Brief Remarks at Various Locations

Mike Mansfield 1903-2001
Your Excellency:

I know my colleagues on the American side join me in expressing our thanks for your fine hospitality this evening. It is a delightful prelude to what we all expect will be a most useful meeting of the SCC tomorrow afternoon. I have always believed that our strong common interests in the wide variety of issues which confront us makes our cooperation essential: that it should be so pleasant as well, and personally rewarding for those of us who live in Japan, or who visit often, as Admiral Long does, is due in no small part to your traditions of hospitality and graciousness. Thus our complex and close relationships in substantive matters are buttressed and strengthened by the less tangible but ultimately more important feelings of friendship and good will which surround them. I would need much more time than I have to adequately express my own gratitude for this. Instead, let me raise my glass to your Excellency's health, and to the most important bilateral relationship in the world, bar none.
Ambassador's Overview
Country Team Meeting, January 7, 1982
(Admiral Long's Visit)

The Foreign Minister, the Director General of the Japan Defense Agency, Admiral Long, LTG Donnelly and I will attend the eighteenth meeting of the Security Consultative Committee tomorrow. It has been just over three years since the last SCC meeting endorsed the "guidelines for US - Japan military cooperation" which permitted joint planning under the Security Treaty to begin in earnest. The primary purpose for this SCC meeting is to validate progress to date in bilateral defense planning and defense cooperation and to lend momentum to ongoing efforts in this field, particularly to discussions on facilitative assistance, that is, assistance the GOJ might lend in case of a "Far East emergency." The meeting will also serve to align more closely our respective views of the Soviet threat and to demonstrate continued US interest in Japan's defense plans and the resources the GOJ is budgeting to achieve them. Finally, by holding SCC XVIII before too much more time elapses, we will ensure the continued health and viability of this worthwhile consultative body.

Since the last SCC meeting, the security picture around the world has grown darker. Events in the Middle East, in Afghanistan, and in Poland; the serious world economic situation; the continuing Soviet military build-up; and the anxiety among our European allies about the dangers of war have all contributed to this. In fact, the
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE United States and Japan is one of the few bright spots in the picture. The importance of that relationship is beyond doubt both in terms of the benefits it provides our two countries, and the stability it contributes to this part of the world. Japan and we need to consult closely and work very hard to achieve quickly the force levels and capabilities needed to deter conflict.

Any discussion of security at this time of year has to include Japan’s defense budget which, as you know, was approved by the cabinet December 28. That budget calls for spending 2,586 billion yen, about 11.8 billion dollars, in Japan Fiscal Year 1982, and it represents a 7.75 percent increase over the JFY 1981 budget. In an ideal political world, where there are no competing constituencies, the Japanese might have done even better. Given the GOJ’s particularly tight fiscal situation and its need to consider the realities in the Diet as it seeks passage of the budget, I believe that the proposed expenditures on defense represent the very best we could have hoped for. The exceptionally favorable treatment given defense—exceeding the original Finance Ministry ceiling—clearly indicates the priority which the GOJ has given to the JDA this year and shows that the GOJ is willing to make courageous political choices by sacrificing politically popular domestic programs.
It is important for us to build on this excellent base by continuing to encourage the Japanese, in private, to increase their share of the burden of our common defense. If we are to be successful we need to explain just why it is we feel greater efforts are necessary. It is not enough simply to invoke the Soviet threat and let it go at that. I believe Admiral Long's presentation tomorrow, fills the bill admirably. In this way, the Japanese over time, will develop a greater appreciation of the changing international situation and the response it demands of them. This will in turn lead to more self-sustaining defense efforts on their part, and tend to remove the issue as a source of bilateral friction.

However important it is, security is only a part of our broader relationship with Japan, a relationship which because of its complexity inevitably generates some frictions. If we treat these individual problems pragmatically and with good will, there is every reason to expect that we can preserve the excellent overall atmosphere which surrounds our bilateral relationship. In the defense field, I am confident that as we expand our cooperation with the Japanese, and as they increase their own efforts, we will find more and more areas in which to demonstrate the real benefits of our alliance.

Admiral Long, welcome to Tokyo. Could I ask you to say a few words?
I am delighted to be able to join you this morning for a few minutes, as you begin your annual Center Director Conference. I am especially glad to welcome the senior Japanese staff advisors who have come with you to this meeting. Center Directors are assigned here all too brief a time, and you must provide the continuity, the experience, the contacts you have carefully developed over the years.

My various trips around the country have made me very much aware of the important role our ICA American Centers play in Japan. Despite the heavy concentration of government, mass media and universities in Tokyo, Japan is still a country of consensus, where public opinion is formed gradually, across the nation. I would wager that you are in closer touch with more Japanese opinion makers and would-be opinion makers than almost any of us whose work keeps us in this building much of the time. The leaders you are getting to know so intimately in your respective communities will in many instances rise to the top of your local newspaper, TV station, university or government; and some of these people will later emerge in Tokyo in positions of national importance.
The Centers you direct are often the only place where information about the U.S. is easily available. The books and periodicals you offer, the lectures, evening discussion meetings at your own homes and seminars you sponsor with various U.S. experts are all part of an essential pattern of communication which is constantly strengthening the foundations of Japanese-American relations.

There are a number of problem areas where Japan and the U.S. do not exactly see eye to eye. This is not surprising, given our vastly different histories, cultures and positions in the world. But these differences can be surmounted usually, through careful and calm discussion and through the presentation of accurate and dispassionate background information. As the principal outlets for the U.S. government, in Tokyo, as well as in the five other major cities represented here today, you carry a heavy responsibility, and from my own experience, you are doing a distinguished job. I am happy that ICA Washington has come through the FY '82 budget exercise relatively unscathed. I have made it clear to Washington how important I believe the role of ICA is in Japan, and that it would be most unfortunate if your program and facilities here were reduced any more than they have been already. I am glad this message has apparently been understood.
I believe you will be hearing from a number of Embassy sections while you are here this week. Good. But don't let them do all the talking. You have a special and valuable contribution to make in helping us to understand Japanese thinking better, in assisting us to portray Japan more accurately to various Washington offices and to communicate more persuasively in our contacts with Japanese leaders in Tokyo.

All the best to you, and to your staffs. We appreciate the role you and your staffs play. Keep up the good work!

Thank you.
AMBASSADOR MANSFIELD’S REMARKS
AT RECEPTION OF THE
JAPAN-U.S. SUNBELT PARLIAMENTARIANS LEAGUE

MARCH II, 1982 AT OKURA HOTEL

-- I AM DELIGHTED TO BE HERE THIS EVENING FOR WHAT, I UNDERSTAND, IS THE FIRST GATHERING OF THIS IMPRESSIVE GROUP;

-- I PERSONALLY BELIEVE THAT EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE CONGRESS AND THE DIET ARE IMPORTANT IN INCREASING MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING;

-- THIS IS PARTICULARLY NEEDED IN TIMES WHEN THERE ARE STRESSES AND STRAINS IN OUR BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP. TODAY THESE STRAINS ARE PREDOMINATELY SEEN IN OUR ECONOMIC RELATIONS;

-- OUR GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES JUST CONCLUDED MEETINGS ON TRADE YESTERDAY AND IT IS CLEAR THAT MUCH REMAINS TO BE DONE IF WE ARE TO RESOLVE THIS PROBLEM AND KEEP IT FROM AFFECTING OUR BROADER BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP;
-- The Japanese Government, wisely, has engaged the Diet and political parties in the policy process to address trade and other economic issues. Most recently the Esaki Mission visited the U.S. -- Their report has underscored the seriousness of the problem and the need for Japan to respond meaningfully;

-- Let me stress that it is imperative to define the issues with precision; it is important to seek solutions which buttress the free trade system as we know it; it is foolhearty not to recognize the threat to the post-war trading system that failure to act wisely would bring about;

-- The two largest industrialized democracies in the world must avoid taking actions that diminish rather than enhance the world's economy;

-- Japan has already taken measures to accelerate tariff reductions, to create the Ombudsman mechanism to address individual trade complaints and to liberalize some non-tariff barriers. We appreciate the steps already taken;
-- Nevertheless, much remains to be done by Japan in fully opening its markets. I have no doubt the ingenuity exists to bring about further changes in the Japanese system so that foreign goods, manufactures, and services have more chance to compete and so that Japan bears some of the cost of maintaining the world free trading system from which it has benefitted so greatly;

-- Groups such as this one are uniquely qualified to foster improved relations especially in the economic area. The Sunbelt States' economies have undergone prodigious growth in the last decade. Japan's growth story goes without saying;

-- I encourage every member of this League, as you continue to develop your guiding principles, to bear in mind the entirety of the U.S.-Japan relationship and lend your talents and ingenuity to deepening our bilateral ties;

-- I've said it before and I'll say it again -- the U.S.-Japan bilateral relationship is the most important relationship in the world -- bar none. We welcome your ideas, we welcome your talents, we welcome your cooperative relationship.
DATE: March 9, 1982

REPLY TO: ATTN OF: 

SUBJECT: Remarks for March 11 Reception Hosted by the Japan-U.S. Sunbelt Parliamentarians' League

TO: The Ambassador

THRU: DCM - Minister Clark

FROM: EMIN - William Barraclough

Attached are brief remarks for your comments at the March 11 reception hosted by the Japan-U.S. Sunbelt Parliamentarians' League. We understand Foreign Minister Sakurauchi and former Foreign Minister Ito will attend. The Japanese participants in the League are all highly respected members of the Diet. The twelve U.S. Member States represented by Congressmen are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia (New Mexico, Arizona and Kentucky are looking into their possible participation). We believe there will be representatives from each U.S. member state in attendance.
AMBASSADOR'S REMARKS
FOR RECEPTION MARCH 17, 6:00 PM
IN HONOR OF KAZUO AICHI

I TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN BEING HERE TONIGHT, BOTH
BECAUSE I PERSONALLY ESTEEM MR. AICHI AS A MAN OF
DISTINCTION, AND BECAUSE I BELIEVE THE PUBLICATION OF HIS
BOOK IS A SIGNIFICANT EVENT.

THE WORLD HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY COMPLEX IN RECENT
YEARS, AND JAPAN'S ROLE IN THE WORLD HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY
IMPORTANT. JAPAN TODAY IS THE FREE WORLD'S SECOND LARGEST
ECONOMIC POWER AND THE FOURTH LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR OF
FOREIGN AID. JAPAN PLAYS AN ACTIVE DIPLOMATIC ROLE IN ALL
AREAS OF THE WORLD, AND HAS DEMONSTRATED A GROWING COMMIT-
MENT TO FINDING PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS.
AND, WHILE AT PRESENT TRADE FRICTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE
U.S. IS SERIOUS, JAPAN NONETHELESS REMAINS ONE OF AMERICA'S
CLOSEST AND MOST IMPORTANT ALLIES IN THE WORLD.

WITH JAPAN PLAYING SUCH A PROMINENT ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS,
THE PUBLICATION OF MR. AICHI'S BOOK IS VERY TIMELY AND VERY
WELCOME. I CAME TO KNOW AND RESPECT MR. AICHI WHEN HE SERVED
WITH DISTINCTION AS PARLIAMENTARY VICE-MINISTER FOR FOREIGN
AFFAIRS. I AM PLEASED THAT HE CONTINUES TO WORK FOR CLOSER
RELATIONS BETWEEN THE U.S. AND JAPAN AS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OF THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S COMMITTEE ON US-JAPAN
RELATIONS. HE IS CLEARLY ONE OF JAPAN'S MOST PROMISING
YOUNG FOREIGN POLICY EXPERTS, AND I EXPECT HIS BOOK WILL
PROVE TO BE A REAL CONTRIBUTION TO FOREIGN POLICY THINKING
IN JAPAN. I AM CERTAIN MR. AICHI WILL MAKE MANY MORE VALUED
CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE YEARS AHEAD, AND JAPAN WILL BE THE
BETTER FOR IT. I APPLAUD HIS ACHIEVEMENTS AND WISH HIM
CONTINUED SUCCESS.

Draft: POL: RChristenson
REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR MIKE MANSFIELD
AT CEREMONY COMMEMORATING 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF
OKINAWA REVERSION
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE
TOKYO, MAY 15, 1982

Just a few weeks ago we celebrated the 30th anniversary of a very important event -- the 30th anniversary of the establishment of a security relationship between the United States and Japan. Today we celebrate the tenth anniversary of another event which has few, if any, historic parallels: the voluntary return of territory acquired as the result of conflict. The reversion of Okinawa fully accorded with the principles governing my country's role in World War II -- we sought to preserve democracy, not to acquire territory. Okinawa's return, accomplished in accordance with our belief in law and justice, represented a triumph of the democratic principles both our nations cherish.

The reversion of Okinawa was made possible because of the trust and confidence which the United States and Japan had come to place in each other in the post-war era. The return of these islands established an even firmer basis for our already strong relationship. For Japan, as the late Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said, it marked the end of the "post-war" era. For
the United States, it ushered in a new age of closer cooperation and shared responsibilities with Japan as an equal partner.

I recall the negotiation of Okinawan reversion as the most difficult bilateral issue in our post-war relationship. The issue was an emotional one for many in both countries and it required us to address many complex security considerations. Those present here today, Japanese and Americans, deserve a great deal of credit for successfully overcoming these hurdles and for making such an important contribution to the U.S.-Japan alliance. I am proud of the fact that as Senate Majority Leader and a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, I played a small part in helping to bring about the reversion of Okinawa to Japan where it rightfully belongs.

In our bilateral relationship, we now confront a different set of problems than we did a decade ago. At present, some of these problems may seem nearly intractable to us. So did Okinawan reversion in the late 1960s. We therefore need to keep in mind and learn from this success story as we move to negotiate currently outstanding issues. I look for even stronger ties between the United States and Japan when we next gather together to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Okinawan reversion.

* * *

Mike Mansfield Papers, Series 32, Box 3, Folder 4, Mansfield Library, University of Montana.
Governor Yamamoto, Mayor Aoki, Admiral Holcomb, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

It is an honor and privilege for Mrs. Mansfield and I to join with you today to celebrate the 43rd Annual Shimoda Black Ship Festival. It is always a particular pleasure to be in Shimoda, and to enjoy the warm hospitality of Mayor Aoki and the citizens of this beautiful and historic city.

One hundred and twenty-eight years ago, Commodore Perry and his "Black Ships" arrived at Shimoda with the aim of establishing regular and friendly relations between the United States and Japan. The ensuing 13 decades have proven beyond a doubt the wisdom of that mission to Japan.

The Pacific Ocean which geographically separates our two countries has been spanned by an extensive and ever-increasing network of ties which have bound our two peoples together. We
maintain an extremely effective and valuable security relationship, which serves not only mutual defense interests but provides a setting for peace and stability in the region as well. Scientific and cultural exchanges between our two countries have served as an outstanding source of enrichment and inspiration to Japanese and Americans alike. Our commercial relations have grown into the largest bilateral overseas trading relationship in the history of the world. Our two countries' policies in approaching international issues reflect our commonly held beliefs, and in particular our shared commitments to democracy and freedom. Finally, there exist the countless personal bonds of friendship between individual Americans and Japanese which give life to all of these ties.

I think Commodore Perry would be very pleased to see how well this relationship, which he helped initiate, has developed over the years. Simply put, the United States - Japan relationship has become the single most important bilateral relationship in the world, bar none! I am convinced that the United States and Japan will maintain and further expand upon this excellent partnership, and that the fruits of this enormously successful relationship will continue to benefit our two nations and enrich the lives of generations of Americans and Japanese to come.

Thank you very much.

*   *   *
Remarks by Ambassador Mike Mansfield
Japan-America Women's Club; June 7, 1982 - Happon-en

President Stewart;
Ladies of the Japan-America Women's Club:
Mrs. Mansfield and I are delighted to be with you
this afternoon.

As some of you might imagine, I receive quite a
number of invitations to meet with groups of Americans and
Japanese and to offer my views on the U.S. - Japan relation-
ship. Unfortunately, my schedule doesn't permit me to accept
nearly as many of these invitations as I would like.

However, when Mrs. Stewart extended the kind
invitation of your Japan-America Women's Club, I was most
honored and happy to accept this opportunity to meet with all
of you. And if you will allow me, Maureen -- it's pretty
hard to turn down a chance to meet over 100 charming women
all at the same time!

It's a pleasure for me to speak for a few minutes
on the subject of the relationship between our two countries.
Because, simply put, I regard the U.S. - Japan relationship
as the single most important bilateral relationship in the
world -- bar none!

- 1 -
For example, the United States and Japan today have the greatest overseas trading relationship the world has ever seen. This extraordinary exchange of goods and services between our two countries -- some $60 billion in 1981 -- has grown and flourished in an international trading system based on free trade and open markets. I must be frank and say that this system is presently under severe pressure, largely due to slow economic growth combined with very high unemployment in most of the major industrialized nations.

In addition, there has been and continues to be a common perception among Japan's trading partners that Japan's success in international trade has resulted in large measure from a freer and fairer access to world markets than others have to Japan's market. I firmly believe that the solution to this problem does not lie in protectionism -- that would only harm us all and harm Japan probably most of all. Rather, the solution which I have urged has been one of increased opportunities for foreign access to Japan's market.

In this present situation, the United States welcomes the measures recently announced by the government of Japan to liberalize the access to its own market. Japan, which has benefitted so greatly from free trade -- particularly its trade with the United States -- has taken the second step in a long road to further open its markets. I welcome this action.
And, I am confident that it will prove to be in the best interests of Japan itself, as well as the world economy as a whole.

Distinct and separate from trade — as it should be — but equally important is the extremely effective and valuable security relationship between our two nations. This security relationship serves not only the defensive needs of our countries, but also provides a setting for peace and stability in the region as well. The United States does not expect nor wish Japan to play a regional military role in East Asia. Moreover, we fully recognize the constitutional and political constraints on the Japanese Self Defense Forces. There remains, however — as the Japanese Government itself has noted — much that needs to be done before Japan can fully assume its responsibilities in its own defense. I am convinced that Japan can, should, and will do more in this regard to achieve the goals as set out in its own defense programs.

The United States and Japan may and do sometimes differ in our views on a particular problem, or hold separate ideas on how best to approach certain issues in world affairs. This strikes me as a perfectly natural situation for two sovereign nations pursuing their respective foreign policies. What is noteworthy, however, is that among the vast array of
INTERNATIONAL ISSUES WE FACE, THE POLICIES OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE SO CONSISTENTLY BEEN COMPLEMENTARY AND ON THE SAME COURSE. THIS SIMILARITY OF VIEWS RESULTS NOT FROM ONE COUNTRY DEMANDING THAT THE OTHER FOLLOW BLINDLY IN ITS PATH. RATHER, OUR COMMON POLICIES REFLECT OUR COMMONLY-HELD BELIEFS, AND IN PARTICULAR OUR SHARED COMMITMENTS TO DEMOCRACY, FREEDOM, AND PEACE.

THE CULTURAL, ARTISTIC, SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN HAVE SERVED AS OUTSTANDING SOURCES OF INSPIRATION AND ENRICHMENT TO JAPANESE AND AMERICANS ALIKE. A CONTINUOUS FLOW OF INFORMATION AND IDEAS BETWEEN OUR TWO PEOPLES HAS BROADENED OUR VISIONS IN SO MANY WAYS AND HAS MADE US SO MUCH THE RICHER FOR IT. AND MOREOVER, THERE EXIST THE COUNTLESS PERSONAL BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AMERICANS AND JAPANESE WHICH GIVE LIFE TO ALL OF THESE TIES.

I HAVE ALWAYS BELIEVED THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS ARE A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT PART OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES. THE ROLE THAT GOVERNMENTS CAN PLAY IN BUILDING MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT IS, IN SOME WAYS, LIMITED. BUT THE ROLE OF PRIVATE GROUPS IS VAST. ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE JAPAN-AMERICA WOMEN’S CLUB ARE, AFTER ALL, WHERE THE REAL "PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE" DIPLOMACY TAKES PLACE. YOU HAVE AN ESSENTIAL ROLE TO PLAY IN THIS DIALOGUE
between Japan and the United States. And I applaud all of your fine efforts in fostering deeper understanding and strengthening the bonds of friendship between our two peoples.

Just three weeks ago, I had the opportunity to visit Shimoda and to join in that city’s “Black Ship” Festival. Shimoda, as you know, is where Commodore Perry landed 128 years ago and where the United States established its first diplomatic representation in Japan. Looking back, we can see now what a momentous occasion that was and how greatly our two nations’ paths changed with that “opening” of Japan.

As it did in Perry’s day, the Pacific Ocean remains a formidable barrier that geographically separates our two countries. But the past thirteen decades have seen the Pacific spanned by an ever increasing number of ties between our two nations. I am convinced that the United States and Japan will maintain and further expand upon this remarkable relationship which we now have, and that the fruits of this partnership will continue to benefit our two nations and enrich the lives of generations of Americans and Japanese to come.

At this point, I would like to conclude my prepared remarks and allow as much time as possible for any questions which you may have. Ladies, I am at your service.
I consider it a personal privilege to have the opportunity to introduce our distinguished guest of honor, Bill Fulbright, and I were elected to the Congress 40 years ago this year. He came from the Presidency of the University of Arkansas and, I believe, was the youngest University President at that time, and I came from a professorship in Far East History at the University of Montana. He was, incidentally, the first of the new members whom I met, and since that time we have had a long-standing, close and understanding relationship.

We were both assigned to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and he was my senior on that body. After two years in the House, Bill Fulbright advanced to the United States Senate and was immediately placed on the Committee on Foreign Relations in that body. Eight years afterward, I left the House and was elected to the Senate. My first assignment was to the Foreign Relations Committee, of which Bill Fulbright was a very senior member at that time. In due course, he was elected by his colleagues as Chairman of that most important committee and as such he held that prestigious office for many years.

This former athlete, Rhodes Scholar and member of the House was the most remarkable Chairman the Foreign Relations Committee had in the post-war period. He was a scholar, a prober, a man of independent judgment. His outlook was far-reaching and universal; his analyses superb. He was, as you all know, the originator of the legislation setting up the Fulbright Scholarships, which has afforded an opportunity to well in excess of 100 thousand scholars,
both American foreign, to help achieve a better understanding between the countries concerned and the world as a whole. I have watched Bill Fulbright when attempts were made to reduce or abolish his legislative brain-child fight like a wildcat to make sure that neither was done, and on all occasions he was successful.

We owe a great deal to Senator Fulbright for his foresight, his understanding and his contributions to the betterment of all mankind.

Incidentally, while we have a 50-50 arrangement between the U.S. and Japanese Governments, I think that it is imperative that I mention a distinguished contribution made by a Japanese businessman who on his own initiative took an active and personal interest in furthering the Fulbright exchange of scholars.

I wish to take this opportunity to pay special tribute to another pioneer in the exchanges field, a man of vision, initiative and courage. Mr. Tadao Yoshida, founder and Chairman of the Board of YKK, a world leader in the production of fasteners, aluminum sashes, and other building materials, made history in January 1980, when he contributed 100 million yen to the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission for the express purpose of awarding grants to Japanese and Americans selected under the educational exchange program. The YKK contribution was the first from the private sector under the bi-nationally funded program. Each
YEAR SINCE, grants have gone to two Japanese and two Americans with the same benefits and conditions as the regular JUSEC (Fulbright) grants.

In the audience today is Mr. Tadahiro Yoshida, son, and himself a promoter of goodwill between nations. Would you please stand, Mr. Yoshida, and receive the warm thanks of the entire assembly. Please convey to your distinguished father and our best wishes for his continued success as a leader in management and a pioneer in promoting private sector support to human interchange. But most of all, we are proud to have him and you as friends. Thank you.

After this long speech, for me, it is time to get down to the reason why I stand before you. It is my great privilege and high honor to introduce to this assemblage a man who has achieved the stature of a world statesman, a man who has never flagged in his interest in behalf of the Fulbright program and a man who will be remembered by many people of all races, creeds and colors for decades. And, I hope, for centuries to come. May I present to you my close personal friend, a man of judgment and integrity, a man whom the whole world admires. Senator J. William Fulbright.
REMARKS
AMBASSADOR MANSFIELD
COMBINED INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
RECEPTION JUNE 22, 1982

I AM VERY PLEASED TO JOIN YOU THIS EVENING TO CELEBRATE
THE OPENING OF COMBINED INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA’S BRANCH
HERE IN TOKYO. IT IS A PLEASURE TO SEE MINISTER WATANABE,
CHAIRMAN STONE AND SO MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS ON HAND TO
COMMEMORATE THE OCCASION.

I AM GLAD TO BE ABLE TO WELCOME COMBINED INSURANCE COMPANY
OF AMERICA TO JAPAN. ITS REPRESENTATIVES HAVE SPARED NO EFFORT
TO DEMONSTRATE THE IMPORTANCE THEY ATTACH TO THE JAPANESE MARKET,
AND IT IS GOOD TO SEE THEIR EFFORTS BEAR FRUIT. FROM A BROADER
POINT OF VIEW IT IS ALSO GOOD TO SEE AMERICAN COMPANIES RECOGNIZING
THE POTENTIAL THAT THIS MARKET OFFERS AND FOLLOWING THROUGH WITH THEIR INVESTMENT DECISIONS. INVESTMENT FLOWS IN
BOTH DIRECTIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES REPRESENT
AN IMPORTANT CEMENT FOR OUR CLOSE AND VITAL RELATIONS IN THE
POLITICAL, SECURITY, AND ECONOMIC AREAS.

THAT THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE VIEWS POSITIVELY THE DESIRABILITY OF CLOSER LINKS BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS IN THE FIELD
OF INVESTMENT GENERALLY AND INSURANCE SPECIFICALLY IS EVIDENCED
BY THE FACT THAT COMBINED INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA IS
ENTERING THE MARKET. BUT THE FACT THAT THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
IS WITH US HERE TONIGHT UNDERSCORES THAT POINT VERY WELL. I AM CONFIDENT THAT BOTH MINISTER WATANABE AND HIS MINISTRY WILL CONTINUE TO WORK TO STRENGTHEN AND DEEPEN THE LINKS BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES.

AS YOU OF COMBINED INSURANCE WELL KNOW, IT IS A VERY COMPETITIVE MARKET YOU ARE ENTERING. I AM TOLD JAPAN LEADS ALL NATIONS IN THE RATIO OF LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE TO NATIONAL INCOME. I UNDERSTAND JAPAN IS SECOND ONLY TO THE UNITED STATES IN THE ABSOLUTE AMOUNT OF LIFE INSURANCE OUTSTANDING. THE TWENTY JAPANESE LIFE FIRMS, INCLUDING SOME GIANTS, HAVE A NETWORK OF EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS NUMBERING OVER A HALF MILLION PEOPLE. THERE WILL BE SOME COMPETITION, TOO, FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF A FEW OF YOUR FRIENDLY COMPETITORS FROM BACK HOME.

BUT AS THE FIFTH U.S. FIRM TO ESTABLISH A FULL SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS HERE, SERVING JAPANESE CLIENTS AS WELL AS THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY, YOU WILL STILL BE IN THE FOREFRONT OF FOREIGN ENTRANTS INTO THE LIFE INSURANCE MARKET IN JAPAN. WE ARE CONFIDENT THAT THE EXPERIENCE YOU BRING FROM YOUR EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, AND EQUALLY IMPORTANTLY, IN A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES OTHER THAN JAPAN, WILL STAND YOU IN GOOD STEAD. THAT EXPERIENCE, AND A LOT OF HARD WORK, ARE THE PRIME REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCCESS IN THIS MARKET. BUT FOR GOOD MEASURE, WE WISH YOU LUCK. WE WILL BE FOLLOWING YOUR PROGRESS.

YOU ARE ESTABLISHING ANOTHER LINK IN THE TIES THAT BIND JAPAN AND THE U.S. TOGETHER IN THE MOST IMPORTANT BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP IN THE WORLD-BAR/NONE.
Remarks by Ambassador Mike Mansfield  
At the Opening Ceremony of the Culcon Symposium  
June 23, 1982

Thank you, Mr. Maeda, for your kind introduction. I am delighted to have this opportunity to welcome the participants in this eleventh Biennial U.S.-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange. And I wish to express my gratitude to our Japanese hosts for the great amount of thought and care that has gone into making this conference and especially this important symposium a reality. It is one more example of constructive cooperation between our two countries.

You have chosen a vital topic for the symposium. As you all know, I am a firm believer in the importance of the U.S.-Japanese relationship. There is no more important relationship in the world today than that which exists between Japan and the United States.

Today's symposium and tomorrow's discussions on educational and cultural interchange, TV cooperation, professional education, and binational research on economics will certainly help promote better understanding between our two countries.

As Professor Ward so cogently pointed out in his Foreword to the McGrath Report on Japan-U.S. Interchange Activities, 1979-81.
"Periods of stress in the interrelationships of modern states require increased rather than normal or diminished attention to cultural and educational means of diplomacy." We can take considerable satisfaction in the progress that has been made over the past decade or two, but we should not take each other for granted. The stakes are too high, not only in a bilateral sense but in a global sense as well. This conference can serve to clarify misperceptions, enhance understanding, and set the stage for follow-up meetings and publications which may have a multiplier effect greater than we can imagine.

In closing, I wish you well in your deliberations and look forward to positive results from your efforts. Thank you.