities related to Japan: Arrange conferences, talks, speech contests, visits, film series, study abroad programs

Main Campus Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	1,500
(in English)	13,000

Publications: *Working Papers Series* (1 or 2 per year)

Earlham College

Institute for Education on Japan
 National Road West
 Richmond, Indiana 47374
 Tel: (317) 983-1324
 Fax: (317) 983-1304

Key Person: Prof. Jackson Bailey, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Institute Associates consist of experts on Japan from various academic disciplines. In addition to undergraduate teaching and curriculum development, the Institute controls and administers student exchange programs, public and private educational outreach and consultation projects and publishes educational materials among other activities.

Number of Staff: 101
 (Related to Japan) 21

Specific Activities related to Japan: Involved with Indiana Dept. of Ed. integrating Japanese Studies into K-12 public school curriculum. Training and recruiting Japanese language teachers and developing textbook for public schools. Run English Teaching Program in Japan; recruiting 30 American college graduates for 2 year positions in Japan. Act as consultants, conducting seminars, etc. for private companies in Indiana and neighboring states. Sponsor visiting artists, musicians and scholars from Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Art, Education, Anthropology, History, Economics, Geography, Geology, Political Science, Japanese Language, Philosophy, Literature, Music and other general academic categories.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	700
(in English)	5,000
Japanese Periodicals	15

Publications: *Occasional Papers* (*V* volumes published to date); *Economy, Culture, Social Relations, Philosophy, and Music*.

Subscription Price: (individual copies can be ordered directly from the Institute)

Journal of Asian Studies (\$80); *Journal of Japanese Studies* (\$29)

Five College Center for East Asian Studies

New England Program for Teaching About Japan
 Smith College
 Eight College Lane
 Northampton, Massachusetts 01063
 Tel: (413) 585-3751
 Fax: (413) 585-2075

Key Person: Kathleen Woods Masalski, *Program Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The New England Program for Teaching About Japan (NEPTJ), sponsored by the Five College Center for East Asian Studies, and funded by the U.S.-Japan Foundation, services pre-college educators throughout New England. The NEPTJ provides a resource center library, quarterly newsletter, annual Japan Study Tour and a variety of workshops and special projects throughout New England.

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Resource Center Library maintains curriculum materials, books, videos and other materials on Japan. Items are available free-loan to New England pre-college educators. The four-week Japan Study Tour is open to qualified New England educators. Applications for this summer Study Tour become available in the fall of each year. A quarterly newsletter and catalog of resources are available on request from the Center.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: A variety of topics on Japan for use in teaching on pre-college level. Some example topics are contemporary Japanese life, schools, language, arts and economy.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	5-10
(in English)	Approx. 500
Japanese Periodicals	10

Publications: *Japan Resource Catalog & Supplement*,
CEAS Newsletter (quarterly)

Florida State University

Asian Studies Program-R-100A
 Tallahassee, Florida 32306-2049
 Tel: (904) 644-4418
 Fax: (904) 561-1405

Key Person: Dr. Penelope Mason, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The program sponsors various lectures and performances (for example, most recently Japanese Noh Drama)

Number of Staff:	13
(Related to Japan)	6

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

The Asian Studies program, administered in the College of Social Science, offers an undergraduate and graduate (MA) interdisciplinary program. Courses are offered in various departments including anthropology, art history, political science, history, humanities, modern languages, music and religion.

	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Reference Library	
Books (in Japanese and English)	4,000
Japanese Periodicals	10

Harvard University

Edwin O. Reischauer Institute for Japanese Studies
1737 Cambridge Street, Room 319
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
Tel: (617) 495-3220
Fax: (617) 496-8083

Key Personnel: Harold Bolitho, *Director and Prof., Japanese History*; Nancy Deptula, *Admin. Officer*; Edwin O. Reischauer, *Honorary Director*; Howard S. Hibbett, *Director, Prof., Japanese Literature*; Edwin Cranston, *Prof., Japanese Literature*; Albert M. Craig, *Prof., Japanese History*; Susumu Kuno, *Prof., Linguistics*; Masatoshi Nagatomi, *Prof., Buddhist Studies*; Henry Rosovsky, *Prof., Economics*; Michael Yoshino, *Prof., Business Administration*; James McLendon, *Asst. Director*; John M. Rosenfield, *Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Prof. of Oriental Art*; Henry Rosovsky, Lewis P. & Linda L. Beyser University Prof., *Fellow of Harvard College*; Ezra Vogel, *Clarence Dillon Prof of International Affairs and Prof. of Sociology*; Oliver Oldman; *Learned Hand, Professor of Law*; Howard Hibbett, *Victory S. Thomas Prof. of Japanese Literature*; Akira Iriye, *Prof. of History*; Haruko Iwasaki, *Associate Prof. of Japanese*; Tazuko Monane, *Prof. of Japanese Language and Director of J.L.P.*; Susan Pharr, *Prof. of Government*.

Brief Description of Organization: Established in 1973 by an initial grant from the Japanese Government through the Japan Foundation and subsequent Japanese corporate gifts, the Institute's purpose is to develop and support Japanese studies at Harvard University, incremental to what is already done by the University. The Institute encourages the opening of new teaching positions in the field of Japanese studies; contributes to research, library and administrative costs related to Institute programs; sponsors undergraduate, graduate and postdoctoral fellowships and grants, and conducts other activities designed to stimulate interest in the study of Japan.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Japan Forum meets approximately 14 times per year. Association dinner for members of the Institute Visiting Artist Program
Post Doctorial Fellows

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	400
(in English)	18,000
Japanese Periodicals	5,000

University of Hawaii at Manoa

School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies (SHAPS)
1890 East-West Road
Moore Hall 315
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Tel: (808) 956-8324/2664

Key Personnel: Dr. Mark Juergensmeyer, *Dean of SHAPS*;
Dr. Patricia Steinhoff, *Director of Ctr. for Japanese.*

Brief Description of Organization: The University of Hawaii has the largest concentration of Japanese specialists of any university in the United States. The Japanese Studies Program draws on the expertise of 42 regular faculty members in 14 disciplines at the assistant professor level or higher. There are also 22 instructors and lecturers in Japanese language, music and dance; five library specialists; and nearly 30 other professors whose work touches on some aspect of Japanese studies. The Japanese studies program faculty is particularly strong in languages and literature, history and the performing arts. The social science and professional school faculties are strong and expanding. This core of faculty experts provides comprehensive and highly specialized knowledge of Japan in over 200 Japan-related courses.

The Pacific Century has already begun at the University of Hawaii. Hawaii's geographic position and special history as a gathering place for various Asian ethnic groups have created an advantageous environment for the study of Asia and the Pacific. The study of Japan has always held a central position within that tradition. Japanese language and culture have been taught at the University of Hawaii since the 1930s, and a multi-disciplinary program has been developed systematically since the late 1940s. In 1987, the Regents of the University of Hawaii reorganized its tremendous area studies resources into a new school of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies, including the Center for Japanese Studies. The Centers for Japanese Studies, Chinese Studies and Korean Studies at the University of Hawaii have jointly been recognized as a National Resource Center for East Asia by the U.S. Department of Education.

The Center for Japanese Studies provides essential support services, leadership and coordination for our multi-disciplinary instructional and research program in Japanese Studies. The program aims to achieve and maintain excellence in three areas of concentration: (1) Japanese culture, including history, thought, language, literature and social organization; (2) Japanese performing arts, including theatre, music, dance and Japanese traditional arts; and (3) contemporary Japanese society, including the perspectives of the social sciences, business, law and education.

Reference Library	No. of Volumes
Books (in Japanese)	100,000
(in English)	35,000
Japanese Periodicals (573 Serials in Japanese)	437

Remarks: *In addition to Reference Library materials there are a number of specialized collections available.

The Johns Hopkins University

The Paul N. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS)
The Reischauer Center
1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 663-5815
Fax: (202) 663-5891

Key Personnel: Nathaniel B. Thayer, *Director of East Asian Studies*; Jill Conway, *Asst. Director, East Asian Studies*; Michael Green, *Tokyo Representative*; William C. Sherman, *Diplomat in Residence*

Brief Description of Organization: Established in the summer of 1984 to train future leaders for professional careers in East Asian affairs. The Center hopes to inspire a new generation of American and foreign students to study Japanese, Chinese and other East Asian languages, as well as history, foreign relations, economics, politics and cultures of all nations of East Asia. It also aims to serve as a national resource for stimulating new thought, research and policy recommendations concerning East Asia. The Center brings together scholars and policy-makers to consider the long-term implications of events and trends in East Asia.

The Center also supports the activities of the School's Japan Forum and China Forum. The Japan Forum seeks to increase the public's understanding of the deeper issues in U.S.-Japan relations by sponsoring various public events.

The Center: (1) provides scholarships for American and East Asian students to study East Asian affairs, U.S. foreign affairs and international relations pertaining to East Asia, and fellowships to enable SAIS students to work or study in East Asia; (2) conducts students and faculty

exchange programs with various East Asian institutions including the International University of Japan; and (3) provides internships that enable SAIS students to work or study in East Asia for a summer or a semester.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	500
(in English)	3,500
Japanese Periodicals	40

Publications: *Annual Report on Status of U.S. & Japan Relations*

Subscription Price: (\$6.)

University of Illinois

Center for East Asian & Pacific Studies
1208 W. California Ave.
Urbana, Illinois 61801
Tel: (217) 333-4850

Key Person: Prof. Bernard Karsh, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Academic study of East Asia and Pacific areas; teaching East Asian Languages; Research on various aspect of East Asian development focusing mainly on Japan, Republic of Korea, People's Republic of China and Taiwan.

Number of Staff: 57
(Related to Japan) 20

Specific Activities related to Japan: Teaching Japanese from Introductory through Ph.D. levels; research on Japanese economy, history and society including politics, anthropology, culture, economics, industry, art, religions and virtually all other aspects of modern and historic Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Economic, industry and industrial relations, political systems and policies, foreign relations, language and language pedagogy.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	49,000
Japanese Periodicals	240

Indiana University

East Asian Languages and Cultures
Goodbody Hall 248-250
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
Tel: (812) 855-1992/855-5339
Fax: (812) 855-5678

Key Person: Richard Rubinger, *Chairman*

Brief Description of Organization: The Department offers a B.A. and M.A. in Chinese/Japanese/Korean languages and literature or in East Asian Studies. It also offers a

Ph.D. in Chinese/Japanese languages and literature.

Courses are offered in the fields of language and linguistics, literature, art, history, politics, religion, philosophy, folk-lore, and the economics of East Asia. The University also has an East Asian Studies Center, which furthers cultural/sociology interchange between the United States and Japan, Korea, and China.

Number of Staff: 27
(Related to Japan) 10

Library: See Indiana University, East Asian Collection and the Lilly Library.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Traditional and modern Japanese literature; traditional and modern Japanese history; classical Japanese literature; Japanese linguistics; modern Japanese politics and business; Japanese religious culture; history and sociology of education in Japan; Japan's international relations in the Middle Ages and the early modern era.

Specific Activities related to Japan: The University has an East Asian Studies Center, which furthers cultural interchange between the United States and Japan, Korea, and China.

The University of Iowa

Center for Asian & Pacific Studies
280 International Center
Iowa City, Iowa 52242
Tel: (319) 335-1304
Fax: (319) 335-2021

Key Person: Professor Thomas H. Rohlich, *Chairman*

Brief Description of Organization: A university research organization that coordinates and encourages research, teaching, and outreach on Asia by faculty and staff of the University of Iowa.

Number of Staff: 23
(Related to Japan) 12

Specific Activities related to Japan: Teaching, research, and outreach activities in various academic fields related to Japan. In recent years the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies has served as the focal point for the Iowa-Japan Cultural Alliance, a project of the Iowa Commission on Foreign Language Education and International Studies. This project (3 years) will bring 10 teachers of Japanese to Iowa schools. It will also introduce Japanese culture in the state.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	30
Japanese Periodicals	10

Remarks: The main library of the University has many volumes on Japan. Our Center houses only materials sent gratis by various organizations.

The University of Kansas

Center for East Asian Studies
105 Lippincott
Lawrence, Kansas 66045
Tel: (913) 864-3849
Fax: (913) 864-4555

Key Person: G. Cameron Hurst III, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Center does not itself offer courses or award degrees, but coordinates inter-departmental academic activities and promotes publications and public service programs dealing with Japan.

Number of Staff: 40+
(Related to Japan) 15

Specific Activities related to Japan: Special lectures, conferences, workshops, research colloquia, outreach programs, curriculum development, library acquisition, and language training, student exchanges, fellowships, language labs, art museum collection.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: East Asian languages and culture, religion and philosophy, art history, history, anthropology, education, political science, economics.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	50,000
(in English)	40,000
Japanese Periodicals	300

Publications: *East Asian Research Series* (irregular)
Subscription Price: (\$5.00 to 15.00)

Macalester College

Japan Studies Program
1600 Grand Ave.
St. Paul, Minnesota 55116
Tel: (612) 696-6000
Fax: (612) 696-6689

Key Person: Phyllis Larson, *Chairperson, Japanese Language Program*

Brief Description of Organization: Macalester College is an undergraduate liberal arts college with longstanding commitments to academic excellence, an international perspective, diversity in its student body and to community service. Its 1742 full-time students include ten percent American minorities and ten percent international students representing sixty nations. The Japanese Studies Program

offers an undergraduate major and minor. Japanese language and literature courses are offered from elementary to the advanced levels and at least four courses per year are offered in Japanese history. In addition, courses focusing on Japan are available in art history, theater and drama, geography, history of religion, history of music, philosophy, political science and women's studies. The program also supports a residential dormitory Japan Floor and unique student and faculty exchanges with Miyagi Kyoiku Daigaku, a Japanese national university. Each year a score of Macalester students study at Japanese institutions such as Waseda University, International University, Nanzan University and Sophia University.

Number of Staff:	178
(Related to Japan)	11
Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	162
(in English)	4,654
Japanese Periodicals	4

University of Massachusetts

Department of Asian Languages & Literatures
 26 Thompson Hall
 Amherst, Massachusetts 01003-0029
 Tel: (413) 545-0886

Key Person: Prof. Donald Gjertson, *Chairman*

Brief Description of Organization: An academic department offering degree programs leading to B.A. in Chinese and Japanese. M.A. in Chinese available Fall 91. M.A. in Japanese forthcoming.

Number of Staff:	9
(Related to Japan)	4

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: B.A. in Japanese language, literature, linguistics and culture courses relating to Japan are offered. Undergraduate student exchange programs with various schools in Japan (Hokkaido, Sophia, ICU, etc.) are also available.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Language, literature, linguistics, and culture courses relating to Japan are offered.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	11,000
Japanese Periodicals	24

Remarks: Books relating to Japan in Western languages are kept in the Main stacks of the Library.

The University of Michigan

Center for Japanese Studies
 108 Lane Hall
 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
 Tel: (313) 764-6307
 Fax: (313) 936-2948

Key Personnel: Robert Lyons Danly, *Director and Prof. of Japanese Language and Literature*; John Campbell, *Associate Prof. of Political Science*; Robert E. Cole, *Prof. of Sociology and Business*; T. Griffith Foulk, *Assistant Prof. of Buddhist Studies*; Luis O. Gomez, *Prof. of Buddhist Studies*; Witmore Gray, *Prof. of Law*; Roger F. Hackett, *Prof. of History*; Karl Hutterer, *Prof. of Anthropology and Archaeology*; Ken Ito, *Associate Prof. of Japanese Language and Literature*; Misao Kozuka, *Lecturer in Japanese Language*; William P. Malm, *Prof. of Music History and Ethnomusicology*; Yasuko Matsudo, *Assistant Head, Asia Library and Curator, Japanese Collection*; Kaori Ohara, *Lecturer in Japanese Language*; Tokiko Oshiro, *Lecturer in Japanese Language*; Vladimir Pucik, *Associate Prof. of International Business*; Esperanza Ramirez-Christensen, *Assistant Prof. of Japanese Language and Literature*; Harold W. Stevenson, *Prof. of Psychology*; Yuzuru Takeshita, *Prof. of Population Planning and International Health*; Hitomi Tonomura, *Assistant Prof. of History*; Keiko Unedaya, *Lecturer in Japanese Language*.

Brief Description of Organization: Established in 1947, the Center was the first interdisciplinary institute of its kind in the United States devoted to research and training on Japan. Center faculty, drawn from a variety of disciplines in the humanities, social sciences and professional schools, pursue research on both traditional and contemporary Japan. Their goal is to make fundamental advances in our knowledge about Japan and to communicate that knowledge to students and other scholars, business, labor, government, and the general public. Cultural activities include Japanese film series, art exhibitions, and musical performances. Educational activities include lecturers, seminars, conferences, corporate internships, executive education, and survey research. Services to the business community are offered through the East Asia Business Program, a joint venture of the Center for Japanese Studies, the Center for Chinese Studies and the School of Business Administration.

The University offers approximately 300 courses focusing on Japan, annually enrolling over 4,000 students at the undergraduate and graduate levels. The Center offers B.A. and M.A. degrees in Japanese Studies, and jointly, with the

School of Business Administration, the M.A./M.B.A. degree in Asian Studies with a concentration on Japan. Ph.D. degrees with specialization on Japan are offered through the disciplinary departments.

Areas of Info Related to Japan Available: Many individual as well as collective research projects are carried out under Center auspices. Major projects have included the Joint U.S.-Japan Automotive Study, Studies in Japanese Archaeology and Prehistory, and Computer Assisted Instruction in Japanese Language. Ongoing faculty projects include research on modern and classical Japanese literature, Japanese government policy toward the elderly, Zen Buddhist monastic institutions, and the industrial organization of quality control. Endowed in 1988, the Toyota Visiting Professorship provides a rotating chair for scholars and opinion leaders pursuing research on public policy and other issues.

Publications: The Center's Publications Program publishes research on Japan by scholars around the world. Works currently appear in three series: Michigan Papers in Japanese Studies (original papers and symposia in the social sciences and humanities, reports on current issues, and bibliographic and reference aids), Michigan Monograph Series in Japanese Studies, Michigan Classics in Japanese Studies.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	220,000
(in English)	75,000
Japanese Periodicals	2,000

Nonseries publications include historical bibliographies and manuals for Japanese language instruction. The Center also publishes materials of interest to industry, government, and the general public.

East Asia Business Program
Lane Hall
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
Tel: (313) 763-0383

Key Personnel: John C. Campbell, *Program Director*;
Heidi Tietjen, *Program Coordinator*

Brief Description of Organization: Established in 1985, this Program is a joint venture of the Center of Japanese Studies, the Center for Chinese Studies, and the School of Business Administration. Our objective is to strengthen the capacity of American business to compete and collaborate with in East Asia.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Executive seminars on Japan, Management seminars on China and other Pacific Rim countries. The International Automotive Industry Conference, held every spring. Academic conferences and

Reaching Union Leaders—briefings with UAW-GM Human Resources Center to provide one-day briefings on the Japanese auto industry and its implications for the American industry.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Joint Degree Program (MA/MBA); Internships for Graduate Students

University of Minnesota

Department of East Asian Studies
113 Folwell Hall
9 Pleasant Street, S.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Tel: (612) 624-0007
Fax: (612) 624-6369

Key Person: Alan Kagan, *Chairman*

Brief Description of Organization: Cross-disciplinary program in language, social sciences and humanities. Degree programs through the Ph.D.

Number of Staff: 30
(Related to Japan) 13

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Language, linguistics, literature, history, political science, sociology, economics, music and art.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	25,000
(in English)	10,000
Japanese Periodicals	75

New York University

The Center for Japan-U.S. Business and Economic Studies
Graduate School of Business Administration
100 Trinity Place
New York, New York 10006
Tel: (212) 285-6050
Fax: (212) 285-6913

Key Personnel: Ryuzo Sato, *Director*; and C.V. Starr Prof. of Economics; Koji Sonoda, *Associate Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Center was established in 1983 to foster mutual understanding of the business and economic systems of Japan and the United States and to improve business and economic policies on both sides of the Pacific. The Center aims to accomplish its goals through scholarly but policy-oriented research, degree and continuing education programs, and conferences on matters of serious interest between the two nations.

The Center's research program focus on matters that influence business decision-making and government policy. The Center's courses are designed to provide students with

a solid understanding of Japanese and U.S. business practices along with specific information and skills useful in operating in a foreign environment. Conferences are sponsored semi-annually and focus on current topics of interest to business people, government officials and academics of both countries. Funding for the Center's activities is provided equally by U.S. and Japanese companies and organizations.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Conferences discussing technological or finance related issues between Japan and the U.S.

Publications: *Japan and World Economy* (with North Holland) (Quarterly)

Subscription Price: (\$135.75)

Remarks: The Center maintains working papers presented at their conferences.

East Asian Studies
26 Washington Place
Press Annex Bldg., Room 664
New York, New York 10006
Tel: (212) 998-7620

Key Person: Prof. Donald Johnson, *Director*
(212) 998-5497

The Ohio State University

Institute for Japanese Studies
308 Dulles Hall
230 West 17 Street
Columbus, Ohio 43210-1311
Tel: (614) 292-9660
Fax: (614) 292-4725

Key Person: Bradley M. Richardson, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Coordinating organization of Japanese studies at Ohio State University.

Number of Staff: 22

Specific Activities related to Japan: Coordinate faculty and curriculum development, library resource development, special language programs for business students and business and culture outreach seminars.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: History, political science, anthropology, economics, business, language and literature.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	43,956+2,968
(in English)	Fiche Sheets 8,250
Japanese Periodicals	362

Publications: *IJS Newsletter* (3 times a year)

Subscription Price: (Free)

University of Oklahoma

Asian Studies Program
 455 West Lindsey, Room 406
 Norman, Oklahoma 73019
 Tel: (405) 325-6572

Key Personnel: Sidney Brown, *Chairman and President of Japanese History*; Koichi Miura, *Asst. Prof. of Japanese Language and Literature*

Brief Description of Organization: This is an interdisciplinary undergraduate program leading to a B.A. degree. The student studies the fundamentals of the civilizations of East and South Asia in their traditional and modern settings. The Program utilizes the faculties of several departments including anthropology, art, geography, history, modern languages and literatures, philosophy, and political science. The Program aims to provide the first stage of training for persons interested in teaching, business, research, foreign service, and others who plan to deal with Asia.

Specific Activities related to Japan: American Exchange program with Ritsumeikan University of Kyoto, Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Producing shows on traditional Japanese music—Gagaku and others.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	2,100
Japanese Periodicals	6

Publications: *World Literature Today* (quarterly)
 Subscription Price: (\$20 annually)

University of Oregon

Center for Asian & Pacific Studies
 Eugene, Oregon 97403
 Tel: (503) 346-5087
 Fax: (503) 346-3127

Key Personnel: William S. Ayres, *Chair, Asian Studies*; C. Melvin Aikens, *Acting Director, Center for Asian and Pacific Studies*

Brief Description of Organization: The Center represents an interdisciplinary program that includes Asian Studies, East Asian Languages and Literatures, International Studies, International Business, Pacific Islands Studies, and Southeast Asian Studies. Japanese specialists are included in Asian Studies, the core area studies program, in East Asian Languages and Literature, and in International Business. They participate in a variety of research projects and degree programs.

Asian Studies offers a broad range of courses on Japan and East Asia in anthropology, art history, history, political science, religious studies and sociology leading to a B.A. and M.A. degrees. These degrees typically integrate historical and social science or humanities perspectives on Asian culture and society. International Business has an active program and is offering a Masters related to Japan. East Asian Languages has a Japanese Pedagogy program and a major new language center underway.

Number of Staff:	70
Asian Studies Staff:	29
(Related to Japan)	13
Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	36,000
(in English)	8,000
Japanese Periodicals	146

Publications: Asian Studies Publication Series

The University of the Pacific

Dept. of Modern Languages and Literatures
 3601 Pacific Ave.
 Stockton, California 95211-9998
 Tel: (209) 946-2909
 Fax: (209) 946-2406

Key Person: Barbara Sayles, *Chairperson*

Brief Description of Organization: Liberal Arts University, which includes undergraduate and graduate study in all major areas: Liberal Arts College; Conservatory of Music; Schools of International Studies; Education, Engineering, Pharmacy, Law, Dentistry; University College and Graduate School.

Number of Staff:	700+
(Related to Japan)	9

Specific Activities related to Japan: One of the most extensive academic Study Abroad programs in the U.S. Direct exchange programs with Nanzan University, Kansai University, Waseda University, Sophia University. Many other Study Abroad programs offered through the School for International Training (Vermont); films and seminars on Japan; Japanese clubs; and yearly cultural activities.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese language; literary surveys (all periods); business and children's Japanese; culture and civilization; Japanese history (all periods); Japanese art (survey); politics and education in Japan; anthropology of Japan; cross-cultural studies; and re-entry training.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	250+
(in English)	2,500 monographs; 25 serials
Japanese Periodicals	6+

Remarks: Students majoring in Japanese are highly encouraged to study for one academic year in Japan; minors in Japanese and/or in the School of International Studies (SIS) are required to study Japanese for two years. All SIS majors must study in Japan for one or more semesters.

University of Pennsylvania

Department of Oriental Studies
 847 Williams Hall/CU
 36th and Spruce Streets
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
 Tel: (215) 898-7466
 Fax: (215) 898-0933

Key Person: Dr. William LaFleur, *Head of Japanese Studies*

Brief Description of Organization: The East Asian section focuses on the civilization of China and Japan, with appropriate emphasis on their contacts with other areas such as Inner and Southeast Asia and India. The program deals with the humanistic and institutional aspects of East Asian civilizations in a broad historical perspective, with a strong emphasis on language training. The Chinese and Japanese sections also provide special advanced language instruction to the Joseph H. Lauder Institute of Management and International Studies at the Wharton School of Business. This joint M.A./M.B.A. program is designed to produce internationally-minded business men and women with expertise in five target languages, including Japanese and Chinese. The University has student exchange programs with International Christian University and Kanazawa University in Japan.

Number of Staff:	33
(Related to Japan)	6
Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	30,385
Japanese Periodicals	74
Newspapers	2

Remarks: Library: See University of Pennsylvania, the Charles Patterson Van Pelt Library.

University of Pittsburgh

Center for International Studies
Asian Studies Program
4E-05 Forbes Quadrangle
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260
Tel: (412) 648-7370
Fax: (412) 648-2199

Key Person: Dr. L. Keith Brown, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Integral Unit of Univ. Center for International Studies but with its own Board of Control. Founded 1960, a National Resource Center for East Asian Studies with 76 faculty members in Depts. throughout the Univ. offering research seminars and lectures by visiting scholars, outreach programs to local public and private schools. Substantial endowment fund.

Number of Staff: 29

Specific Activities related to Japan: Each year the Japan Council of the Univ. sponsors public lectures and seminars that feature distinguished members of academia, business, and government from Japan, the U.S., and elsewhere. These events bring first-hand knowledge and personal experience to the student's scholarly training. The council also hosts Japan-related workshops, film series, musical concerts, and art exhibits. Collections of Japanese Netsuke, Samurai Armor, and other artifacts at nearby Carnegie Museum of Natural History are a rich source for scholarly research as well as enjoyment.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese studies at the Univ. of PGH. is organized to develop greater understanding of Japanese culture, language, and history through original scholarly research, a broad-based instructional program, and community outreach. Since its establishment, the program has steadily expanded its course and degree offerings for undergraduate and graduate students in humanities, social sciences, and the professional schools.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	28,330
(in English)	500
Japanese Periodicals	300

Princeton University

Department of East Asian Studies
211 Jones Hall
Princeton, New Jersey 08544
Tel: (609) 258-5905

Key Personnel: Martin C. Collcutt, *Director, Prof., Japanese History*; Noriko Cakmak, *Lecturer, Japanese Lan-*

guage; Kent Calder, *Asst. Prof., Japanese Politics*; Sheldon Garon, *Asst. Prof., Japanese History*; Helen Hardacre, *Asst. Prof., Japanese Religion*; Amy Heinrich, *Asst. Prof., Japanese Literature*; Marius Jansen, *Prof., Japanese History*; Marion J. Levy, Jr., *Prof., Asian Sociology and Public Affairs*; Earl Miner, *Prof., Japanese Literature*; Nobuo Ogawa, *Asst. Prof., Japanese Language and Linguistics*; Gilbert Rozman, *Prof., Asian Sociology*; Yoshiaki Shimizu, *Prof., Japanese Art*; Haruka Ueda, *Lecturer, Japanese Language*.

Brief Description of Organization: The Department offers both undergraduate and graduate degree programs in the areas of East Asian languages (Chinese and Japanese only at present), literature and traditional history. The Department also manages the East Asian Studies Program for undergraduate and graduate students who are primarily enrolled in a disciplinary department (art and archaeology, history, politics and sociology, for example), but who have an area focus on East Asia. The Department sponsors various lectures, films and social events, including the East Asian Coffee Hour, which features a guest speaker and is open to the public.

Remarks: See Princeton University, Gest Oriental Library and East Asian Collections

Salem-Teikyo University

Main Street
Salem, West Virginia 26426
Tel: (304) 782-5389
Fax: (304) 782-5306

Key Person: Dr. Ronald E. Ohl, *President*

Brief Description of Organization: This University was created as the joint venture of Salem Univ. and Teikyo Univ. of Japan as the first attempt of its kind in the United States, for cross-cultural university educations for both American and Japanese students.

Number of Staff: 160
(Related to Japan) 1

Specific Activities related to Japan: This international education center will have one-half of its students from Japan by 1993.

St. John's University

Institute of Asian Studies
Grand Central & Utopia Parkways
Jamaica, New York 11439
Tel: (718) 990-6581

Key Person: Dr. Cecilia S. Chang, *Dean and Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Institute offers M.A. programs in East Asian studies, and Chinese studies. The objectives of the M.A. program in East Asian studies are for students to achieve a comprehensive and critical study of the historical, social, economic, political and cultural developments in East Asia as a whole and individual societies. Linguistic studies in Chinese and Japanese are provided together with interdisciplinary courses on the region. Courses on Japan are offered in the fields of bibliography and historiography, East Asian history, civilization, religion, literature, art history, diplomatic history, social and economic history, international relations and language.

Number of Staff:	12
(Related to Japan)	6
Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	800
(in English)	3,500
Japanese Periodicals	12

Publications: *American Asian Review* (quarterly)

Subscription Price: (1 yr.-U.S. \$20.00 Outside U.S. \$25.00
2 yr.-U.S. \$35.00 Outside U.S. \$40.00)

Seton Hall University

Institute of Far Eastern Studies
377 North Wyoming Ave.
South Orange, New Jersey 07079
Tel: (201) 762-8882
Fax: (201) 761-0721

Key Person: John Young, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Founded in 1951, the Institute aims to promote research and activities that will contribute to intercultural and international understanding.

The major functions of the Institute are to conduct and promote research relative to Far Eastern studies; to maintain a network of scholars and researchers in Far Eastern studies; to write and seek grant proposals as well as to foster research, scholarship and other activities that promote Far Eastern studies; to seek sources of external funding from private sources; to sponsor special activities such as lectures, cultural festivals and conferences relative to Far Eastern studies; to provide professional outreach projects relative to Far Eastern studies; and to promote and engage in the publication of occasional papers related to Far Eastern studies.

In addition to the above activities, the Institute sponsors the Asian Bilingual Curriculum Development Center, which develops curriculum materials for bilingual education in Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Topics of research include such interdisciplinary themes as U.S. policy toward Asia, new developments in Japanese technology, political trends in China, the direction of Korean economic policy and the status of East Asian ethnic groups living in the United States.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	3,000
(in English)	2,000
Japanese Periodicals	15

Stanford University

Center for East Asian Studies
 Littlefield Center, Rm. 14
 Stanford, California 94305-5013
 Tel: (415) 723-3362

Key Person: Lyman P. Van Slyke, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Center for academic, administrative and social functions at Stanford, coordinates B.A. and M.A. programs in East Asian Studies. Courses offered in the fields of anthropology, art, economics, history, languages, philosophy, political science and religious studies. Results of research are published in books and academic/professional journals. Regular colloquia series with topics in Japanese studies. Also films, and workshops on East Asian Studies.

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Center is designated as a National Resource Center for East Asian Studies by the U.S. Department of Education.

The Center (1) provides a physical space for academic, administrative, and social functions; (2) coordinates Stanford's B.A. and M.A. programs in East Asian studies; (3) runs a number of programs that link the University's resources on China and Japan with civic groups, secondary schools, and local colleges; (4) manages the East Asian Studies Student Association; and (5) administers the China and Japan Project of the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education, which aims to improve Asian studies education at the elementary and secondary school levels.

The University of Texas at Austin

Center for Asian Studies
 SSB 4.126
 Austin, Texas 78712-1194
 Tel: (512) 471-5811
 Fax: (512) 471-9639

Key Person: Richard W. Lariviere, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Center organizes classes about both South and East Asia (includes Japan) Holds seminars, lectures and conferences; disseminates information about scholarships, jobs, etc.; assists students.

Number of Staff: 28

Specific Activities related to Japan: Teach courses, sponsor lectures and inform students.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Some secondary level teaching materials and basic reference books and magazines from Japan (English language).

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
(in English)	85

Washington University in St. Louis

Asian & Near Eastern Languages & Literatures

Campus Box 1111

One Brookings Drive

St. Louis, MO 63130-4899

Tel: (314) 889-5156

Fax: (314) 889-5799

Key Personnel: Robert E. Hegel, *Chair*; Karen Brock, *Asst. Prof., Japanese painting and Buddhist art*; John W. Bennett, *Prof. Emeritus, Japanese post-industrial society*; Mary Jean Cowell, *Assoc. Prof., Japanese theater and dance*; Tamie Kamiyama, *Prof., Japanese Language and Modern Literature*; Marvin Marcus, *Asst. Prof., Japanese Language and Modern Literature*; Virginia Marcus, *Lecturer, Japanese Language*; Robert E. Morrell, *Prof., Early Japanese Literature and Buddhism*; Sachiko Kaneko Morrell, *East Asian Librarian*; Eugene Sowiak, *Assoc. Prof., Modern and Contemporary Japanese Intellectual History*.

Brief Description of Organization: The Department of Asian and Near Eastern Languages and Literatures offers a Ph.D. program in Japanese (or Chinese) jointly with the Committee on Comparative Literature. Candidates combine study and research in Japanese literature (sometimes in conjunction with Chinese) and one or more Western literatures to produce a dissertation utilizing comparative approaches.

Number of Staff: 29

(Related to Japan) 8

Specific Activities related to Japan: For its undergraduates, the University offers year-abroad programs at Waseda University in Tokyo and a Beijing Teachers College and Nanjing University in China. There is also a graduate student exchange with Tsukuba University, Tokyo, for advanced studies in Japanese and area studies.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	42,000
(in English)	11,000
Japanese Periodicals	200

University of Washington

Jackson School of International Studies
 Japan Studies Program
 DR-05
 Seattle, Washington 98195
 Tel: (206) 543-4370
 Fax: (206) 685-0668

Key Person: Professor Kozo Yamamura, *Chairman*

Brief Description of Organization: The Jackson School is a department within the University of Washington specializing in international studies.

Number of Staff: 19 (Jackson School only)
 (Related to Japan) 20

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Japan Studies Program conducts a regular Japan Colloquium, bringing in scholars from out of town for seminar presentations and discussions. *The Journal of Japanese Studies*, widely recognized as the leading journal in the field, is based in our Program, and the *Journal's* parent organization, the Society for Japanese Studies, undertakes special projects on topics ranging from bilateral trade issues to early childhood socialization in Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Economics, political economy, society of Japan, art history, law, political science, business, history.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	101,493
(in English)	50,000
Japanese Periodicals	3,700

Publications: *The Journal of Japanese Studies* (semi-annual)

Subscription Price: (\$25 and \$27 for U.S. and foreign orders, respectively, unless ordered direct)

Yale University

Council on East Asian Studies
 Box 13A Yale Station
 New Haven, Connecticut 06520
 Tel: (203) 432-3426

Key Personnel: William W. Kelly, *Chairman*; Prof. Anthropology; Edwin McClellan, *Sumitomo Prof.*, *Japanese Literature*; Chie Chao, *Senior Lector*; Edward Kamens, *Asst. Prof.*, *Japanese Literature*; Eiko Ikegami, *Asst.*

Prof., Japanese Sociology; Koichi Hamada, Prof., Japanese Economics; James Crowley, Prof., Japanese History; Stanley Weinstein, Prof., Buddhist Studies; Eitetsu Yamaguchi, Senior Lecturer; Samuel E. Martin, Prof., Far Eastern Languages & Literatures; Conrad Totman, Prof., Japanese History; Hideo Kaneko, Curator EAS Collection; Caryn White, Coordinator East Asian Resource & Education Program

Brief Description of Organization: The East Asian Resource and Education Program is one of the programs of the Council on East Asian Studies at Yale.

Number of Staff: 35

(Related to Japan) 17

Number of Members: 3,500 (on mailing list)

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Council's M.A. Program in Chinese and Japanese studies is a concentrated course of study designed to provide a broad understanding of the Chinese and Japanese people, their culture, historical development, and contemporary problems. Courses are offered in the fields of anthropology, language and literature, economics, history, history of art, linguistics, political science, religious studies and sociology.

The East Asian Resource and Education Program offers an intensive Summer Institute for Teachers, does professional development and consulting work on the teaching of East Asia (45% on Japan) with school districts around the U.S. and Departments of Education; maintains a Resource Center which circulates reference works, books, curriculum materials, videos and films on Japan, and publishes a newsletter.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Anthropology, literature, languages & linguistics, economics, history of art, political science, religious studies, sociology and education

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
-------------------	-----------------------

Books (in Japanese)	168,000
---------------------	---------

Japanese Periodicals	1,130
----------------------	-------

Publications: *East Asian Newsletter* and occasional curriculum units, bibliographies (bi-annually)

Subscription Price: (\$5.00/year)

Remarks: Library in two parts: (1) SML (2) East Asian Resource Center (housed separately)

Resource Center: Books related to Japan in English: 700

Periodicals on Japan: 10 titles

Films & Videos on Japan: 120

Research Institutions

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research

1150 17th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
Tel: (202) 862-5800
Fax: (202) 862-7177

Key Person: Dr. John H. Makin, *Director of Fiscal Policy Studies*

Brief Description of Organization: Public policy research institute which sponsors conferences, publishes books and magazines.

Number of Staff: 123
(Related to Japan) 5

Specific Activities related to Japan:

- published *SHARING WORLD LEADERSHIP: A NEW ERA FOR AMERICA AND JAPAN*
- will publish follow-up study to above book
- conduct semi-annual seminars with Japan Economic Foundation
- recently conducted workshop for U.S. State Dept. on Japan
- Dr. Makin is Chairman of Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: economics; international trade; national security; politics

Publications: 304 page book cited above plus occasional articles in *AMERICAN ENTERPRISE* magazine on Japan
Subscription Price: (\$29.00 per 6-bi-monthly issues)

Association for Asian Studies

1 Lane Hall
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109
Tel: (313) 665-2490
Fax: (313) 665-3801

Key Person: L.A. Peter Gosling, Secretary-Treasurer

Brief Description of Organization: The Association is a professional membership society open to all persons interested in Asia and the scholarly study of Asia. Also sponsors and promotes research on Asia through various conferences and council/committee meetings.

Number of Staff: 7
Number of Members: 6,600

Specific Activities related to Japan: Northeast Asia Council of the Association administers travel grants funded by the Japan-US Friendship Commission.

Publications: *Japanese Studies in the United States. Part II: Directory of Japan Specialists and Japanese Studies Institutions in the United States & Canada.*

Subscription Price: (\$35 plus US postage \$3; non-USA postage \$7 [Funded by The Japan Foundation.])

The Atlantic Council of the United States (ACUS)

Atlantic-Pacific Programs

1616 H Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20017

Tel: (202) 347-9353

Fax: (202) 737-5163

Key Person: Dr. Alfred D. Wilhelm, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: ACUS is the national center for the formulation of policy recommendations on the problems and opportunities shared by the developed democracies. The Council is national in scope, rigorously bipartisan in orientation, and actively centrist and consensus-building in nature.

Number of Staff: 25

(Related to Japan) 2

Number of Members: 400+

Specific Activities related to Japan: Policy Project: US-Japan Cooperative Leadership Program, US-Japan Energy Dialogue, Consultations with Pacific Allies, Economic and Security Affairs in Northeast Asia

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

"U.S.-Japan Cooperative Leadership for Peace and Global Prosperity," Policy Paper

"The Downside of the Japanese Economy: Implications for the United States," Occasional paper

The United States and Japan: Cooperative Leadership for Peace and Global Prosperity, Book

Publications: *Policy Series*

Subscription Price: (Subscription by membership. Cost \$100-\$2000)

The Brookings Institution

1775 Massachusetts Ave, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

Tel: (202) 797-6000

Fax: (202) 797-6004

Key Personnel: Edward Lincoln, *Sr. Fellow, Foreign Policy Studies*; Philip Trezise, *Sr. Fellow, Foreign Policy Studies*

Brief Description of Organization: The Brookings Institution is an independent organization devoted to nonpartisan research, education and publication in economics, government, foreign policy and the social sciences generally. Its principal purposes are to aid in the development of sound public policies and to promote public understanding of issues of national importance.

Number of Staff: 263
(Related to Japan) 8

Specific Activities related to Japan: Center for Public Policy Education seminars:

"A Look Inside Policymaking in Japan," May 27-June 1, 1990, Tokyo

"World Management Program," Fall 1990,
U.S./Europe/Japan

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Economy, trade, and defense issues

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
(in English)	600
Japanese Periodicals	7

Publications: The Brookings Institute offers a wide selection of publications. Catalogues are available.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

2400 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037-1118
Tel: (202) 862-7900
Fax: (202) 862-2610

Key Person: Thomas L. Hughes, *President*

Brief Description of Organization: The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was founded in 1910 by Andrew Carnegie. An operating (not a grant-making) foundation, it conducts its own programs of research, discussion, publication and education in international relations and US foreign policy.

Number of Staff: 59
(Related to Japan) 4

Specific Activities related to Japan: Some research and studies conducted by Carnegie Scholars related to Japan are, Nayan Chanda, *Senior Associate*, "Major Powers & Southeast Asia"; Selig S. Harrison, *Senior Associate*, "South & East Asia"; Paul H. Kreisberg, *Senior Associate*, "American Policy in Asia"; Catherine Dalpine, *Resident Associate*, "Asian Political Transitions & the American Response"

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

National and international policies of Japanese government, including defense, diplomacy, treaties etc.

Reference Library
(in English)

No. of Volumes
approx. 20

Publications: *Foreign Policy Magazine* (quarterly)

Subscription Price: (Domestic: \$23; Overseas via air, \$43; via surface \$28.)

Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)

1800 "K" Street, N.W., Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: (202) 887-0200
Fax: (202) 775-3199

Key Personnel: Ann Armstrong, *Chairperson of Executive Board*; David M. Abshire, *President*; Kent E. Calder, *Japan Chair*

Brief Description of Organization: Established in 1962 as an interdisciplinary and nonpartisan research organization and forum concerned with the international implications of current and prospective foreign and domestic issues. CSIS aims to aid America's leaders and citizens by alerting them to emerging problems and by gathering together people with insight and knowledge to discuss solutions.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

CSIS conducts research relating to varying degrees of Japan and U.S.-Japan relations in the following areas:

(1) Regional Studies: This program includes Japan in the 1990s, a multidisciplinary approach to the future of Japan and of U.S.-Japan relations in the 1990s that focuses on energy, trade, security, bilateral communication and both nations' relations with the developing world. (2) International Business and Economic Studies: the program includes sponsorship of the Quadrangular Conference. (3) International Communications. (4) Political-military Studies. (5) Resource and Energy Studies. (6) Science and Technology.

Publications: *The Washington Quarterly*, Monographs and Books—the results of its research and other programs in independent books or monograph series such as the *Washington Papers* and the *Significant Issues Series*

The Chicago Council on Foreign Relations

Program Department
116 South Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Tel: (312) 726-3860
Fax: (312) 726-4491

Key Person: Arthur Cyr, *Vice President and Program Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Council sponsors numerous seminars, colloquia, lectures and conferences for its members, including general membership meetings, the Chicago Committee, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, invitational meetings, the Council Benefactors Program, Corporate Service, the Council Forum, Regional Outreach Program and study groups.

During 1983 and 1984, Japan was a focal point of the Council's research.

For more information about the publications of this research material please call the Council.

Number of Staff: 19
 (Related to Japan) 7 (Program Dept.)
 Number of Members: 12,000

Specific Activities related to Japan: Various programs on topics about Japan for general membership, invitational groups, seminars as part of our world-wide programming schedule.

Council on Foreign Relations

58 East 68th Street
 New York, New York 10021
 Tel: (212) 734-0400
 Fax: (212) 861-1789

Key Person: Alan D. Romberg, *Asia Studies Dept.*

Brief Description of Organization: The Council is privately funded, nonprofit, and nonpartisan organization whose purposes are (1) to break new ground in considering international issues; (2) to help shape American foreign policy in a constructive, nonpartisan manner; (3) to provide continuing leadership in America's foreign relations; and (4) to inform and stimulate the Council's membership, as well as to reach a wider audience, through publications and other means.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Study groups, seminars and co-sponsored conferences

Reference Library: The Senior Fellow keeps his own library on Japan, mainly consisting of periodicals and academic journals, i.e., the *Japan Times Weekly*, *Asian Wall St. Journal*, *Speaking of Japan*, and *Far Eastern Econ. Review*.

Publications: Not a regular publication, however, the Senior Fellow occasionally write articles for *Foreign Affairs Magazine* with Japan as main topic.

East-West Center

Development Policy Program
1777 East-West Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96848
Tel: (808) 944-7555
Fax: (808) 944-7970

Key Person: Dr. Seiji Naya, *Director of Resource Systems*

Brief Description of Organization: Research Institute dealing with international economic issues and economic development

Number of Staff: 12
(Related to Japan) 6

Specific Activities related to Japan: Joint research efforts with Japanese universities/research institutes; joint research with Japanese National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation; U.S.-Japan research project; Japanese official development assistance research.

The Heritage Foundation

Asian Studies Center
214 Massachusetts Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Tel: (202) 546-4400
Fax: (202) 546-8328

Key Person: Roger A. Brooks, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Heritage Foundation's Asian Studies Center is one of Washington's foremost and active think-tanks involved in the study of Asia and in the proposal of solutions to US policy challenges and problems in Asia.

Number of Staff: 135-Heritage Foundation
10-Asian Studies Center
(Related to Japan) 3

Specific Activities related to Japan: Approximately 6 lectures a year by outside scholars.

The Asian Studies Center's Japan Working Group meets about 10 times a year to discuss various policy and legislative issues before the Congress; members of Group are drawn from Congress, Executive Branch, Law Offices and Academia; the Center publishes about 3-4 papers a year on US-Japan ties.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Various Background Reports and lectures from the last 7 years of the Center's existence.

	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Reference Library	
Books (in English)	30
Japanese Periodicals	12

Publications: Issue Papers and books and a quarterly magazine.

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace

Stanford, California 94305-6010

Tel: (415) 723-0603

Fax: (415) 723-1687

Key Person: Dr. John Raisian, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Hoover Institution is an international center for advanced study in domestic and international affairs. The Institution contains one of America's largest private archives and most complete libraries on political, economic and social change in the 20th Century, as well as a major scholarly press.

The Domestic Study Program and the International Studies Program publish not only the results of basic research but also current public policy analysis by economists, political scientists, sociologists, educators and historians. Each year, the National, Peace and Public Affairs Fellows Program provides about 12 to 15 younger scholars the opportunity to pursue advanced postdoctoral research. Scholars from all over the world come to do research in the 1.6 million-volume library's outstanding area collections on Africa and the Middle East, East Asia, Eastern Europe and Russia, Latin America, North America and Western Europe.

Number of Staff: 120

(Related to Japan) 25

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

East Asian Collection: Chinese and Japanese language publications in the social sciences and humanities for all historical periods. Individual scholar research; library and archive collection on Japan.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
-------------------	-----------------------

Books (in Japanese)	130,000
---------------------	---------

Japanese Periodicals	251
----------------------	-----

Publications: The Hoover Institution Press annually publishes approximately 25 titles on a broad range of topics relating to 20th Century history, domestic and foreign policy issues, as well as bibliographic and documentary works. A major publication is the annual *YEARBOOK ON INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST AFFAIRS*.

Hudson Institute

Herman Kahn Center
P.O. Box 26919
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226
Tel: (317) 545-1000
Fax: (317) 545-9639

Key Personnel: Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., *President and Chief Executive Officer*; Jimmy W. Wheeler, *Director of Asia-Pacific Studies*

Brief Description of Organization: Not-for-profit policy research organization specializing in the study of policy problems and options for the public and private sectors

Number of Staff: 75
(Related to Japan) 3
Number of Members: 200

Specific Activities related to Japan: Studies of international economics, regional and country studies in Asia and the Pacific, and studies of U.S.-Japanese political and economic relations.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: U.S.-Japanese economic relations; regional economic development studies

Publications: Hudson Institute publishes occasional books & monographs on Japanese issues.

Institute for Medieval Japanese Studies

405 Kent Hall
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027
Tel: (212) 280-5036/5027

Key Person: Barbara Ruch, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Institute (1) identifies European and American scholars doing basic research in medieval Japanese studies and encourages communication among them; (2) organizes and encourages colloquia, conferences, and other collaborative efforts so as to establish close contact among Japanese and Western scholars and students in the field; (3) locates all medieval Japanese illuminate manuscript books and scrolls that have left Japan and have found their way into foreign collections, so as to catalogue, photograph, and publish such primary source materials; and (4) creates archives of microfilm and other photographic copies of all illuminated medieval religious and literary texts held outside Japan and provides a library center for the study of these materials, which are available to all students of the period

Number of Staff: 9

Japanese American Society for Legal Studies

Asian Law Program
 School of Law JB-20
 University of Washington
 Seattle, Washington 98105
 Tel: (206) 543-9302

Key Person: Dan Foote, *Managing Editor*

Brief Description of Organization: The Society aims to further the mutual understanding of, and seek the development of, Japanese and American law and legal scholarship, especially through the cooperation of members of the legal profession.

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Society sponsors study groups and lectures in promoting the contact and exchange of ideas among members of the legal profession in Japan and the United States.

Publications: *Law in Japan: An Annual*

Subscription Price: (Cost is included in membership fees)

Japan Economic Institute of America

1000 Connecticut Avenue NW
 Washington, D.C. 20036
 Tel: (202) 296-5633
 Fax: (202) 296-8333

Key Person: Susan MacKnight, *Executive Vice President and Chief Economist*

Brief Description of Organization: Research and information organization funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan

Number of Staff: 12
 (Related to Japan) 9

Specific Activities related to Japan: Publish two weekly reports covering the Japanese economy and U.S.-Japan economic relations. Publish a monthly report on what Japanese companies are doing in the United States and what American companies are doing in Japan. Both available by subscription.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Japanese economy, U.S.-Japan economic relations

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	500
(in English)	5,000
Japanese Periodicals	40

Publications: *JEI Report* (weekly), *Japan-U.S. Business Report* (monthly)

Subscription Price: (\$40 per year for *JEI Report*, \$125 per year for *Business Report*, \$150 per year for both publications)

Woodrow Wilson International Center For Scholars

1000 Jefferson Dr., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20560
Tel: (202) 357-2429
Fax: (202) 357-4439

Key Personnel: Charles Blitzer, *Director*; Sam Wells, *Deputy Director*; Mary Brown Bullock, *Director Asia Program*

Brief Description of Organization: The Center is a non-political resident research institute that serves both as an international institute for advanced study and as a cross-road where international and domestic scholars, journalists, public officials, and business leaders can discuss the major issues of the times. Opportunities for discussion are provided through luncheon meetings, afternoon colloquia and major meetings. The Center's East West Program sponsors numerous seminars and meetings related to Japan. The Center also administers a fellowship program open to scholars, journalists, politicians, and others.

Number of Staff: 100
(Related to Japan) 3

Publications: *Wilson Quarterly*, *Scholars' Guide*, *Meeting and Conference Reports*, *Radio Dialogue* (from their weekly radio broadcast on 100 member stations of the Longhorn Radio Network and distributed by satellite to 250 noncommercial stations of National Public Radio).

Libraries

Note: The hours for University Libraries are subject to change with the semesters.

The University of Arizona

Oriental Studies Collection
University Library
Tucson, Arizona 85721
Tel: (602) 621-6380
Fax: (602) 621-4619

Key Personnel: Yu-Yen Teng, *Head, Oriental Studies Collection*; Shizuko Radbill, *Library Asst.*

Brief Description of Organization: The Collection is particularly strong in its holdings on Japanese history, Japanese language and literature, women's studies, Buddhism and Art. Acquisitions are made on the recommendations of librarians who systematically search for appropriate titles to support the Oriental Studies Program and faculty and graduate research. Faculty members are closely involved with acquisitions and collection development.

Collection	No. of Volumes
Books (in Japanese)	32,500
(in English)	4,400
Japanese Periodicals	140

Library Hours: Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Saturday 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Sunday 11:00 a.m.-Midnight (hours may fluctuate)

The Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies Library

18 South Seventh Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
Tel: (215) 925-8090
Fax: (215) 922-3201

Key Personnel: Dr. Mark Stolarik, *President*; R. Joseph Anderson, *Library Director*; Patricia M. Proscino, *Reference Librarian*

Brief Description of Organization: The Institute documents and interprets America's multicultural heritage by collecting printed works, manuscripts, photographs, microfilms, and related research materials necessary for the study of North American immigration history and ethnicity. The primary focus of the library's Japanese American book and periodical collection is on the relocation of Japanese Americans during World War II. Published holdings are supplemented by several manuscript and photograph collections, which provide information on life in the Manza-

nar, Poston, and Heart Mountain relocation centers and on resettlement after the war. Its collection does not include research materials on Japanese living in Japan.

Number of Staff: 25
Number of Members: 1,000

Specific Activities related to Japan: Collect information on Japanese Americans to document their history and ethnic life.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	10
(in English)	500
Japanese Periodicals	10

Publications: *New Dimensions* (newsletter) (bi-annually), Balch Institute Press (5 books/year)

Subscription Price: (comes with membership)

Hours: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday through Saturday

Bucknell University

Ellen Clark Bertrand Library
Lewisburgh, Pennsylvania 17837
Tel: (717) 524-1557
Fax: (717) 524-1237

Key Person: Chia-Ching Chang, *Head of Serials Library*

Brief Description of Organization: The collection is of Japanese and East Asian materials. History, literature, religion and business are the main strength of the collection in relation to East Asia.

Number of Staff: 45

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	4,100
(in English)	4,200
Japanese Periodicals	35

Hours: 8 a.m.-11 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday, noon-11 p.m. Sunday

University of California at Berkeley

Japanese Division
East Asiatic Library
Berkeley, California 94720
Tel: (415) 642-2256/7
Fax: (415) 643-7891

Key Person: Hisayuki Ishimatsu, *Head Japanese Division*

Brief Description of Organization: The East Asiatic Library has one of the most comprehensive collections of books and library materials in East Asian languages in the Western world. It serves scholarly and research needs in Far Eastern arts, archaeology, languages and literatures, lin-

guistics, philosophy, religions, history, politics, economics, social conditions, national resources, ethnology, cultural traits and customs, and other disciplines in the humanities and social sciences. It maintains the 8,850-volume Murakami Library of Meiji period writings and the 100,000-volume Mitsui Library. It is also a depository library of the Japanese government publications.

Number of Staff:

(Related to Japan) 10

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	275,000
(in English)	30,000
Japanese Periodicals	1,770

Hours: 9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday and Saturday.

University of California, Los Angeles

Richard C. Rudolph Oriental Library

405 Hilgard Ave.

Los Angeles, California 90024

Tel: (213) 825-1401

Fax: (213) 206-3374

Key Personnel: James Cheng, *Head of Oriental Library*; Mihoko Miki, *Head of Japanese Division, Oriental Library*

Brief Description of Organization: Collect and preserve books, journals, microforms published in the Chinese, Japanese, and Korean languages.

Number of Staff: 18

(Related to Japan) 7

Specific Activities related to Japan: The library received a HEA Title II-C grant from the Department of Education to undertake the Japanese fine arts project. The library is engaged in a retrospective conversion project of all Chinese, Japanese and Korean materials into the online data base.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: The library is known for its collection on Japanese humanities, social sciences, literature, history, art and Buddhism, including the Togano Collection on Buddhism.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	120,000
Japanese Periodicals	1,123

Publications: *UCLA Catalog of the University Library*, 1919-1962

Union list of Current Japanese Serials, 1988

Remarks: Materials at the library are accessible through the OCLC/CJK computer system.

Hours: 8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday; 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Saturday; 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., Sunday.

University of California, Santa Barbara

Oriental Collection
University Library
Santa Barbara, California 93106
Tel: (805) 961-2365

Key Person: Sung-in Ch'oe, *Acting Head, Oriental Collection*

Number of Staff: 3
(Related to Japan) 1

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Library purchases and catalogs Japanese materials for the Main library to support the University's academic programs concerning Japan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: The emphasis of this Collection is on religious studies, language and literature, political science and history.

Collection	No. of Volumes
Books (in Japanese)	2,600 (Includes 2,000 in Arts Library)

(in English)	*
--------------	---

Japanese Periodicals	854
----------------------	-----

*The number of volumes of English books concerning Japan are housed in the general collection.

Hours: 7:30 a.m.-11:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 7:30 a.m.-10:00 p.m., Friday; 9:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m., Saturday; 10:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m., Sunday.

The University of Chicago

East Asian Library
1100 East 57 Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
Tel: (312) 702-8434
Fax: (312) 702-0853

Key Person: Eizaburo Okuizumi, *Head Librarian, Japanese Section*

Number of Staff:
(Related to Japan) 7

Specific Activities related to Japan: A member of East Asian Library Consortium and holds an extensive Japanese collection.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Humanities and social sciences related to Japan and in Japanese language and Western languages.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	140,000
Japanese Periodicals (including ceased publications)	3,727

Publications: *Selective list of Recent Japanese Acquisitions No. 1-15+* (Quarterly)

Subscription Price: (Free)

Hours: 9:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday;
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday and Saturday.

Cleveland Public Library

Fine Arts & Special Collections Dept.
John G. White Collection of Folklore, Orientalia, & Chess
325 Superior Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44114-1271
Tel: (216) 623-2818
Fax: (216) 623-7015

Key Person: Alice N. Loranth, *Head Librarian, Fine Arts and Special Collections Dept.*

Number of Staff: 9
(Related to Japan) 1

Specific Activities related to Japan: Collection reference work relating to Japanese subjects and loan of Japanese materials to national/international institutions on inter-library loan.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Source materials in philosophy, religion, literature and history pertaining to the pre-nineteenth century periods; scholarly editions and translations of classic oriental texts; folklore studies; ethnology and cultural anthropology; early travels and descriptions; and games of shōgi and gō.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	2,070
(in English)	3,150
Japanese Periodicals	117

Hours: 9 a.m.-6 p.m., Monday through Saturday

Columbia University

C. V. Starr East Asian Library
300 Kent Hall
New York, New York 10027
Tel: (212) 854-4318
Fax: (212) 662-6286

Key Personnel: Amy V. Heinrich, *Head of Reference and Resource Services*; Kenji Niki, *Curator, Japanese Collection*

Number of Staff: 21
(Related to Japan) 7

Brief Description of Organization: Research collection for the study of Japanese literature, history, religion and philosophy, and humanities in general; and for the study of social sciences.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Humanities, history, literature, philosophy, religion, especially Buddhism; social sciences, economics, sociology, anthropology, art history, etc.; Japanese local history of the Hokuriku-Chubu region, including Kyoto.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	200,000+
(in English)	20,000+
Japanese Periodicals	1,100

Publications: Various information brochures available free in library

Hours: during academic year: Monday-Thursday, 9:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m.; Friday, 9:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m.; Saturday, Noon-7:00 p.m.; Sunday, Noon-10:00 p.m.

Cornell University

Wason Collection on East Asia
University Library
Ithaca, New York 14853
Tel: (607) 255-3979
Fax: (607) 255-9091

Key Personnel: Min-chin Chou, *Curator*; Satoshi Akiba, *Assistant Curator*

Number of Staff: 10
(Related to Japan) 4

Specific Activities related to Japan: Collection of monographs, serials and other materials, Cataloging, Public Services (Reference Services), Bibliographic instruction to graduate students.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: All the humanities and social science subjects

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	66,000
Japanese Periodicals	577

Publications: *Cornell University East Asia Papers*
Subscription Price: (\$7-10 per copy)

Fort Lee Public Library

320 Main Street
Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024
Tel: (201) 592-3615

Key Person: Joan Kafes, *Cataloguer*

Brief Description of Organization: This is a part of the Public Library system for North-East New Jersey, with books in Japanese (including periodicals) acquired through donations. Processing is done by volunteers from the Japanese Women's Organization.

Number of Staff:	20
Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	approx. 2,200
(in English)	approx. 200

Hours: 10 a.m.-9 p.m., Monday-Thursday; 10 a.m.-5 p.m., Friday and Saturday.

Harvard University

Harvard-Yenching Library
 Japanese Acquisitions and Reference
 2 Divinity Ave.
 Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
 Tel: (617) 495-3395

Key Person: Toshiyuki Aoki, *Head of Japanese Collection*

Brief Description of Organization: The Japanese-language and the Western-languages collections at the Harvard-Yenching Library cover all the major disciplines in the humanities and social sciences. Other Harvard libraries, such as law, business, education, religion, design, and fine arts, also maintain special collections, mostly in the Western languages, in their respective fields. The Widener Library, the main unit of the Harvard College Library, maintains a strong Western-languages collection on Japan. The Bruno Petzold collection on Japanese Buddhism at the Harvard-Yenching Library contains materials published in the Tokugawa period and earlier on the Tendai Sect.

Number of Staff:	32
(Related to Japan)	8

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Social sciences and humanities.

Collection: As of July 1, 1989, the Japanese Collection consisted of 198,222 volumes, and the Western Collection consisted of 33,887 volumes. Some of them are related to Japan and the rest are related to other countries, particularly China and Korea.

Japanese Periodicals Current	1,182
Old	2,013

Hours: 9:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m., Monday through Friday; 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Saturday. *Summer hours:* 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

University of Hawaii at Manoa

East Asia Collection
Thomas Hale Hamilton Library
2250 The Mall
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Tel: (808) 956-8042/8116

Key Personnel: Dr. Masato Matsui, *Head, East Asia Collection*; Jun Nakamura, *Sr. Japanese Cataloger*

Brief Description of Organization: The Collection maintains the Sakamaki Collection (resources on the Ryukyu Islands) and the Kajiyama Collection (resources on Korean and Japanese emigration). The Collection itself is strong in its holdings in history, language and literature.

Number of Staff: 8
(Related to Japan) 3

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	100,000
Japanese Periodicals	60
Newspapers	10

Publications: *Japan Industrial & Technological Developments: Annotated Bibliography* (published 1989 – 436 pages)

Hours: 7:30 a.m.-11:00 p.m., Monday-Thursday; 7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday; 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., Saturday; 1:00 p.m.-11:00 p.m. Sunday

University of Illinois

Japanese Section of the Asian Library
1408 W. Gregory Drive
Urbana, Illinois 61801
Tel: (217) 244-2048
Fax: (217) 244-0398 or 244-6647

Key Person: Yasuko Makino, *Japanese Librarian*

Number of Staff: 10
(Related to Japan) 3

Brief Description of Organization: Full bibliographic services and reference services as well as active participation in the Interlibrary Loan Services, as well as regular circulation, reading room services.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Humanities and social sciences in general, particularly strong in Japanese language and literature, Japanese history and other reference services.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	49,000
(in English)	Figures not avail.
Japanese Periodicals	300 (240 current)

Hours: 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

Indiana University

East Asian Collection
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
Tel: (812) 855-9695
Fax: (812) 855-8229

Key Person: Thomas H. Lee, *East Asian Librarian*

Brief Description of Organization: The East Asian Collection is a major center for resources in East Asian vernacular languages in the Midwest. It is a member of the C.I.C. (Committee of Institutional Cooperation of the "Big 10" universities in the Midwest).

Number of Staff: 5
(Related to Japan) 3

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Humanities and social sciences (Strong in Edo period literature and pre-modern Japanese history studies.)

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	31,000
(in English)	35,000
Periodicals	185

Publications: *Japanese Serials of the East Asian Collection*, Indiana University Library, 1987

Subscription Price: (Free)

Hours: 8:30 a.m.-midnight, daily

Lilly Library
Bloomington, Indiana 47405
Tel: (812) 855-2452
Fax: (812) 855-3143

Key Person: William R. Cagle, *Librarian*

Brief Description of Organization: The Lilly Library is the rare book, manuscript and special collections library of the Indiana University Libraries system. Its books on Japan generally reflect the relation of the West to the pre-modern (16th- to 18th-century) East, particularly the discovery of Japan by the West.

Number of Staff:	17
Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	100
(in English)	500+

Hours: Hours of reading room: 9:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Saturday. These hours may be shortened during holiday and academic vacation periods.

The University of Iowa

Japan Collection
Iowa City, Iowa 52242
Tel: (319) 335-5884
Fax: (319) 335-5830

Key Person: Karl Kahler, *East Asian Cataloguer*

Brief Description of Organization: Research library of the University of Iowa.

Number of Staff:

(Related to Japan) 1

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Collection of books, periodicals, microfilms, videorecordings, and other formats related to Japan.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
------------	-----------------------

Books (in Japanese)	22,000
---------------------	--------

Japanese Periodicals	85
----------------------	----

Hours: 7:30 a.m.-1:00 a.m. Monday through Thursday;
7:30 a.m.-11:00 p.m., Friday & Saturday; 10:00 a.m.-
1:00 a.m. Sunday

Japan Society, Inc.

333 East 47 Street
New York, New York 10017
Tel: (212) 832-1155
Fax: (212) 755-6752

Key Person: Reiko Sassa, *Director of the Library and Language Education*

Brief Description of Organization: The Library specializes in books on Japan written in English for interested American readers. Its collection on business, economics, and Japanese arts are excellent.

Number of Staff: 42

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
------------	-----------------------

Books (in English)	10,000
--------------------	--------

Japanese Periodicals	120
----------------------	-----

Publications: *Newsletter* (Newsletter is free with Membership)

Subscription Price: (Membership is \$45)

Hours: 10:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (members only). Non-members may call for an appointment.

The University of Kansas

East Asian Library
Lawrence, Kansas 66045
Tel: (913) 864-4669

Key Person: Eugene Carvalho, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Of significant interest is an extensive collection of materials on the Japanese Communist party and related subjects up to 1975.

Number of Staff: 5
(Related to Japan) 2

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:
All subjects except science and technology.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	60,000
Japanese Periodicals	100

Hours: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday through Friday

John F. Kennedy Library

Columbia Point
Boston, Massachusetts 02125
Tel: (617) 929-4500
Fax: (617) 929-4538

Brief Description of Organization: Archives of the Presidency of John F. Kennedy, 1961-1963

Number of Staff: 40

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:
Small part of archival material in the papers of John F. Kennedy, 1961-1963, and in Bernard Fall papers are related to Japan. Oral history interview with Edwin O. Rienschauer. Other oral history interviews mention Japan.

Hours: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. every day

Los Angeles Public Library

433 S. Spring Street
Los Angeles, California 90013
mailing: 630 W. Fifth Street
Los Angeles, California 90071
Tel: (213) 612-3291
Fax: (213) 612-0536

Key Person: Sylva N. Manoogian, *Manager*

Brief Description of Organization: The Central Library and its many branches are an excellent source of East Asian information. The newest Library in the system of 63 Branches is The Little Tokyo Branch, which was opened in 1989. The Branch is developing a collection of materials in English and Japanese. Address: 600 East 3rd Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013; Telephone No. (213) 612-0525; Key Person: Susan Thompson

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	3,500
(in English)	55,000
Japanese Periodicals including <i>Rafu Shimpo</i> , <i>Selections from the Reader's Digest</i> (in Japanese), and <i>Shosetsu Shincho</i> , plus others.	

Hours: 10:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday;
10:00 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday.

MacArthur Memorial Archives/Library

MacArthur Square
Norfolk, Virginia 23510
Tel: (804) 441-2965

Key Person: Edward J. Boone, Jr., *Archivist*

Brief Description of Organization: Repository of the library, personal papers and many of the official papers of General Douglas MacArthur, and of key members of his staffs. For example, papers from General Headquarters U.S. Army Forces, Pacific (1942-1946); Far East Command (1947-1951); Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Message Collection (1945-1951); Photographs.

Number of Staff:

(Related to Japan) 2

Specific Activities related to Japan: MacArthur Memorial has sponsored a series of symposia on the effects of the Allied occupation; considerable research on the occupation is conducted by domestic and international students and scholars. The Allied Occupation of Japan has been the major topic of research in the Archives and Library since their creation.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: World War II campaigns in southwest Pacific; Allied occupation of Japan to 1951; private correspondence.

Publications: *Proceedings of Symposia on Occupation of Japan*—8 volumes to date

Subscription Price: (various)

Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

University of Maryland

East Asia and Gordon W. Prange Collections
McKeldin Library
College Park, Maryland 20742-7011
Tel: (301) 454-2819
Fax: (301) 454-4985 (Interlibrary Loan)

Key Person: Frank Joseph Shulman, *Curator and Head*

Brief Description of Organization: An academic and research library of publications in Chinese, Japanese and

Korean ("East Asia Collection") combined with a unique, very extensive collection of Japanese-language publications from the years 1945-1949 ("Gordon W. Prange Collection"). The collections are particularly strong in the areas of East Asian history, economics, education, language and literature, society, and government and politics. The Prange Collection, a part of the East Asia Collection, contains very extensive, rare and unique holdings of Japanese-language publications from the years 1945-1949, in particular (1) materials censored by the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers; (2) over 13,000 periodical titles; (3) books, monographs and booklets (over 60,000 volumes); (4) over 17,000 newspaper titles; and (5) related English-language materials. It is an almost complete collection of items published during the first half of the Occupation period. These materials are under various types of bibliographic control.

Number of Staff: 5
 (Related to Japan) 3

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Humanities and Social Sciences

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	39,753
(in English)	600
Japanese Periodicals	343

Publications: Published catalogues of portions of the Prange Collection, and various handouts about the East Asia and Prange Collections.

Hours: 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday

Asian Studies Newsletter Archives
 East Asia Collection, McKeldin Library
 College Park, Maryland 20742-7011
 Tel: (301) 454-2819

Key Person: Frank Joseph Shulman, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Archives seeks to create a centralized collection of newsletter-type publications dealing in whole or in part with Asia, to preserve these same materials for long-term scholarly use, and to create a bibliographical data base for these unusual publications. The holdings are believed to constitute the single largest collection of its kind anywhere. Current holdings exceed 1,100 titles.

Number of Staff: 1

Specific Activities related to Japan: Among the academic and cultural newsletters and association bulletins are more than 150 titles dealing exclusively with Japan and over 200 additional titles dealing in part with Japan.

Hours: Open to the public by appointment.

The University of Michigan

Asia Library
University Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1205
Tel: (313) 764-0406
Fax: (313) 936-3630

Key Person: Yasuko Matsudo, *Curator*

Brief Description of Organization: The Asia Library is known for its collections on Japanese history, social sciences, economics, sociology, language and statistical source materials. Also microfilm and other resources include Asian Art Archives, the Japanese Art Slide Collection, prehistoric artifacts in the Museum of Anthropology, works of art in the Museum of Art, recordings and transcriptions in the School of Music Library, and rare Japanese instruments in the Stearns Collection.

Number of Staff:	14
(Related to Japan)	4
Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	207,262 vols*
Japanese Periodicals	1,207 titles*

*As of June 30, 1988.

Hours: 8 a.m.-midnight, Monday-Thursday; 8 a.m.-10 p.m. Friday; 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Saturday; 1 p.m.-midnight Sunday.

University of Minnesota

East Asian Library
S-75 Wilson Library
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
Tel: (612) 624-0091

Key Person: Frank Immler, *Head, Collections Division*

Brief Description of Organization: Established in 1965, the East Asian Library has grown steadily. Today the library has more than 90,000 Chinese and Japanese materials. Humanities and social sciences.

Number of Staff:	3
(Related to Japan)	1
Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	30,000
Japanese Periodicals	138

Hours: Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

The New York Public Library

Research Libraries—The Oriental Division
 5th Avenue and 42nd Street
 New York, New York 10018
 Tel: (212) 930-0721/930-0716
 Fax: (212) 921-2546

Key Personnel: Dr. John M. Lundquist, *Chief Librarian of the Oriental Division* (The Susan and Douglas Dillion), Ms. Chung-soo Kim, *East Asia Section Head*

Brief Description of Organization: This Library is one of the five major libraries in the world. Research/Reference Collection is within the New York Public Library. Research Libraries contains extensive collections relating to Japanese business and economics in the Economics and Public Affairs Division, Japanese scientific books and journals in the Science and Technology Research Center. Japanese Art in the Art Division and Spencer Collection (Scrolls and Prints), and materials relating to the Performing Arts in the Performing Arts Research Center at Lincoln Center. Research/Reference collection of books, journals, music scores, microforms, newspapers, art works, CD Rom products relating to business. The Research Library is a private non-profit corporation open to the public. No library card is needed except for rare materials. However, the collection is research and reference only—no lending of materials.

Number of Staff: 18
 (Related to Japan) 4

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Humanities (language, literature, philosophy, religion, archaeology, history, folklore, art), science, business, economics, martial arts, maps, general reference works, music, dance, government documents, patents (the major collection of Japanese patents outside of Japan), many directories, and telephone books for all major cities, and capital of each prefecture.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	40,000
(in English)	160,000
Japanese Periodicals	300

Hours: Monday through Saturday 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Except Tuesday 10 a.m.-9 p.m. and Thursday the Oriental Division is closed. Sunday the entire Library is closed.

Northwestern University

1935 Sheridan Road
Evanston, Illinois 60208
Tel: (708) 491-7656
Fax: (708) 491-5685

Key Person: Michael Radnok, *Executive Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Collection covers all aspects of Japanese culture and society with an emphasis on politics, economics and history. The Japanese language materials were obtained from the 1920's through the 1950's, but since then few have been added; current acquisitions are primarily in English language.

Number of Staff:	9
Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	approx. 11,000
(in English)	no count available

Hours: 8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday

Oglethorpe University

4484 Peachtree Road, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30319-2797
Tel: (404) 261-1441 ext. 420
Fax: (404) 262-9812

Key Person: John Ryland, *Director*

Number of Staff: 8

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese history, foreign relations, political studies, social life, economic conditions, description and travel, Japanese language and literature, religion, Japanese-Americans, etc. Oglethorpe University plans to offer occasional studies in Oriental history and culture.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	18
(in English)	750
Japanese Periodicals	10

Hours: 8:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday;
8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Friday; 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. Saturday;
2:00 p.m.-11:00 p.m. Sunday.

The Ohio State University

Japanese Studies Section
 1858 Neil Ave. Mall
 Columbus, Ohio 43220-1286
 Tel: (614) 292-3502
 Fax: (614) 292-7859

Key Person: Maureen H. Donovan, *Japanese Studies Librarian*

Brief Description of Organization: The Library's special features include the collections of Japanese-language works on Okinawa (Leon K. Walters Collection), modern Japanese literature, Japanese government white papers, the history of science and medicine in Japan, and Japanese company histories. Ongoing collection development focuses on the fields of general reference, philosophy and religion, history and geography, linguistics and literature, political science, sociology, economics, and art history.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	48,000
Japanese Periodicals	365

Hours: Monday-Friday 7:45 a.m.-midnight; Saturday 8 a.m.-midnight; Sunday 11 a.m.-

University of Oregon

Orientalia Collection
 University Library
 Eugene, Oregon 97403
 Tel: (503) 646-3096

Key Personnel: Robert Felsing, *Orientalia Bibliographer*; Sharon Domier, *Japanese Cataloger*

Brief Description of Organization: The Collection has relatively strong collections on Buddhism, modern history, literature from 1868 and works by female authors. Presently elaborating social sciences area.

Number of Staff:

(Related to Japan) 3

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	36,000
(in English)	8,000
Japanese Periodicals	148

Hours: 8 a.m.-11 p.m. Monday-Thursday; 8 a.m.-6 p.m. Friday; 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday; noon-11 p.m. Sunday

University of Pennsylvania

The Charles Van Pelt Library
3400 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104
Tel: (215) 898-7566

Key Person: Alban Kojima, *Japanese Bibliographer Specialist*

Brief Description of Organization: The Library's collection on history, language, and literature are particularly strong; and it has a special collection of medieval Japanese literature. Presently additions are being made to the materials offered on Buddhism.

Number of Staff:	3
(Related to Japan)	1
Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	30,000
Japanese Periodicals	75

Hours: 8:45 a.m.-midnight Monday thru Friday; 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Saturday; Noon-midnight Sunday

University of Pittsburgh

East Asian Library
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260
Tel: (412) 648-8185

Key Person: Dr. Thomas C. Kuo, *Curator*

Brief Description of Organization: This East Asian Library was established in 1965 and includes Chinese, Japanese, and Korean works. Currently, it has 150,000 volumes of books, 1,600 titles of periodicals, and some 3,000 reels of microfilms.

Number of Staff:	8
(Related to Japan)	2

Specific Activities related to Japan: There are some 15 faculty members related to Japanese Studies Program at the University. The Japan Council is the organization handling the policy of Japanese Studies.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	28,000
(in English)	2,000
Japanese Periodicals	300

Publications: University Center for International Studies publishes a *Newsletter* and some related pamphlets.

Hours: 9 a.m.-noon, 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Monday through Friday; 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Saturday; noon-10 p.m., Sunday

Princeton University

Gest Oriental Library & East Asian Collections
 317 Palmer Hall, Princeton University
 Princeton, New Jersey 08544
 Tel: (609) 258-3182
 Fax: (609) 258-4105

Key Person: Soowon Kim, *Japanese/Korean Bibliographer*

Brief Description of Organization: The particular strength lies in the collections of source materials for the study of Japanese history, premodern history of Japan and Japanese literature. Strong holdings in humanities and social sciences also available.

Number of Staff: 19
 (Related to Japan) 5

Specific Activities related to Japan: Collecting local history on the Kyushu, Shikoku and Okinawa regions as an on-going project as a member of the Eastern Consortium of the Japanese collections (Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale).

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	108,719
(in English)	approx. 5,200
Japanese Periodicals	1,014

Hours: 9 a.m.-11 p.m. Monday through Friday; 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday; 2 p.m.-11 p.m. Sunday

Quincy College

Brenner Library
 1800 College Avenue
 Quincy, Illinois 62301
 Tel: (217) 222-8020 ext. 345
 Fax: (217) 222-8020 ext. 354

Key Person: Rev. Victor Kingery, *Library Director*; Lily Wee, *Technical Services Librarian*

Number of Staff: 7
 (Related to Japan) 1

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Books on Japan include most subjects, i.e. literature, history, art, philosophy, religion, government, language.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	400
(in English)	3,000

Hours: 8 a.m.-11 p.m. Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m.-8 p.m. Friday; 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday; 1 p.m.-11 p.m. Sunday

University of Rochester

Asia Library
Rochester, New York 14627
Tel: (716) 275-4489

Key Person: Datta S. Kharbas, *Head of Asia Library*

Number of Staff: 2
(Related to Japan) 1

Specific Activities related to Japan: Approximately eight courses are offered annually on Japan, including Japanese history, language and literature.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: History, economics, language, literature and fine arts.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	12,500
(in English)	9,000
Japanese Periodicals	96

Hours: 9 a.m.-noon, 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Monday through Friday; 1 p.m.-5 p.m., Saturday

Rutgers University

Special Collections and Archives
Alexander Library
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
Tel: (201) 932-7006
Fax: (201) 932-6808

Key Person: Ruth J. Simmons, *Director of SC/A and Curator of the Griffis Collection*

Brief Description of Organization: These collections are based on the personal collection of William Elliot Griffis (1843-1928), who taught Meiji youths in Japan and wrote on Japan for the West. The collections consist of 70 feet of correspondence, diaries, research notes, drafts of books and articles, and photographs and other pictorial materials, maps, newspaper clippings and other items relating to Japan, China and Korea. The collections are particularly strong on the experience and views of foreign employees in Japan. Also included are the official journals of the U.S. Expedition to Japan (1852-54) under Commodore Perry. Additionally, there are some 460 books from the Griffis library mostly relating to Japan.

Work with the Zimmerli Art Museum and the Center for the Study of Japanism at Rutgers. In 1989-90 had two exhibitions of Griffis materials in Japan. Plan to have exhibitions in Japan from time to time. Also active in Sister Cities programs between New Brunswick and Japanese Cities.

The Collections also contain Margaret Quandril Clark Griffis (1838-1913) diaries. She joined her brother in Japan and served 1872-74 as assistant principal and teacher in the Takehashi girls' high school (Jo-Gakko) in Tokyo.

Rutgers also has an East Asian Library with Japanese language materials.

Hours: 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday-Friday; 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday during the academic year.

Stanford University

Hoover Institution
East Asian Collection
Lou Henry Hoover Bldg.
Stanford, California 94305
Tel: (415) 725-3435 or 3442
Fax: (415) 723-1687

Key Personnel: Ramon H. Myers, *Curator*; Emiko Mashiko Moffitt, *Deputy Curator (On Japan)*

Brief Description of Organization: The East Asian Collection is the only Asian language library on the Stanford campus. It contains Chinese and Japanese language publications in the social sciences and humanities for all historical periods.

Number of Staff: 17
(Related to Japan) 6

Specific Activities related to Japan: Acquisitions of Japanese language books, serials and archival materials and making them available for research use of scholars.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Almost all academic fields of humanities and social sciences. Especially strong in social sciences with emphasis on modern history, social changes, political history and international relations. Strength in humanities is modern Japanese literature.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	approx. 132,000
(in English)	approx. 4,000
Japanese Periodicals	approx. 2,500

Publications: *Hoover Institution publishes monographic titles on Japan occasionally.*

Hours: Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

The University of Texas at Austin

Asian Library Program, The General Libraries
Austin, Texas 78712
Tel: (512) 471-3135
Fax: (512) 471-1790

Key Personnel: Kevin Lin, *East Asian Studies Librarian*;
Momoko Ito Lopez-Cetro, *Library Assistant*.

Number of Staff: 4
(Related to Japan) 2

Specific Activities related to Japan: Select, acquire and process Japanese language materials in humanities and social sciences to support teaching and research activities of faculty as well as students.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Language, literature, history, culture, philosophy, religion, business and economics.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	approx. 34,500
(in English)	approx. 10,000
Japanese Periodicals	120

Hours: 8 a.m.-midnight, Monday through Friday; 9 a.m.-midnight, Saturday; noon-midnight, Sunday.

Washington University in St. Louis

East Asian Library
One Brookings Drive
St. Louis, Missouri 63130
Tel: (314) 889-5155

Key Person: Mrs. Sachiko Morrell, *East Asian Librarian*

Brief Description of Organization: The East Asian Library is a departmental library under Olin Library System at Washington University in St. Louis. The Library has excellent collections on language/literature, Buddhism and intellectual history.

Number of Staff: 2
(Related to Japan) 1

Specific Activities related to Japan: Collect books, serials and reference tools to support programs offered by the Asian Studies Department; offer reference services related to Japan to local communities, students, faculty and visiting scholars.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese language and literature, history, philosophy and religion, art history.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	42,000 (total in EAL)
(in English)	11,000 (total in Main Lib.)
Japanese Periodicals	350

Publications: Sachiko Morrell, *Guide to Library Resources for Japanese Studies*

Hours: 8:30 a.m.-10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday;
1:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday

University of Washington

East Asia Library
322 Gowen Hall, DO-27
Seattle, Washington 98195
Tel: (206) 543-4490
Fax: (206) 545-8049

Key Person: Teruko Kyuma Chin, *Assistant Head/Japan Librarian*

Brief Description of Organization: The Library has excellent collections on history, business, economics, sociology, language and literature. The Library's Robert Paine Collection on Japanese Arts merits special attention.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	101,493
(in English)	approx. 5,500
Japanese Periodicals	1,728

Hours: 8 a.m.-5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-10 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Friday; Noon-4 p.m., Saturday.

Wheaton College

Madeleine Clark Wallace Library
Norton, Massachusetts 02766
Tel: (508) 285-7722 ext. 518

Key Person: Sherrie S. Bergman, *Librarian*

Brief Description of Organization: The Library used a Japan Foundation grant to purchase virtually all available books on Japan in the English language. Approximately 300 volumes on Japanese history and 350 volumes on Japanese literature. The total number, however, is unknown since many books on Japan are classified by other subjects. The Wallace Library continues to collect books, periodicals and audiovisual materials related to Japan.

Number of Staff: 22

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:
Art, economics, history, literature, language, political science, sociology, theater.

Japanese Periodicals 33

Hours: 8:30 a.m.-midnight, Monday through Thursday;
8:30 a.m.-10:00 p.m., Friday; 9:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m., Saturday;
10:30 a.m.-midnight, Sunday.

University of Wisconsin, Madison

East Asian Collection
University Library
728 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706-1494
Tel: (608) 262-0344

Key Person: Chester Wang, *East Asian Bibliographer*

Brief Description of Organization: The Collection's holdings on Japanese history, language and literature, and Japanese Buddhism are excellent.

Number of Staff: 300
(Related to Japan) 3

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	50,000
Japanese Periodicals	300

Hours: 8 a.m.-midnight, Monday through Friday; 10 a.m.-10 p.m., Saturday and Sunday.

Yale University

East Asian Collection
120 High Street
New Haven, Connecticut 06520
Tel: (203) 432-1790

Key Person: Hideo Kaneko, *Curator*

Brief Description of Organization: The Collection is known for its holdings on humanities and social sciences, particularly history, economics, sociology, language and literature.

Number of Staff: 17
(Related to Japan) 6

Specific Activities related to Japan: Acquisition of Library materials related to Japan and providing reference service related to Japan and Japanese materials.

Collection	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	170,000
(in English)	count not avail.
Japanese Periodicals	1,200

Hours: 8:30 a.m.-10:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday;
8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Friday; 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m., Saturday;
1:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m., Sunday.

Museums

Arthur M. Sackler Gallery

Smithsonian Institution
1050 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20560
Tel: (202) 357-4880
Fax: (202) 357-4911

Key Personnel: Milo C. Beach, *Director*; Ann Yonemura, *Assistant Curator of Japanese Art*

Brief Description of Organization: Museum specializing in research, exhibition and education on the arts of Asia from Neolithic times to the present. Exhibitions feature permanent collection and loan exhibitions.

Number of Staff: 120*
(Related to Japan) 3 exclusively

Specific Activities related to Japan: Exhibition, research, publications, lectures, films, public programs

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese painting, sculpture, ceramics, lacquer, calligraphy, prints

Reference Library*	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	12,000 (expanding)
(in English)	12,000 (expanding)
Japanese Periodicals	1,000

Publications: *Asian Art* (quarterly), *Calendar* (bimonthly)
Subscription Price: (Asian Art/individ US/\$35 Outside US/\$45; institutions US/\$55 Outside US/\$65. Write to: Oxford University Press 2001 Evans Rd.; Cary, North Carolina 27513)

*Staff and library serve both Sackler Gallery and Freer Gallery of Art

Asian Art Museum of San Francisco

Dept. of Japanese Art
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco, California 94118
Tel: (415) 668-8921
Fax: (415) 668-8928

Key Person: Yoshiki Kakudo, *Curator of Japanese Art*

Brief Description of Organization: San Francisco Municipal Museum for Asian Art with a 12,000 piece collection covering nations and cultures of all areas of Asia. Core collection, the Avery Brundage Collection, to which the museum was built, was given in 1960.

Number of Staff: 42
 (Related to Japan) 2

Specific Activities related to Japan: Exhibitions (permanent and special), acquisition, education programs; publications and conservation.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese art in general except for the contemporary period.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	A few thousand
(in English)	A few thousand
Japanese Periodicals	10

The Children's Museum

The Japan Program
 300 Congress Street
 Boston, Massachusetts 02210
 Tel: (617) 426-6500 ext. 202
 Fax: (617) 426-1944

Key Person: Leslie Bedford, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: The Japan Program is one of six major program areas in the Children's Museum. The Program has been teaching the public about Japan since 1914. In 1980 it installed the Kyo no Machiya, an authentic artisan's house from Kyoto with adjoining garden and street.

Number of Staff: 200
 (Related to Japan) 4

Specific Activities related to Japan: Annual celebrations of Japanese New Year and other special events; Teachers' workshops, orientation programs; kit rentals and other curriculum, new exhibits. The permanent Japanese collection is available to the public at specified times.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: The Program's collection of reference works for school teachers, children's books and books on Japanese architecture is excellent. The Japanese Reading Room makes books, periodicals, tapes and other resources on Japan available to visitors. Books are purchased by the Japanese Program staff.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	90
(in English)	700
Japanese Periodicals	various

Publications: Japanese Activity Sheets and other related materials sold at Museum shop

Hours: 10 am-5pm Tuesday through Sunday; 10 am-9 pm Friday; The Study Storage is opening on Wednesday and Thursday 2 pm-4 pm

Freer Gallery of Art

Smithsonian Institution
 Jefferson Drive at 12th Street S.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20560
 THE FREER IS CLOSED UNTIL LATE 1992
 Tel: (202) 357-4880
 Fax: (202) 357-4911

Key Personnel: Milo C. Beach, *Director*; Ann Yonemura, *Assistant Curator of Japanese Art*

Brief Description of Organization: Museum specializing in research, exhibition and education on the arts of Asia. Exhibitions feature world-renowned permanent collection.

Specific Activities related to Japan: Exhibition, research, publications, lectures, films, public programs

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese painting, sculpture, ceramics, lacquer, calligraphy, prints.

Publications: Exhibition catalogues

Los Angeles County Museum of Art

Far Eastern Art
 5905 Wilshire Blvd.
 Los Angeles, California 90036
 Tel: (213) 857-6029, Japanese: 857-6565
 Fax: (213) 931-7347

Key Personnel: George Kuwayama, *Senior Curator*; Robert Singer, *Curator of Japanese Art*

Brief Description of Organization: Department split into two major areas: Chinese and Korean art supervised by George Kuwayama; Japanese Art supervised by Robert Singer

Number of Staff: 5
 (Related to Japan) 2

Number of Members: 160 (Far Eastern Art Council)

Specific Activities related to Japan: Pavilion for Japanese Art: permanent installation of Japanese objects, rotating displays of Japanese paintings, prints, netsuke and textiles. Far Eastern Art Council members hear three or four lectures per year relating to Japanese Art. In December each year Michele Burton Memorial Lecture Series lecture on Japanese Art. Occasional temporary exhibits.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Pavilion for Japanese Art book shop has a complete selection of books in print on Japanese Art, including a catalog of masterpieces from the Shin'enkan Collection. Curatorial offices have some information on collection pieces available on request. Photo Services division has photos of works in the collection.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	approx. 1,000
(in English)	approx. 2,000
Japanese Periodicals	approx. 600

Metropolitan Museum of Art

1000 Fifth Ave. (at 82nd St.)
 New York, New York 10028
 Tel: (212) 879-5500
 Fax: (212) 570-3879

Key Personnel: Barbara Brennan Ford, *Associate Curator of Japanese Art*; Hiroshi Onishi, *Research Curator*

Brief Description of Organization: Art museum with special galleries for a comprehensive exhibition of Japanese art, including an authentic *shoin* room.

Number of Staff: 2,602
 (Related to Japan) 6
 Number of Members: 107,000

Specific Activities related to Japan: Periodic exhibitions focusing on themes in Japanese art; demonstrations of *chanoyu*, *shodo*, *koto* playing and *ikebana* on Wednesdays at 11:15 a.m. from October through June; Japanese language highlights tours of the museum's collections, and an English language tour of the Japanese galleries weekdays at 2:15 from October through May. Gallery talks and lectures by staff and visiting scholars at times, listed in the calendar/news.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	1,500
(in English)	2,000
Japanese Periodicals	various

Publications: *The Peggy and Roger Gerry Collection at The Metropolitan Museum of Art*, *Bulletin of The Metropolitan Museum of Art—The Japanese Galleries* (Spring, 1987)

Oregon Art Institute

1219 S.W. Park
 Portland, Oregon 97205
 Tel: (503) 226-2811
 Fax: (503) 226-4842

Key Person: Donald Jenkins, *Curator of Asian Art*

Brief Description of Organization: The Institute includes an art museum, an art college, and a film and video center.

Number of Staff: 110
 (Related to Japan) 3
 Number of Members: 7,500

Specific Activities related to Japan: Exhibitions of Japanese art—both temporary special exhibitions and regular displays from the collection. Active lecture programs aimed at the general public. Library information services.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: Japanese art—especially woodblock prints (ukiyo e) paintings and folk arts (mingei)

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	180
(in English)	720*

*and European Languages

Publications: Exhibition catalogues

Peabody Museum of Salem

Ethnology Department
East India Square
Salem, Massachusetts 01970
Tel: (508) 745-1876
Fax: (508) 744-6776

Key Person: Susan Bean, *Chief Curator*

Brief Description of Organization: Museum founded in 1799 by the East India Marine Society. Collections: Maritime History; Ethnology and Archaeology of non-European peoples; Asian Export Art; Natural History of Essex County, Mass.

Number of Staff:	45
(Related to Japan)	5
Number of Members:	3,650

Specific Activities related to Japan: The Museum has a Collection of some 30,000 Japanese objects, mostly ordinary objects from everyday living in the periods Bakumatsu through Meij (1854-1912). Japan related activities tend to cluster around the exhibition, loan or study of these ethnographic materials.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: The nucleus of its Collection was gathered by Edward S. Morse, author of "Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings" and "Japan Day by Day." Shogakukan Publishing of Tokyo has printed two books on the Collection (Japanese with a little English)—"Japan 100 Years Ago" based on this museum's photo archive, and "Japan Through The Eyes Of E. S. Morse" which includes color photographs of many objects from the Collection.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	over 300
(in English)	over 1,200
Japanese Periodicals	6

Publications: *Peabody Museum Collection of Japanese Sword Guards Books; Japan Day By Day; Netsuke, The Collection of the Peabody Museum*

Hours: 10:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday.

Philadelphia Museum of Art

Far Eastern Art Department
Box 7646
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101-7646
Tel: (215) 763-8100
Fax: (215) 236-4465

Key Personnel: Robert Montgomery Scott, *President*; Ann d'Harnoncourt, *Director*

Brief Description of Organization: Museum containing fine arts from Europe, U.S.A., Near East and Asia.

Number of Staff: 420
(Related to Japan) 3
Number of Members: 26,868

Specific Activities related to Japan: Changing exhibitions; guided tours; lecture series; symposia related to the art collection; film series; research projects; consultations with scholars, locally and in Japan; curatorial travel; acquisition of Japanese art; loans of artworks to Japanese museums.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available:

Art Collection. The collection includes 2 architectural installations (temple and tea house), 150 paintings (scrolls and screens), 300 ceramics, 200 textiles, 50 pieces of lacquerware, 250 swords, 30 sculptures and 4,000 prints.

Library.

Reference Library	<u>No. of Volumes</u>
Books (in Japanese)	200 monographs/4 serials
(in English)	500 monographs/5 serials
Japanese Periodicals	3

Publications: *Philadelphia Museum of Art Bulletin*, Various Exhibition catalogues

Subscription Price: ("Bulletins" cost approximately \$5.00; Exhibition catalogues vary in price.)

Worcester Art Museum

55 Salisbury Street
Worcester, Massachusetts 01609-3196
Tel: (508) 799-4406
Fax: (508) 798-5646

Key Person: Elizabeth de Sabato Swinton, *Curator of Asian Art*

Brief Description of Organization: The museum has been collecting Japanese art since 1901. In 1983 it hired its first curator of Asian art, a Japanese specialist, Dr. Elizabeth de Sabato Swinton.

Number of Staff: 130
 (Related to Japan) 1
 Number of Members: 4200 plus

Specific Activities related to Japan: One permanent gallery devoted to Japanese art in which textiles and works on paper are changed quarterly. John Chandler Bancroft Collection of Japanese prints from which major annual exhibition is held; special exhibitions on Japanese art both organized by the museum and traveling. Education department organizes art history, culture courses and studio courses related to Japanese art.

Subject areas of Information related to Japan available: The collection is essentially an Edo period collection of ukiyo-e paintings and prints, paintings of various schools, ceramics, lacquer, metalwork etc. In addition the museum has 2 important Heian Sculptures of high quality (but few pieces) in various media from all chronological periods from Jomon to the present day.

Publications: *Worcester Art Museum Journal* (annual), *In Battle's Light: Woodblock Prints of Japan's Early Modern Wars* Exhibition catalog (available Jan. 1991)

Alphabetical Index

- American Committee for KEEP, Inc., The 35
 American Enterprise Institute for
 Public Policy Research 87
 Arizona, The University of
 East Asian Studies Division 51
 Oriental Studies Collection 97
 Arthur M. Sackler Gallery 121
 Asia Society, The 35
 Asian Art Museum of San Francisco 121
 Associated Japan-America Societies of
 the United States, Inc. 32
 Association for Asian Studies 87
 Association of Teachers of Japanese, The 36
 Atlantic Council of the United States, The (ACUS) 88
- Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies Library 97
 Brigham Young University 51
 Brookings Institution, The 88
 Bucknell University
 Center for Japanese Studies 52
 Ellen Clark Bertrand Library 98
- California State University, Long Beach
 Dept. of Asian and Asian American Studies 53
 California State University, Los Angeles
 Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literature 53
 California, University of, at Berkeley
 Center for Japanese Studies 54
 Japanese Division, East Asiatic Library 98
 California, University of, Los Angeles
 East Asian Languages & Cultures 55
 Richard C. Rudolph Oriental Library 99
 California, University of, San Diego 56
 California, University of, Santa Barbara
 Oriental Collection, University Library 100
 California, University of Southern, 57
 Carleton College 58
 Carnegie Endowment for International Peace 89
 Center for Strategic and International Studies 90
 Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, The 90
 Chicago, University of
 Center for East Asian Studies 58
 East Asian Library 100
 Children's Museum, The 122
 Cleveland Public Library 101
 Colorado, University of, at Boulder 60

Columbia University	
C.V. Starr East Asian Library	101
Center for Japanese Legal Studies	60
Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures	62
East Asian Institute	61
Congressional Research Service	15
Consulate General of Japan, Anchorage	7
Consulate General of Japan, Atlanta	7
Consulate General of Japan, Boston	7
Consulate General of Japan, Chicago	7
Consulate General of Japan, Guam	7
Consulate General of Japan, Honolulu	7
Consulate General of Japan, Houston	7
Consulate General of Japan, Kansas City	7
Consulate General of Japan, Los Angeles	8
Consulate General of Japan, New Orleans	8
Consulate General of Japan, New York	8
Consulate General of Japan, Portland	8
Consulate General of Japan, San Francisco	8
Consulate General of Japan, Seattle	8
Consulates General of Japan	7, 8
Cornell University	
East Asia Program	62
Wason Collection on East Asia	102
Council on Foreign Relations	91
Council on International Educational Exchange	37
Department of Agriculture	11
Department of Commerce	11
Department of Defense	12
Department of Education	12
Department of Labor	12
Department of State	12
Department of Transportation	13
Department of the Treasury	13
Duke University	63
Earlham College	64
East-West Center	92
Embassy of Japan	7
Environmental Protection Agency	13
Five College Center for East Asian Studies	65
Florida State University	65
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)	11
Fort Lee Public Library	102
Freer Gallery of Art	123
Global Economic Action Institute	37
Greater Detroit and Windsor Japan-America Society	25

- Harvard University
 Edwin O. Reischauer Institute for
 Japanese Studies 66
 Harvard-Yenching Library 103
- Hawaii, University of, at Manoa
 School of Hawaiian, Asian & Pacific Studies 67
 East Asia Collection, Thomas Hale
 Hamilton Library 104
- Heritage Foundation, The 92
- Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace 93
- Hudson Institute 94
- Illinois, University of
 Center for East Asian & Pacific Studies 69
 Japanese Section of the Asian Library 104
- Indiana University
 East Asian Languages and Cultures 69
 East Asian Collection 105
 Lilly Library 105
- Information Centers of Japanese Government 8, 9
- Institute for Medieval Japanese Studies 94
- International Trade Commission (ITC) 14
- Iowa, The University of
 Center for Asian & Pacific Studies 70
 Japan Collection 106
- Japan-America Society of Alabama, The 23
- Japan America Society of Austin, Inc. 23
- Japan-America Society of Central Florida, Inc., The 25
- Japan America Society of Chicago, Inc. 24
- Japan America Society of Colorado 25
- Japan-America Society of Georgia, The 25
- Japan-America Society of Honolulu 26
- Japan America Society of Houston, Inc. 26
- Japan America Society of Indiana, Inc. 27
- Japan America Society of Kentucky 27
- Japan America Society of Maine 28
- Japan America Society of Minnesota 28
- Japan America Society of New Hampshire, The 28
- Japan America Society of Oregon 29
- Japan America Society of Pennsylvania 29
- Japan America Society of Phoenix 29
- Japan-America Society of Rhode Island 30
- Japan America Society of St. Louis, Inc. 30
- Japan America Society of San Antonio 30
- Japan America Society of Southern California 24
- Japan America Society of Tucson 31
- Japan America Society of Tulsa, The 31
- Japan-America Society of Vermont, The 31
- Japan-America Society of Washington,
 D.C., Inc., The 31

Japan-America Society of the State of Washington	32
Japan-America Student Conference, Inc., The (JASC)	40
Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. (JAMA)	21
Japan Business Association of Southern California (JBA)	41
Japan Center of Tennessee, The	41
Japan Development Bank, The	9
Japan Economic Institute of America	95
Japan Electronics Bureau	21
Japan Foundation, Inc.	42
Japan Information and Cultural Center	9
Japan Information Center, New York	9
Japan Information Service, Chicago	9
Japan Information Service, San Francisco	9
Japan International Christian University Foundation	43
Japan Iron & Steel Exporters' Association	22
Japan Productivity Center	43
Japan Societies	23
Japan Society, Inc.	28
Library	106
Japan Society of Boston	23
Japan Society of Florida, South	25
Japan Society of Northern California	24
Japanese American Citizens League	38
Japanese American Cultural and Community Center	39
Japanese American Social Services, Inc. (JASSI)	40
Japanese American Society for Legal Studies	95
Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu	19
Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of New York, Inc.	19
Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Chicago	19
Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta	19
Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Northern California	19
Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California	19
Japanese Chambers of Commerce	19
Japanese Government Organizations	7
Japanese Industry Associations	21
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	15
Japan-Virginia Society, The	31
JETRO, Atlanta	18
JETRO, Chicago	17
JETRO, Denver	18
JETRO, Houston	17
JETRO, Los Angeles	17
JETRO, New York	17

JETRO Offices 17

- JETRO, San Francisco 17
 John F. Kennedy Library 107
 Johns Hopkins University, The
 The School of Advanced International Studies
 (SAIS) 68

- Kansas, The University of
 Center for East Asian Studies 71
 East Asian Library 107

Libraries 97

- Library of Congress 15
 Los Angeles County Museum of Art 123
 Los Angeles Public Library 107

 Macalester College 71
 MacArthur Memorial Archives/Library 108
 Manufactured Imports Promotion Organization 44
 Maryland, University of
 East Asia and Gordon W. Prange Collections 108
 Asian Studies Newsletter Archives 109
 Massachusetts, University of 72
 Metropolitan Museum of Art 124
 Michigan, The University of
 Center for Japanese Studies 73
 East Asian Business Program 74
 Asia Library 110
 Minnesota, University of
 Department of East Asian Studies 75
 East Asian Library 110

Museums 121

- National Research Council, Office of Japan Affairs 44
 National Science Foundation 14
 New York Public Library, The 111
 New York University 75
 Nippon Club, The 45
Nonprofit Organizations 35
 Northwestern University Library 112

 Office of Technology Assessment 16
 Office of the United States Trade Representative
 (USTR) 13
 Oglethorpe University Library 112
 Ohio State University, The
 Institute for Japanese Studies 76
 Japanese Studies Section 113
 Oklahoma, University of 77
 Oregon Art Institute 124

- Oregon, University of
 - Center for Asian & Pacific Studies 77
 - Orientalia Collection 113
- Pacific and Asian Affairs Council 46
- Pacific, The University of the 78
- Peabody Museum of Salem 125
- Pennsylvania, University of
 - Dept. of Oriental Studies 79
 - The Charles Van Pelt Library 114
- Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations 8
- Philadelphia Museum of Art 126
- Pittsburgh, University of
 - Center for International Studies 80
 - East Asian Library 114
- Princeton University
 - Dept. of East Asian Studies 80
 - Gest Oriental Library & East Asian Collections 115
- Quincy College, Brenner Library 115
- Research Institutions 87**
- Rochester, University of 116
- Rutgers University, Special Collections and Archives 116
- Salem-Teikyo University 81
- Seton Hall University 82
- St. John's University 81
- Stanford University
 - Center for East Asian Studies 83
 - Hoover Institution 117
- Texas, The University of, at Austin
 - Center for Asian Studies 83
 - Asian Library Program, The General Libraries 118
- U.S.-Asia Institute 46
- U.S. Government Organizations 11**
- U.S.-Japan Cultural Center, The 47
- United States Information Agency (USIA) 14
- United States-Japan Foundation 47
- U.S.-Japan Institute 48
- University of Arizona, The
 - East Asian Studies Division 51
 - Oriental Studies Collection 97
- University of California at Berkeley
 - Center for Japanese Studies 54
 - Japanese Division, East Asiatic Library 98
- University of California, Los Angeles
 - East Asian Languages & Cultures 55
 - Richard C. Rudolph Oriental Library 99

- University of California, San Diego 56
- University of California, Santa Barbara
Oriental Collection, University Library 100
- University of Chicago
Center for East Asian Studies 58
East Asian Library 100
- University of Colorado at Boulder 60
- University of Hawaii at Manoa
School of Hawaiian, Asian & Pacific Studies 67
Thomas Hale Hamilton Library 104
- University of Illinois
Center for East Asian & Pacific Studies 69
Japanese Section of the Asian Library 104
- University of Iowa, The
Center for Asian & Pacific Studies 70
Japan Collection 106
- University of Kansas, The
Center for East Asian Studies 71
East Asian Library 107
- University of Maryland
East Asia and Gordon W. Prange Collections 108
Asian Studies Newsletter Archives 109
- University of Massachusetts 72
- University of Michigan, The
Center for Japanese Studies 73
East Asian Business Program 74
Asia Library 110
- University of Minnesota
Department of East Asian Studies 75
East Asian Library 110
- University of Oklahoma 77
- University of Oregon
Center for Asian & Pacific Studies 77
Orientalia Collection 113
- University of Pacific, The 78
- University of Pennsylvania
Dept. of Oriental Studies 79
The Charles Van Pelt Library 114
- University of Pittsburgh
Center for International Studies 80
East Asian Library 114
- University of Rochester 116
- University of Southern California 57
- University of Texas at Austin, The
Center for Asian Studies 83
Asian Library Program, The General Libraries 118
- University of Washington
Jackson School of International Studies 85
East Asian Collection 120

University of Wisconsin, Madison		
East Asian Collection	120	
University Programs	51	
Washington University in St. Louis		
Asian & Near Eastern Languages & Literature		84
East Asian Library	118	
Washington, University of		
Jackson School of International Studies		85
East Asia Library	119	
Wheaton College,		
Madeleine Clark Wallace Library	119	
Wisconsin, University of, Madison		
East Asian Collection	120	
Woodrow Wilson International Center		
For Scholars	96	
Worcester Art Museum	126	
Yale University		
Council on East Asian Studies	85	
East Asian Collection	120	

Geographical Index

ALABAMA

Japan-America Society of Alabama, The 23

ALASKA

Consulate General of Japan, Anchorage 7

ARIZONA

Japan America Society of Phoenix 29

Japan America Society of Tucson 31

University of Arizona, The

East Asian Studies Division 51

Oriental Studies Collection 97

CALIFORNIA

Asian Art Museum of San Francisco 121

California State University, Long Beach

Dept. of Asian and Asian American Studies 53

California State University, Los Angeles

Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literature 53

Consulate General of Japan, Los Angeles 8

Consulate General of Japan, San Francisco 8

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace 93

Japan America Society of Southern California 24

Japan Business Association of Southern California
(JBA) 41

Japan Foundation, Inc. 42

Japan Information Service, San Francisco 9

Japan Society of Northern California 24

Japanese American Citizens League 38

Japanese American Cultural and Community Center 39

Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern
California 19

Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Northern
California 19

JETRO, Los Angeles 17

JETRO, San Francisco 17

Los Angeles County Museum of Art 123

Los Angeles Public Library 107

Stanford University

Center for East Asian Studies 83

Hoover Institution 117

University of California at Berkeley

Center for Japanese Studies 54

Japanese Division, East Asiatic Library 98

University of California, Los Angeles

East Asian Languages & Cultures 55

Richard C. Rudolph Oriental Library 99

University of California, San Diego	56
University of California, Santa Barbara	
Oriental Collection, University Library	100
University of Pacific, The	78
University of Southern California	57

COLORADO

Japan America Society of Colorado	25
JETRO, Denver	18
University of Colorado at Boulder	60

CONNECTICUT

Yale University	
Council on East Asian Studies	85
East Asian Collection	120

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy	
Research	87
Arthur M. Sackler Gallery	121
Atlantic Council of the United States, The (ACUS)	88
Brookings Institution, The	88
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace	89
Center for Strategic and International Studies	90
Congressional Research Service	15
Department of Agriculture	11
Department of Commerce	11
Department of Defense	12
Department of Education	12
Department of Labor	12
Department of State	12
Department of Transportation	13
Department of the Treasury	13
Embassy of Japan	7
Environmental Protection Agency	13
Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS)	11
Freer Gallery of Art	123
Global Economic Action Institute	37
Heritage Foundation, The	92
International Trade Commission (ITC)	14
Japan-America Society of Washington, D.C., Inc., The	31
Japan-America Student Conference, Inc., The (JASC)	40
Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc. (JAMA)	21
Japan Economic Institute of America	95
Japan Information and Cultural Center	9
Japan Iron & Steel Exporters' Association	22
Japan-United States Friendship Commission	15

- Johns Hopkins University, The
 The School of Advanced International Studies
 (SAIS) 68
- Library of Congress 15
- Manufactured Imports Promotion Organization 44
- National Research Council, Office of Japan Affairs 44
- National Science Foundation 14
- Office of Technology Assessment 16
- Office of the United States Trade Representative
 (USTR) 13
- U.S.-Asia Institute 46
- U.S.-Japan Cultural Center, The 47
- United States Information Agency (USIA) 14
- Woodrow Wilson International Center For Scholars 96

FLORIDA

- Florida State University 65
- Japan Society of Florida, South 25
- Japan-America Society of Central Florida, Inc., The 25

GEORGIA

- Consulate General of Japan, Atlanta 7
- Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta 19
- Japan-America Society of Georgia, The 25
- JETRO, Atlanta 18
- Oglethorpe University Library 112

GUAM

- Consulate General of Japan, Agana 7

HAWAII

- Consulate General of Japan, Honolulu 7
- East-West Center 92
- Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu 19
- Japan-America Society of Honolulu 26
- Pacific and Asian Affairs Council 46
- University of Hawaii at Manoa
 School of Hawaiian, Asian & Pacific Studies 67
 East Asia Collection, Thomas Hale Hamilton
 Library 104

ILLINOIS

- American Committee for KEEP, Inc., The 35
- Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, The 90
- Consulate General of Japan, Chicago 7
- Japan America Society of Chicago, Inc. 24
- Japan Information Service, Chicago 9
- Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of
 Chicago 19
- JETRO, Chicago 17
- Northwestern University Library 112

- Quincy College, Brenner Library 115
 University of Chicago
 Center for East Asian Studies 58
 East Asian Library 100
 University of Illinois
 Center for East Asian & Pacific Studies 69
 Japanese Section of the Asian Library 104

INDIANA

- Earlham College 64
 Hudson Institute 94
 Indiana University
 East Asian Languages and Cultures 69
 East Asian Collection 105
 Lilly Library 105
 Japan America Society of Indiana, Inc. 27

IOWA

- University of Iowa, The
 Center for Asian & Pacific Studies 70
 Japan Collection 106

KANSAS

- University of Kansas, The
 Center for East Asian Studies 71
 East Asian Library 107

KENTUCKY

- Japan America Society of Kentucky 27

LOUISIANA

- Consulate General of Japan, New Orleans 8

MAINE

- Japan America Society of Maine 28

MARYLAND

- University of Maryland
 East Asia and Gordon W. Prange Collections 108
 Asian Studies Newsletter Archives 109

MASSACHUSETTS

- Children's Museum, The 122
 Consulate General of Japan, Boston 7
 Five College Center for East Asian Studies 65
 Harvard University
 Edwin O. Reischauer Institute for Japanese
 Studies 66
 Harvard-Yenching Library 103
 Japan Society of Boston 23
 John F. Kennedy Library 107

- Peabody Museum of Salem 125
 University of Massachusetts 72
 Wheaton College,
 Madeleine Clark Wallace Library 119
 Worcester Art Museum 126

MICHIGAN

- Association for Asian Studies 87
 Greater Detroit and Windsor Japan-America Society 25
 University of Michigan, The
 Center for Japanese Studies 73
 East Asian Business Program 74
 Asia Library 110

MINNESOTA

- Carleton College 58
 Japan America Society of Minnesota 28
 Macalester College 71
 University of Minnesota
 Department of East Asian Studies 75
 East Asian Library 110

MISSOURI

- Consulate General of Japan, Kansas City 7
 Japan America Society of St. Louis, Inc. 30
 Washington University in St. Louis
 Asian & Near Eastern Languages & Literature 84
 East Asian Library 118

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- Japan America Society of New Hampshire, The 28

NEW JERSEY

- Fort Lee Public Library 102
 Princeton University
 Dept. of East Asian Studies 80
 Gest Oriental Library & East Asian Collections 115
 Rutgers University, Special Collections and Archives 116
 Seton Hall University 82

NEW YORK

- Asia Society, The 35
 Associated Japan-America Societies of the United States,
 Inc. 32
 Columbia University
 C.V. Starr East Asian Library 101
 Center for Japanese Legal Studies 60
 Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures 62
 East Asian Institute 61
 Consulate General of Japan, New York 8

- Cornell University
 East Asia Program 62
 Wason Collection on East Asia 102
 Council on Foreign Relations 91
 Council on International Educational Exchange 37
 Global Economic Action Institute 37
 Institute for Medieval Japanese Studies 94
 Japan Development Bank, The 9
 Japan Electronics Bureau 21
 Japan Foundation, Inc. 42
 Japan Information Center, New York 9
 Japan International Christian University Foundation 43
 Japan Iron & Steel Exporters' Association 22
 Japan Society, Inc. 28
 Japan Society Library 106
 Japanese American Social Services, Inc. (JASSI) 40
 Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry of New
 York, Inc. 19
 JETRO, New York 17
 Metropolitan Museum of Art 124
 New York Public Library, The 111
 New York University 75
 Nippon Club, The 45
 Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations 8
 University of Rochester 116
 St. John's University 81
 United States-Japan Foundation 47

NORTH CAROLINA

- Duke University 63

OHIO

- Cleveland Public Library 101
 Ohio State University, The
 Institute for Japanese Studies 76
 Japanese Studies Section 113

OKLAHOMA

- Japan America Society of Tulsa, The 31
 University of Oklahoma 77

OREGON

- Consulate General of Japan, Portland 8
 Japan America Society of Oregon 29
 Oregon Art Institute 124
 University of Oregon
 Center for Asian & Pacific Studies 77
 Orientalia Collection 113

PENNSYLVANIA

- Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies Library 97

- Bucknell University
 Center for Japanese Studies 52
 Ellen Clark Bertrand Library 98
 Japan America Society of Pennsylvania 29
 Philadelphia Museum of Art 126
 U.S.-Japan Institute 48
 University of Pennsylvania
 Dept. of Oriental Studies 79
 The Charles Van Pelt Library 114
 University of Pittsburgh
 Center for International Studies 80
 East Asian Library 114
- RHODE ISLAND**
 Japan-America Society of Rhode Island 30
- TENNESSEE**
 Japan Center of Tennessee, The 41
- TEXAS**
 Consulate General of Japan, Houston 7
 Japan America Society of Austin, Inc. 23
 Japan America Society of Houston, Inc. 26
 Japan America Society of San Antonio 30
 JETRO, Houston 17
 University of Texas at Austin, The
 Center for Asian Studies 83
 Asian Library Program, The General Libraries 118
- UTAH**
 Brigham Young University 51
- VERMONT**
 Association of Teachers of Japanese, The 36
 Japan-America Society of Vermont, The 31
- VIRGINIA**
 Japan Productivity Center 43
 Japan-Virginia Society, The 31
 MacArthur Memorial Archives/Library 108
- WASHINGTON**
 Consulate General of Japan, Seattle 8
 Japanese American Society for Legal Studies 95
 Japan-American Society of the State of Washington 32
 University of Washington
 Jackson School of International Studies 85
 East Asia Library 119

WEST VIRGINIA

Salem-Teikyo University 81

WISCONSIN

University of Wisconsin, Madison
East Asian Collection 120

It's easy to find out more about Japan!

Just have the following Keizai Koho Center publications sent to your door for a modest yearly or per-issue fee:

Japan Update

A quarterly publication compiling select articles from English periodicals published by Japanese companies, economic and industry organizations. Price per issue: ¥500 or \$2.75.

Economic Eye

A quarterly magazine featuring translations of important Japanese articles selected by an independent panel of leading Japanese economists. Per issue: ¥500 or US\$3.00. One year: ¥2,000 or US\$12.00.

KKC Brief

An occasional publication that concisely summarizes the views and activities of the Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations) and other private Japanese economic organizations on current, controversial issues. Free.

Japan Periodicals

A guide to English-language business and economic periodicals published in Japan that lists 250 periodicals by subject with publisher and brief description. Per issue: ¥700 or US\$5.00.

Japan 1990: An International Comparison

The latest edition of the highly popular statistical profile of Japan, arranged in a table-and-graph format. A handy pocket encyclopedia for the businessman. Per issue: ¥900 or US\$7.00.

Send check or money order along with name and address to: Keizai Koho Center
6-1, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
Tel: 03-201-1415 Telex: 222-5452 KKCTOK J
Fax: 03-201-1418

Table of Contents

Introduction	5
Japanese Government Organizations	7
U.S. Government Organizations	11
JETRO Offices	17
Chambers of Commerce	19
Industry Associations	21
Japan Societies	23
Nonprofit Organizations	35
University Programs	51
Research Institutions	87
Libraries	97
Museums	121
Alphabetical Index	129
Geographical Index	137

¥1,000 (in Japan; ¥970 plus tax ¥30)

US \$6.50

Printed in U.S.A.