12-24-1979

US Japan Educational Exchanged

Mike Mansfield 1903-2001

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I am pleased to have the opportunity to participate in this exchange of letters ceremony which will bring into force the new Agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan on Educational Exchange Programs approved by my government and the Japanese Diet and Cabinet.

This agreement constitutes a milestone in the history of Japan-U.S. educational exchange. In calling for equal cost sharing by both governments, the agreement will enable the near doubling of the already existing exchanges. Japan joins 24 nations around the world that contribute to educational exchange programs with the United States.

This agreement concretely embodies a firm commitment on both sides to strengthening mutual understanding between our two countries through expanded educational exchange based on equality and full partnership. Meeting here to exchange letters is an auspicious occasion.

Twenty eight years have passed since the United States Government began to support two-way exchange of graduate students, researchers and lecturers between Japan and the United States under legislation initiated by my friend and former colleague in the U.S. Senate, Senator William Fulbright.
Since 1952 under the program of the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan nearly 5,000 Japanese, mostly graduate students and scholars, but also many journalists, lawyers, businessmen and creative artists, have attended or lectured at American universities and more than 1,200 American graduate students, scholars, artists and journalists have lectured or conducted research at Japanese institutions. Prior to that approximately 1,000 Japanese went to the United States between 1949 and 1951 as GARIOA grantees.

From the beginning the "Fulbright" program, as it has come to be known, has been binational in spirit, witnessed by equal representation of Japanese and American members on the Board of the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan and the two-way exchange of Japanese and American grantees. But up to now this program has been funded unilaterally by the United States.

The decision of the Japanese Government to contribute to the Japan U.S. Educational Commission's program comes at an important time in the history of exchanges with Japan, since the number of grants has declined drastically since 1970. Initially, the decline was due to a sharp budget reduction which affected similar Fulbright programs throughout the world. Later, however, rising costs in both countries and the recent sharp depreciation of the dollar against the yen have caused a slow decline in the number of grants, despite modest annual budget increases.
The United States deeply appreciates the new commitment undertaken by the Japanese Government. Under the new agreement the Japanese contribution, providing for a greatly increased program, will reinvigorate and strengthen the effectiveness of our exchange efforts.

While the new agreement will serve essentially the same goals as the program existing up to now, we can anticipate in coming years not only an increase in number of grants but also changes in program emphasis and types of grants reflecting broader composition and perspectives of the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission which the agreement calls into being. At the same time, the "open competition" character of the program will be preserved.

Bound by a framework of close and friendly ties, the United States and Japan share a democratic political philosophy and form of government, are leading trade partners and cooperate closely on security matters. Educational exchange has played a significant role over the years in overcoming barriers to understanding and in promoting friendly relations between the American and Japanese people. We are confident that the new Commission, with the full support of both governments, can overcome differences in style and approach and, in the process, enhance an already successful program.
I am delighted with this new agreement. As American Honorary Co-Chairman, I congratulate the Board members of the new Japan U.S. Educational Commission on their appointments and wish them and the Executive Secretariat of the Commission all success in guiding the future of the exchange program. As we embark upon a new decade of U.S. Japanese relations in the 1980s, we can look forward to a revitalized program of educational exchange, and I have no doubt that it will help to bring our two great countries closer together.

* * *
Exchange of Letters Ceremony
Monday, Dec. 24, 2:30 - 2:50 PM
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2:15 CPAO Forster, CAO Hamolsky et. al. arrive at Main Entrance of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Forster and Hamolsky will wait to accompany Ambassador Mansfield. Others will proceed directly to Minister's waiting room on the 4th floor, room #463.

2:20 Ambassador arrives at Main Entrance of Ministry. Forster and Hamolsky and possibly Mr. Urabe of the Cultural Division, MOFA, will accompany to Minister's waiting room.

2:25 Very likely, Mr. Hiraoka, Deputy Director-General of the Bureau of Public Information and Cultural Affairs, will guide all those in the waiting room to the Minister's reception room.

Minister Okita or Vice Minister Takashima will welcome the Ambassador and Commission Members.

2:30 Formal ceremony begins. All participants will be seated according to the attached chart.

The letters, already signed, will then be exchanged.

Minister Okita will present the GOJ letter to the Ambassador. Ambassador Mansfield will then present the USG letter to Minister Okita.

Minister Okita and the Ambassador will then shake hands.

2:35 Remarks in English by Minister Okita.

2:40 Remarks by Ambassador Mansfield.

2:45 Letters of appointment will be handed to the Japanese Members of the new Commission by Minister Okita.

Letters of appointment will then be handed to the American Members of the new Commission by Ambassador Mansfield.

Champagne will be served. "Kampai" by Minister Okita.

Informal chat, if time permits.

2:50 End of ceremony.

Attachment: Seating arrangement
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table Plan</th>
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| **Dr. Tamaru**  
Professor of the University of Tokyo |
| **Mr. Hiraoka**  
Deputy Director-General of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau |
| **Mr. Shinozawa**  
Director-General of the Science and International Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Education |
| **Mr. Takashima**  
Vice Minister |
| **H.E. Mr. Okita**  
Minister for Foreign Affairs |
| **H.E. Mr. Matsumoto**  
Parliamentary Vice-Minister |
| **Mr. Amau**  
Director-General of the Public Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau |
| **Mr. Sengoku**  
Director-General of the UNESCO and International Affairs Department |
| **Dr. Ikado**  
Professor of the University of Tsukubab |
| **Mr. Hayashi**  
Secretary to Minister for Foreign Affairs |
| **Mr. Garrity**  
Deputy Public Affairs Officer |
| **Mr. Jennings**  
Vice President of RCA Global Communications, Inc. |
| **Mr. Forster**  
Counsellor for Public Affairs |
| **H.E. Mr. Mansfield**  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary |
| **Mr. Hamolsky**  
Cultural Attaché |
| **Mr. Brown**  
Director of the Inter-University Center for Japanese Language Studies |
| **Mr. Crocker**  
Deputy Cultural Affairs Officer |
| **Mrs. Yang**  
Executive Director of the Japan-United States Educational Commission |
Reception
in honor on
The Japan-U.S. Educational Commission
Monday, Dec. 24, 5:30 PM
hosted by
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Fifth Floor Reception Room

17:30 Receiving line
Minister Okita
Vice Minister Takashima (Host)

18:00 Minister Okita must leave.

18:05 Vice Minister Takashima will read remarks in Japanese. No translation. (Gist of remarks attached.)

18:15 Ambassador Mansfield will read remarks in English. No translation.

18:25 Remarks by Mr. Hiraoka, as new Chairman of the Commission.

18:30 Reception
I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Hiraoka on his election as the first Chairman of the new Commission. I also want to congratulate the members of the new Japan-U.S. Educational Commission on their appointments and wish them every success in their direction of the exchange program. For those here present who have served on the Fulbright Board I want to personally thank you for the important contributions you have made to the Commission's efforts over the years. I would also like to extend a word of thanks to the Executive Secretariat of the Fulbright Commission under the direction of Mrs. Caroline Yang for the excellent and devoted service they have given the exchange program in the past and, I have full confidence, will continue to provide to the new Commission and its program in the future.

As we embark upon a new decade of U.S. Japanese relations in the 1980s, the new Agreement is an appropriate and auspicious beginning, a symbol of our friendship, our cooperative ties and our joint commitment to strengthening understanding between our peoples. A revitalized exchange program, firmly supported by both Governments, is a long term investment in our future and cannot help but bring our two great countries closer together.

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Mike Mansfield Papers, Series 32, Box 1, Folder 43, Mansfield Library, University of Montana
Proposed Remarks by the Ambassador
at a Ministry of Foreign Affairs Reception
Honoring the Agreement on
U.S. Japan Educational Exchanges
December 24, 1979

I am delighted to be here this evening to commemorate the coming into force of a major new Agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan on Educational Exchange Programs. We are celebrating a landmark in the history of educational exchange between our two nations.

The new Agreement, calling for equal cost sharing, represents a firm commitment on both sides to strengthening mutual understanding between our countries through expanded educational exchange, on a scale worthy of our two great nations and based on equality and full partnership which characterize our overall relationship. The occasion of our meeting here tonight is a happy one and a true cause for celebration.

Having been a teacher before beginning a long career in Government, I am keenly aware of the great contribution study in a foreign country can make to the development of a fully educated citizen. Although much can be gained from reading about and studying international affairs, nothing can compare with the experience of actually living abroad. That is why, when I served in Congress, I was always a strong supporter of legislation to strengthen educational exchange.
I worked for many years in the Senate with my friend and colleague Senator William J. Fulbright who introduced the first legislation in 1946 to institute educational exchange programs between the United States and other countries which today involve some 100 countries throughout the world.

I am sure that Senator Fulbright will be as pleased as I am that we can gather here today to honor the beginning of a new period in our exchange relations.

Twenty eight years have passed since the U.S. Government first began to support two-way exchange of students, researchers and lecturers with Japan. Since 1952 under the program administered by the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan nearly 5,000 Japanese, mostly graduate students and scholars, but also many journalists, lawyers, businessmen and creative artists, have attended or lectured at American universities and more than 1,200 American graduate students, scholars, artists and journalists have lectured or conducted research at Japanese institutions. Prior to that approximately 1,000 Japanese went to the United States between 1949 and 1951 as GARIOA grantees.

It is difficult to overestimate the contribution that these exchanges have made to increased understanding and closer relations between our two countries.

From the beginning, the "Fulbright" program, as it has come to be known, has been binational in spirit, witnessed by equal representation of Japanese and American members on the
board of the U.S. Educational Commission in Japan and the two way exchange of Japanese and American grantees. But up to now this program has been funded unilaterally by the United States.

The decision of the Japanese Government to contribute to the Japan U.S. Educational Commission's program comes at an important time in the history of exchanges with Japan, since the number of grants has declined drastically since 1970. Initially, the decline was due to a sharp budget reduction which affected similar Fulbright programs throughout the world. Later, however, rising costs in both countries and the recent sharp depreciation of the dollar against the yen have caused a slow decline in the number of grants, despite modest annual budget increases.

The United States deeply appreciates the new commitment undertaken by the Japanese Government. Under the agreement, Japan joins 24 nations around the world that contribute to educational exchange programs with the United States. The Japanese contribution will reinvigorate and strengthen the effectiveness of our exchange efforts.

While the new agreement will serve essentially the same goals as the program existing up to now, we can anticipate in coming years not only an increase in the number of grants but also changes in program emphasis and types of grants reflecting broader composition and perspectives of the Japan-U.S. Educational Foundation which the agreement calls into being. At
the same time, the "open competition" character of the program will be preserved.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the efforts of the Japanese Government which have led to the successful conclusion of this Agreement. We are grateful to former Prime Minister Fukuda, who first proposed that the Japanese Government contribute to the U.S. Japan Educational Exchange Program and informed President Carter of this intention when he visited Washington in April 1978. We have been gratified by the strong support Prime Minister Ohira and his Government subsequently gave towards successfully concluding the Agreement and obtaining Diet approval. We appreciate the recent efforts of Foreign Minister Okita on behalf of the Agreement. It is also a particular pleasure for me to note that the Foreign Minister can also represent the academic community on this occasion as an outstanding scholar who has been deeply involved and concerned with international exchange and research. We salute the long and tireless efforts of his ministry and, in particular, Deputy Director-General Hiraoka and his very able staff who led negotiations and worked out details of the Agreement with us. We also appreciate the close cooperation and dedicated efforts of the Ministry of Education and, in particular, the fine contributions of Director-General Sengoku and his capable staff at each step of the way.
I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the new Japan-U.S. Educational Commission on their appointments and wish them every success in their direction of the exchange program. For those here present who have served on the Fulbright Board I want to personally thank you for the important contributions you have made to the Commission's efforts over the years. I would also like to extend a word of thanks to the Executive Secretariat of the Fulbright Commission under the direction of Mrs. Caroline Yang for the excellent and devoted service they have given the exchange program in the past and, I have full confidence, will continue to provide to the new Commission and its program in the future.

As we embark upon a new decade of U.S. Japanese relations in the 1980s, the new Agreement is an appropriate and auspicious beginning, a symbol of our friendship, our cooperative ties and our joint commitment to strengthening understanding between our peoples. A revitalized exchange program, firmly supported by both Governments, is a long term investment in our future and cannot help but bring our two great countries closer together.

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Mike Mansfield Papers, Series 32, Box 1, Folder 43, Mansfield Library, University of Montana
1. On this Christmas eve, happy to inform you that Agreement has entered into force.

2. U.S. and Japan, situated on both sides of Pacific, have similar economic and social structure. There is no doubt that the cultural and educational exchange program has helped greatly to establish very close and friendly relations between our two countries.

3. We hope that the new joint US-Japan educational exchange program will further contribute to mutual understanding on both sides.

4. I'd like to inform you that right after the agreement entered into force five Japanese members and five American members were appointed at the first meeting of the new Commission, the budget was approved and the secretariat appointed. The Commission began to function immediately.

5. At this first meeting, Mr. Hiraoka was elected the Chairman of the new Commission. We congratulate him.

6. Our sincerest best wishes for continued success to the Commission.

7. We wish to express our sincerest gratitude to the USG for its support to the Fulbright Commission over the many years it has been in Japan.