Brief Remarks at Various Locations

Mike Mansfield 1903-2001
ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR MIKE MANSFIELD
YKK NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION
JANUARY 8, 1981

It is truly a pleasure for me to be with you today on the occasion of the annual New Year's reception hosted by YKK and its founder and president, Mr. Tadao Yoshida.

Ever since it was founded in 1934, YKK has been guided by what Mr. Yoshida calls the "cycle of goodness." This philosophy is nothing more nor less than the realization that no man and no enterprise can prosper without contributing to the prosperity of others, and YKK certainly has prospered: it is not only by far the largest slide fastener producer in Japan; but in the world. It has expanded to include over thirty plants in as many countries abroad. One of these plants is in Macon, Georgia, providing employment for many of my fellow citizens and a high-quality product which has become nearly indispensable for the consumer. YKK was the first Japanese company to build a plant in Georgia in 1974, and since then it has been followed by over twenty others, a movement which has contributed greatly to making the relationship between the economies of our two countries even closer. I myself have visited the YKK Kurobē Plant this past September, and, having seen it in operation, I can well understand the reasons for YKK's success.
But Mr. Yoshida's interests are not limited to the economic sphere. In January of 1980 he donated one hundred million yen to the Japan-United States Educational Commission in order to support and promote educational exchange programs between Japan and the U.S. This generous donation will be used over some ten years to provide stipends to Japanese and American students, researchers, and teachers interested in all aspects of economics or politics involving the United States and Japan.

Let me take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Yoshida on his great efforts to promote the economic growth of Japan, the internationalization of Japanese business, and the expansion of educational exchange between our two countries.

He has truly been a business statesman in the finest sense, an inspiration in expressing his philosophy in his books and personal life, and a tremendous asset in furthering a better relationship between Japan and the U.S. -- the most important bilateral relationship in the world. I wish him and his company continued success in all their worthwhile endeavors.
I am extremely pleased to be here with the members of the America-Japan Society at the beginning of the New Year. Your society forms an important link in the relationship between Japan and the United States, a link in the most important bilateral relationship in the world.

During the past year, this all-important bilateral relationship was tested in many ways. Accomplishments were many, and disappointments few.

America and Japan expanded their bilateral trade in the past year, while achieving agreement on such questions as government procurement and tobacco marketing. The year also saw record U.S. agricultural exports to Japan.

On autos, Japanese manufacturers came to realize the need for a prudent export policy, and this realization, coupled with moves toward Japanese auto production in the U.S., will go a long way toward defusing the auto problem.

In foreign affairs, Japan was in the forefront of diplomatic efforts to increase the price the Soviet Union must pay for the invasion of Afghanistan, and Japan has rendered strong and welcome support to us in the Iranian hostage crisis.
In the realm of defense, Japan and the U.S. have increased cooperation and coordination in defense planning. The modernization of the Self Defense Forces will be continued; and for the first time, the Maritime Self Defense Force participated in a multinational exercise, RIMPAC 80.

All in all, 1980 was a very significant year in postwar Japanese American relations.

The United States and Japan can expect that the year 1981 will bring numerous occasions to continue and expand close coordination in a great variety of fields - science and technology; trade; relief of refugees; security; finance; aid projects; and culture and the arts, to name some which come readily to mind. The fact that our relations reach into so many fields is additional proof of the strength and vitality of Japanese-American ties.

The New Year is being marked by the inauguration of a new U.S. administration. The Reagan administration gives every indication of continuing to place extremely high value on the US-Japan relationship, and it is natural to assume that the new leadership in Washington will continue to consult closely with Japan on all important policy questions.

In closing, I wish you continued success in furthering the aims of the America-Japan Society, and a very happy and peaceful New Year.
INAUGURATION DAY
AMERICAN CLUB -- TOKYO JAPAN
January 21, 1981 (January 20 in Washington)

The bells have rung out the old and rung in the new. The guard has been changed and we face a new year and a new decade under a new President.

I am overjoyed with the news today that the 52 American hostages have at long last been released, and are now on their way home. These hostages have acted with great fortitude and they and their families, who have been both patient and understanding, have proved themselves to be Americans in the truest sense of the word. I think this particular issue illustrates the very important part that the Foreign Service of the United States plays, in all too many instances, as the cutting edge of our foreign policy. So, to those who were held hostage, their parents, and relatives, we say "thank you" for representing us with so much credit, dignity, and patriotism.

I am sure that our new President, Mr. Reagan, and our former President, Mr. Carter, both of whom collaborated on the issue of the hostages, are pleased with what has occurred on this most memorable Inaugural Day.

To President Carter we extend our thanks for the efforts which he and his associates, notably Mr. Warren
Christopher, Deputy Secretary of State, and his colleagues, have made. And to President Reagan, we are aware of how happy and relieved he is that this crisis has been brought to a successful conclusion.

I want to take this occasion also to express both my Government's and my own personal thanks to the Government and people of Japan for their strong and unwavering support throughout the Iranian hostage crisis. Japan has been first and foremost in that respect, and is the only country which has done so at great risk and cost to its own interests. It is further evidence of the close ties that bind us in this most important of bilateral relationships.

I also want to extend my Government's and my personal thanks to the Government of Algeria for acting as an intermediary, for furnishing passenger planes to transport the hostages out of Iran, for medical services rendered and for their patience and understanding of a tense and delicate situation.

We meet here tonight, not as Democrats or Republicans, but above all, as Americans. The continuity of history, the power of the Presidency, and the troubles, both domestic and international that confront our nation have now been handed over to President Reagan. We are aware of the difficulties which face him. We are understanding of their seeming insurmountability in some cases, but are
confident that as Chief of State he will do his utmost to find solutions to the problems which he inherits.

It is a time, as the President said, of "national renewal" and it is a time for all of us, regardless of party, to do our utmost in support of the President of the United States. As the President stated in his Inaugural Speech, "We can and will resolve the problems which confront us." We can do no more; we will do no less.
Chairman Obata, President Nakashima, Lloyd Shermer, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very pleased to be here in Osaka at the 100th Anniversary celebration of Nippon Paint Company. It is always a pleasure to be with old friends and to meet new ones.

(Mention Lloyd Shermer)

I would like to congratulate Mr. Obata and Mr. Nakashima on the success of their company here in Japan. A hundred years is a long time. I would also like to commend their firm for its foresight in establishing nine years ago a joint venture with Lee Enterprises in San Marcos, California. NAPP SYSTEMS (USA) is now one of the world's leading producers of photopolymer letterpress printing plates. NAPP SYSTEMS currently serves more than fifty percent of the North American market in this product sector and sells to more than four hundred newspapers throughout the world, including the Asahi Shimbun here in Japan. As a result of its exceptional performance, NAPP SYSTEMS has been given an "E" award for expert performance from the United States Secretary of Commerce. Nippon Paint has combined its research and development with Lee Enterprises' managerial talent and
APPLICATION TECHNOLOGY. TOGETHER THEY HAVE CREATED A SUCCESS.

However, NAPP SYSTEMS is one of many Japanese firms which have made direct investments in the United States. At the end of 1979, total foreign direct investment in the U.S. was approximately 52.3 billion dollars. Japan, with investments of 3.5 billion dollars, accounted for 6.5 percent of this total. Only Europe and Canada have more direct investments. Approximately twenty-one percent of Japanese investment in the U.S. is in the manufacturing sector -- in firms such as NAPP SYSTEMS. America wants and both Japan and America need this type of commercial cooperation between our two countries.

I wish Nippon Paint and Lee Enterprises continued success both in Japan and in America.
Father Pittau, Members of the 1980 graduating class of Sophia University, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is a great honor for me to receive this degree of Doctor of International Law from Sophia University. I have spent a few years on various campuses both as a student and as a teacher -- in fact, I think this is about the thirty-eighth year of my leave of absence from my job as a member of the faculty at the University of Montana. But I can remember few occasions when I have had so much pleasure from being on a university campus.

This degree also has a special meaning for me because Sophia is the first university in Japan to have established a program in International Law. Japan is now assuming a role in international affairs that is commensurate with its economic power. At the same time, Japan is committed to the pursuit of its international policies through organizations such as the United Nations and within a framework of various agreements with many other countries, not the least among which is the United States.

I fully expect that Japan's importance in international affairs will continue to grow. As it does, Japan will need
EVER GREATER NUMBERS OF TALENTED AND KNOWLEDGEABLE PEOPLE ABLE TO DEAL WITH THE COMPLEX AFFAIRS OF AN INTERDEPENDENT WORLD -- AND WITH THE RULES BY WHICH NATIONS MANAGE THEIR RELATIONSHIPS. IT IS FROM THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF JAPAN THAT THESE PEOPLE WILL COME, AND I WANT TO COMMEND SOPHIA UNIVERSITY FOR ITS DEDICATION TO PREPARING HER STUDENTS TO DEAL SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF LIFE IN A COMPLEX AND CHALLENGING WORLD.

My best wishes to all of you, and thank you once again for this honor.
AMBASSADOR MIKE MANSFIELD’S REMARKS
AT THE GRADUATION CEREMONY OF THE
POST GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAM
NAVY REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER, YOKOSUKA
APRIL 11, 1981

Admiral Felt, Captain Sympson, Captain Bademan, Captain Carr, Graduates, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I was delighted to receive an invitation to attend the graduation ceremony of the Post Graduate Training Program here at the Navy Regional Medical Center, Yokosuka. Mrs. Mansfield and I have used the medical facilities here since our arrival in Japan. The medical care which the Center, under its able Commanders, has furnished to us and other members of the Embassy community is greatly appreciated.

The one year rotating internship program which the six graduates formally complete today is rather unique. This is because the interns are rotated through four different areas of medicine during their year here. I have been told that this is not the usual practice in Japanese hospitals. The second feature is the long relationship between a U.S. military service and the Japanese medical community. Every year since 1952 the United States Navy has offered this internship to six senior Japanese medical students. When today’s ceremony has ended, a total of 250 interns will have graduated
FROM THIS PROGRAM, IT IS A SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF THE ENDURING COOPERATIVE EFFORT WHICH BINDS OUR TWO COUNTRIES TOGETHER. Conducted without fanfare, quietly and steadily over the years, it has contributed to both countries. To the Japanese interns who have participated, it has contributed most directly at the beginning of their professional careers as doctors. They have been exposed to a different medical system than their own, but one which also works to achieve the same basic goal -- improved health care for those who require it. The professional relationships established and friendships made during the year will tend to be lasting ones which transcend national boundaries and languages.

To the American medical officers, it has offered teaching experience, and an opportunity to penetrate the unique Japanese culture and gain insights into a people whose history and development are radically different from their own.

Both sides have gained from the exchange. This is the way it ought to be, and usually is, when both sides cooperate.

The relationship between Japan and the United States is of major significance from a number of points of view. Most basically and as an underpinning for everything else, the U.S. guarantees the security of Japan through the Mutual Security Treaty of 1960. That of course is
the reason that this Medical Center exists here in Yokosuka today, and that ships and aircraft of the Seventh Fleet are able to operate from bases, ports and air fields in different parts of Japan. American ground forces stationed in Japan provide further proof of America’s commitment to the defense of Japan.

Economically, the relationship is immense. Japan is second only to Canada, our close neighbor, as a trading partner with the U.S. Japan is our largest overseas market for agricultural products, and Japanese manufactured goods of all types have become an indispensable part of the American scene.

The trade statistics are overwhelming but I won’t bore you with them. Suffice it to say that a great portion of our energies in the Embassy are spent in dealing with those trade issues which have become a matter for concern between the two countries. Currently automobiles are in the spotlight. Last Monday a U.S. briefing team arrived in Tokyo to inform senior Japanese officials of the steps being taken in the U.S. to deal with the current problems experienced by our automobile industry. It is a thorny issue but one which I am confident will be resolved to the satisfaction and mutual benefit of both sides.
Negotiations over airline rights is another issue which is occupying our time as we seek to adjust the conflicting desires of each side so that a compromise can be reached.

Not all of our interest in such matters occurs because of disagreement. Much, perhaps most of our time is occupied in conducting the necessary discussion and coordination between the two governments so that it will not be necessary to have a confrontation over differing views. Several of our officers in the Political Section are involved daily in the details of the presence of over forty-six thousand American service personnel here in Japan because of the agreements we have in the field of military security. The presence of these servicemen and women and their dependents raise questions which must be resolved -- and are -- usually quietly and without much notice except to those directly involved.

During my tenure as Ambassador to Japan I have learned more about the close ties which the United States Navy has with Japan. Admiral Nimitz helped through his early contribution and example in the restoration of the battleship MIKASA, serving as a memorial in Yokosuka to the officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy. Rear Admiral Arleigh Burke, who was then serving as
Commander Naval Forces Far East, had a major role in the establishment of the Maritime Self Defense Force. Naval discussions which originated between Rear Admiral Burke and Admiral Nomura in 1950, continue to this day. The U.S. Navy and the JMSDF commenced bilateral exercises at sea many years ago. In 1980 this effort culminated in the participation for the first time of Japanese maritime forces in the large scale exercise RIMPAC which took place in March 1980 in Hawaiian waters.

It is interesting to see that this close professional relationship between the U.S. Navy and the JMSDF has a parallel in the professional medical relationship whose 29th anniversary we celebrate today. I would like to recognize each graduate by name and congratulate them upon completion of their internship. First, the senior graduate -- Dr. Tetsuji Miura; his colleagues -- Dr. Hideo Fujimoto, Dr. Kotaro Fukushima, Dr. Seigo Matsuo, Dr. Makoto Takahashi, and Dr. Kanji Tanaka. Gentlemen, you have my sincere congratulations as you move forward into your role as doctors in the community. My best wishes go with you. I also note that Dr. Matsuo will be going to the United States for a three-year program of study at Iowa University.

To Captain John Carr, the Commanding Officer of the Regional Medical Center, and to Lieutenant Commander Charles Bareham who is Assistant Chief of Internal Medicine
AND DIRECTOR OF POST-GRADUATE TRAINING -- I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO EXPRESS MY APPRECIATION. YOUR WORK IN CONTINUING THE EFFORTS OF YOUR PREDECESSORS IN THIS SPLENDID PROGRAM ASSISTS ME IN MY WORK OF ENSURING A CLOSE, COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS, A BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP IN ALL FIELDS WHICH, IN MY OPINION, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT IN THE WORLD.
REMARKS BY U.S. AMBASSADOR MIKE HANSFIELD
SHIMODA BLACK SHIP FESTIVAL
MAY 17, 1981

Mayor Aoki, Admiral Felt, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

First of all, I want to thank the Mayor and citizens of Shimoda, and the Commander Fleet Activities Yokosuka for inviting us to Shimoda for this year's Black Ship Festival.

Though I have come here annually since becoming U.S. Ambassador to Japan, I have never ceased to be impressed by the kindness and warmth of our reception by the people of Shimoda, and I am always deeply conscious of the event we celebrate here this weekend.

Nearly one hundred and thirty years have passed since Commodore Perry brought his Black Ships to Shimoda. Since that time the world has changed beyond anything that could have been imagined by Commodore Perry and Governor Egawa of Shimoda. One thing that has endured through all these years since has been a network of close personal connections between individual Japanese and Americans. Especially in recent years, this network has been supplemented, strengthened and perhaps
overshadowed by the strong bilateral connections between Japan and the United States in the realms of culture, trade, security, scientific research, and many other fields.

This close connection, both personal and national, has just been reaffirmed through Prime Minister Suzuki's highly successful trip to the United States. While in Washington, I saw Prime Minister Suzuki and President Reagan meet for the first time and very quickly develop a genuine mutual understanding that will have a definite positive effect on our two countries in the years immediately ahead. This most recent meeting between a Japanese Prime Minister and a President of the United States came after a period of more than a year during which Japan has given extraordinary support to the United States on the questions of Iran and Afghanistan. It has also been a period in which our two countries have achieved notable success in solving bilateral trade problems, and in strengthening a defense relationship which is unquestionably of mutual benefit.

All signs point to the continuation and strengthening of the relationship which Commodore Perry initiated at Shimoda so long ago, and which we celebrate here today.

I can think of no stronger relationship between two nations so diverse in culture, language and history, and no relationship which offers greater promise for the future than
The Japanese-American connection is quite simply the most important bilateral relationship in the world.

* * *
THANK YOU FOR YOUR REMARKS AND FOR A VERY PLEASANT LUNCH. I ALWAYS ENJOY VISITING THE KANSAI AND IT IS GOOD TO BE WITH YOU HERE TODAY.

AS YOU KNOW, I RETURNED TO JAPAN FROM WASHINGTON LAST WEEK AFTER AN EXCELLENT SERIES OF MEETINGS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI AND PRESIDENT REAGAN. I THINK THE VISIT WAS THE BEST EVER BETWEEN A JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER AND AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT. PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI AND PRESIDENT REAGAN ESTABLISHED A WARM RAPPORT WHICH WILL SERVE BOTH COUNTRIES WELL. THE TWO LEADERS AGREED ON THE MOST IMPORTANT STRATEGIC, REGIONAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES. THE PRIME MINISTER WAS SUPERB AND HIS GROUP VERY HARD WORKING AND VERY WELL PREPARED. IN SHORT, THE VISIT WAS A GREAT SUCCESS.

I CAME BACK FROM THE UNITED STATES MUCH HEARTENED. WITH THE RECENT PASSAGE OF THE BUDGET BY THE CONGRESS, THE ADMINISTRATION HAS MADE A GOOD START ON CARRYING OUT ITS ECONOMIC PROGRAM. THE ECONOMIC PLAN IS DESIGNED TO REDUCE INFLATION AND ENCOURAGE ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH FEDERAL SPENDING CUTS, TAX REDUCTIONS AND TIGHT MONETARY POLICY. I AM OPTIMISTIC THAT THE ECONOMIC PROGRAM WILL SUCCEED. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR US-JAPANESE RELATIONS, FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
problems breed in times of economic distress. A sound and vital U.S. economy should remove some of the strains on US-Japanese relations.

There seems to be a new resilience and energy in the United States. More businessmen there now view Japanese commercial competition as a challenge. They are trying to identify what they can do to be competitive and are trying to learn Japan's secrets of productivity and quality control.

There lie ahead economic, defense and political problems. Yet I am far from pessimistic. The U.S. and Japanese governments share a realistic appraisal of the major international problems and an intent to cooperate in their solution. I am confident that the United States will succeed in renovating its economy. I am also certain Japan and the United States, the two greatest industrial democracies, will carry out well the collaboration essential for the world's economic and political harmony.

Together, Japan and the U.S. form the most important bilateral relationship in the world. May it ever be thus.
Ambassador Mansfield’s Remarks for
Portopia’s “U.S.A. Day” Opening Ceremony
May 19, 1981

President Toshima, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is an honor and pleasure to be with you today for the opening ceremony of “U.S.A. Day” at the Kobe Port Island Exposition of 1981. May I congratulate you on the vision of the future which Portopia represents and on the boldness and initiative with which you have leveled a mountain, moved it to the sea, and created a whole new community here on this island. It is a testimony not only to the people of Kobe and Hyogo Prefecture, but also to the Japanese nation as a whole. It dramatically symbolizes Japan’s phenomenal rise in the short space of thirty-five years to the foremost ranks of the world’s industrialized economies.

The modern facilities on Port Island have made Kobe into the largest container port in the world and reflect the great importance of your nation in international trade. Japan has now become the largest overseas trading partner of the United States in the entire world, bar none, and we are in turn your most important trading partner. A good deal of this trade flows right through this island. It continues a commercial relationship between the City of Kobe and the United States which dates back to January 1, 1868, when the port of Hiogo, as Kobe was then called, was opened to foreign vessels.
I confidently expect that trade to continue to grow and prosper and the close partnership between Japan and the United States to deepen still further. I have often said that America's future lies in the Pacific region. There is no nation in that region, indeed in the world, more important to the United States than Japan.

Not only are we each others' most important overseas trading partner. We are also cooperating closely on defense, in science, in foreign policy, and indeed in almost all aspects of our mutual effort to build a stable, prosperous, peaceful, and democratic world. And Kobe is certainly making an important contribution to this partnership, not only in commerce but in people-to-people relationships as well. The citizens of Seattle value highly their sister city relationship with Kobe, and the entire State of Washington in like manner greatly values its sister state relationship with Hyogo Prefecture. I am sure that these people-to-people bonds will continue to grow and bring mutual enrichment in the future.

In concluding, may I wish Portopia '81 and its organizers continued success in their superlative efforts to bring to the people of this country, and many foreign countries as well, a vision for the 21st century.

Thank you.
Luncheon at Portopia Hotel
May 19, 1981
12:30 P.M.

RESPONSE
VICE GOV. KAI HARA

Thank you, President Yoshima, for your welcoming remarks. It
is a great pleasure to be here in Kobe and to have an opport-
tunity to visit the splendid Portopia Exposition. With the
sea at its feet and the mountains at its back, Kobe is one of
the most beautiful cities in Japan. In addition, as Port
Island reflects, it is also a dynamic city with a vision of
the future. As I noted in my remarks at the opening ceremony,
the ties between Kobe and the United States are very strong
and extend back more than one hundred years. They reflect
the fundamental partnership which exists between our two
countries today; one which is for both our countries, I believe,
our most important bilateral relationship, bar none.

Thank you again for your warm welcome.
President Yamanishi, Mr. Cronkite, ladies and gentlemen:

Thank you for inviting me to your celebration today. I wish to congratulate you and your many hardworking colleagues on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Tokyo Broadcasting System. TBS has for these many years been in the forefront of communications in Japan and, with its international affiliations, has contributed a great deal to Japan's understanding of the world. The medium of television has brought home to all of us the immediacy and visual impact of events around the world. Because the basis of understanding is information, networks like TBS and CBS have furthered international comprehension by reporting and interpreting these events.

I also want to welcome an old friend, America's most respected broadcaster, Walter Cronkite. In the yearly polls conducted by the highly respected U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, he is almost always among the top five and always in the top ten as one of America's most powerful personalities. Of course Walter would shrug that honor off, being the person he is, but the polls have also found him to be "one of the most trusted men in America," a trust which has been occasioned by his pursuit of the truth and his evenhanded reporting of the events and ideas that shape our world. For many years, Mr. Cronkite has faithfully explained man's triumphs and tragedies to American viewers.
Although he is no longer the anchorman of the CBS evening news, I am happy that he will continue to report to us on events of significance.

The relationship between the United States and Japan thrives because people like Walter Cronkite and organizations like TBS keep open the dialogue between our two countries. Welcome, Walter, Mrs. Cronkite and Ms. Cronkite and congratulations TBS for making all of this possible.

Thank you.
REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR MIKE MANSFIELD
AT A RECEPTION ON OCCASION OF PUBLICATION
OF THE BOOK BY HON. SUNAO SONODA
MAY 26, 1981

Your Excellency, Honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is an honor, a privilege and a pleasure to address you on this happy occasion. We are all aware of Minister Sonoda's distinguished political career. Through his efforts in the Ministry of Health and Welfare, his respect and concern for human life have been evident. He initiated legislation to improve living conditions and the quality of life in Japan.

As Foreign Minister, he has done much to assure Japan of her place as a major world power. His extensive travels and tireless efforts have taken him to many nations, all continents and have expanded Japan's ties with the world. He paved the way for the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Japan and the People's Republic of China. Minister Sonoda was also very instrumental in developing Japan-ASEAN relations. As Foreign Minister once again he will continue to serve his country with dedication and distinction.

For some years now I have had the privilege of knowing Mr. Sonoda as a friend. I have come to respect his profound knowledge, deep understanding and good judgment. It is my sincere hope that through this collection of his thoughts and speeches, many will come to share my appreciation and high respect for this outstanding citizen of Japan.