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Inaugural Ceremony for the Parliamentary League
for U.S.-Japan Sister Cities

Kensei Kinenkan Hall

January 29, 1986

Michael J. Mansfield

Ambassador

United States Embassy, Japan

I am very pleased to have been invited by my distinguished friend Susumu Nikaido to say a few words on the occasion of the inauguration of the Parliamentary League for U.S.- Japan Sister Cities sponsored by the Liberal Democratic party, the Socialist party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist party.

We gather on a day of great sorrow -- not only for the United States, but for the entire world. The tragic explosion of the Challenger space shuttle and the death of the brave men and women who made up its crew reminds us of the sacrifices often connected with great ventures. We are very appreciative of, and deeply moved by, the messages of condolence sent by Prime Minister Nakasone and Foreign Minister Abe to President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz.

In spite of this tragedy, we must remind ourselves that there is perhaps no greater challenge in the world today than the exploration of the universe we live in; nor any greater unifying force than the recognition of our dependence on that universe and the need for international cooperation in securing our common destiny.

Viewed from space, the boundaries we have created disappear in the beauty of our planet earth. There are no political, economic or national divisions visible in the majesty of the earth's great oceans and land masses. We also need to be reminded from time to time that viewed from that perspective, many of the problems we consider to be so important pale before the imperative of the survival of our small planet.

The problems that divide nations must of course be dealt with, whether they be political or economic, and we must continue our efforts to minimize the damage they do to good relations where they exist, or to the establishment of good relations where they do not. We must continue to wholeheartedly dedicate ourselves to strengthening relationships among our peoples that lead to greater understanding and cooperation.

The crew of Space Shuttle Challenger itself represents for me the unifying force of the unfettered freedom to exercise to the fullest the intelligence and talents that God gave us in the shaping of our own lives.

I refer to Lt. Col. Ellison Onizuka, who was among those who died today. Though the son of immigrant sugar workers from Japan, Col. Onizuka grew up in Hawaii and went on to receive his Air Force commission at the University of Colorado. After receiving numerous honors and serving as a test pilot, he became an astronaut in 1979. He was a crew member on the Space Shuttle Discovery in January, 1985. Col. Onizuka's experience symbolizes for me the deep cultural roots that the United States and Japan share and must continue to nurture.

Thirty years ago, President Eisenhower established the People-to-People program as a means to create new international relationships based on understanding among the people, not just the governments of the world. The Sister City program was one of the most important elements of that program. The fact that this program has grown and thrived over the years is a testament to President Eisenhower's vision. I understand that there are now more than 170 sister city relationships between the United States and Japan alone, the largest number between any two countries in the world, and they continue to grow.

The inauguration of the Parliamentary League for U.S.-Japan Sister Cities today is a very important step forward in our bilateral relations. I expect the League to make a major positive impact on the effectiveness of the U.S.-Japan Sister Cities structure in reinforcing our shared cultural values and bringing our peoples closer together in mutual understanding.

I have often said that while trade and defense are the flesh and bones of the U.S.-Japan relationship, cultural and academic exchanges are the heart. That has never been more true than it is today. I commend you all for your commitment to assuring that this level of our bilateral relationship continues to expand and thrive. Please accept my congratulations and best wishes for the success of this most important initiative.

ACCEPTED INVITATIONDATE: January 27 - 28, 1986

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>INVITATION FROM</u>
29/Jan	5:00 p.m.	Inauguration Party	Kensei Kinenkan	The Hon. Susumu Nikaido, Chairman-
5/Feb	7:00	(STAG) Higashiyama	Conference Room	Elect U.S.-Japan Sister City
11/Feb	1:00 - 3:00	Founding Day		Dietmen's Federation
11/Feb	11:00 A.M.	Kinnis & Oei exhibit		
17/Feb	6:00-8:00	Reception (JT)	Hotel Okura	The Trustees and Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra
27/Feb	5:00 p.m.	Recital (JT)	National Theatre	The Foreign Minister and Mrs. Abe



AMBASSADOR OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TOKYO

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR MANSFIELD
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
33RD ANNIVERSARY OF THE AOI-KAI
Friday, May 23, 1986
(CAFETERIA)

Thank you Mr. Matsumoto, ladies and gentlemen. I want to offer both thanks and congratulations to the members of the "Aoi-kai". Your record of the past 33 years is a story of dedication and success. You each have every reason to be proud of it, and I am proud of each and every one of you.

This year, the Embassy staff -- American and Japanese -- have set a new mark of excellence. You met the challenge of the 1986 Tokyo Summit and won the respect of the White House. The arrangements for the visit of the President, the First Lady, the Secretaries of State and Treasury, and the host of officials and staff which accompanied them were superb! Knowing you as I do, I expected nothing less. No Embassy could have done a finer job because no Embassy has a finer staff.

AOI-KAI was founded 33 years ago -- and is still administered today -- in the positive spirit of cooperation and concern; A union of individuals for the common good. I am deeply gratified to find that spirit thriving in the Embassy. Today, on the anniversary of that founding, we honor our Japanese colleagues for their magnificent achievements. The united strength of the Embassy employees provides important benefits in good times as well as bad. The comfort, welfare and morale of all the employees is greatly enhanced by the many valuable activities of the AOI-KAI.

As a special gesture to you all -- and I don't do this for many audiences -- I am going to end my speech here and let you get to the food and drinks! Bruce, will you please do the honors?

Perry - 132 yrs - 6 score + 12 years ago - 13 decades ago
Lady - 100 " - 5 score years ago - 10 decades ago
AMBASSADOR OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TOKYO



REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR MANSFIELD
AT THE EMBASSY COMPOUND
INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION
July 6, 1986

Ten score and ten years ago; Twenty one decades ago; Two hundred and ten years ago our forefathers brought forth unto the world a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. That day on which our country was born -- July 4, 1776 -- the day on which the Declaration of Independence was adopted, marked the beginning, not the end, of a long struggle. Such beginnings are the milestones of history by which we mark the progress of the human race. A government "of the people, by the people, for the people." A government deriving its "just powers from the consent of the governed." Such ideas form a beacon that serves as the guiding light to people and nations throughout the world.

Your service to the government comes in a place and at a time which I believe will form another turning point in history. Brick by brick, stone by stone we are laying the foundation for a new era of prosperity, growth and democracy. Looking back over the past ten or fifteen years we can see a dramatic rise in the importance of the Pacific Region. I am convinced, I do not have the slightest doubt, that this next century -- only fourteen years away -- will be the Century of the Pacific. It is here in the Pacific Basin where our future lies.

Independence Day is an opportunity for us to stop and count our blessings. Our nation is a melting pot of diverse races, creeds, people and beliefs and from this diversity -- and from this blending -- we derive our great strength. Our freedom is unparalleled in the world, and it is from freedom that we derive our great strength. This mutual commitment to freedom forms the first of the many ties which connect us with Japan. We can take great pride today in the important role this Embassy has played in maintaining and strengthening these bonds. The outstanding success of the Tokyo Summit this May is a tribute to your tremendous efforts.

For this and many, many services of inestimable value I would like to express my personal thanks to each of you -- both American and Japanese -- for a job well done.

Thank You!

[1986] ?

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR MANSFIELD
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
BLESSING OF THE RING AT AZUMA-ZEKI'S SUMO STABLE

It is a great honor to participate in the traditional blessing of the dohyo for Azuma-zeki's new stable, for this ceremony symbolizes a new start for the man who thrilled many of us as Takamiyama.

Jesse, we are proud of what you have brought to Sumo as an American, and we are equally proud that you have chosen to dedicate yourself to the future of this magnificent athletic art as Daigoro Watanabe, a citizen of Japan. To help shape the lives of younger Sumo wrestlers is indeed a responsibility. We are certain you will instill in them the same purity of spirit and generosity of heart that marked your own Sumo career.

Azuma-zeki, I know that our Japanese friends will forgive me when I say that to us, you will always be Jesse, our native son. Today you stand astride the United States and Japan -- strong, confident, and striving. For a giant both in and out of the ring, on behalf of your many admirers, I wish you continued health, happiness and godspeed.

* * *

[1986] ?

REMARKS FOR RECEPTION
TO BID FAREWELL TO
AMBASSADOR CARLOS J. VALDES

In the absence of our good friend, Ambassador Nelson Coffi, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, I would like to extend the Corps' best wishes to Ambassador and Mrs. Valdes *upon their retirement* as they bid sayonara to Japan.

To paraphrase a famous waka by the Empress Shoken, "By making wider the paths of friendships, diplomats help their fellow countrymen -- without travel -- understand the beauties and wonders of nations throughout the world."

I would simply like to add that diplomats do help their host countries appreciate the beauties and wonders of the lands they themselves represent.

My interest in the Far East began many decades ago when I arrived as a U.S. Marine in the Philippines and China, and most especially in the Philippines. I was introduced to a lovely people -- gregarious, good-hearted, warm, generous, hospitable. Maureen and I can apply all those adjectives to our good friends, Charlie and Aida Valdes. They return now to their homeland. They have been outstanding members of the

Diplomatic Corps, friendly to all of us, considerate in their outlook, and fulfilling their responsibilities as their country's representative to Japan.

To both Charlie and Aida, we can say that your eight years in Japan have been an enjoyable experience. We wish for you both good health, long life, and continued happiness. We wish for President Corazon Aquino the same, and we hope that the many problems which confront her and her country, unemployment, inflation, and other internal difficulties will be met with vigor, and compassion and dedication, as I'm sure her government will, and that the rest of us in this room tonight representing other countries will do what we can to encourage her with understanding, and good will. I would hope and expect that my country, the United States and the country to which we have been accredited and in which we now live would be generous and understanding in its support of President Aquino and the many problems which confront her. She needs our help and we should give it gladly.

So, to a country and to a couple, who have endeared themselves to all of us, we wish the best of everything in the years ahead.

* * * *



[1986?]
AMBASSADOR OF
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TOKYO

TAKAKO SUZUKI - AKIMASA YOKOKAWA WEDDING REMARKS

This is a time in our lives which has - or will affect - most of us who are gathered here this evening. Marriage marks a change in our life cycle. It is a time when, in the words of one of America's great poets, Robert Frost, "We have promises to keep, miles to go, and things to do before we sleep."

With some trepidation and great anticipation you have taken your marriage vows. You know you love one another but, you also know that life is not always smooth; that there will be difficulties along the way. But with the eternal optimism of youth, you believe you will overcome them - and you will.

The wedded pair are now partners for life. In joining together you are, in effect, becoming two in one. You are now on your own -- you have the world before you -- excitement, a feeling of invincibility and the belief that anything is possible -- and it is! You will be sources of strength to each other in an often uncertain world.

Yes, you have made promises -- keep them. You have miles to go -- walk them carefully. You have things to do -- do them well and in the spirit of giving.

May the Good Lord bless you.

[1986 ?]

PRESIDENT KONDO, CHAIRMEN TANAKA AND VOLCKER, MR. TABUCHI, MAYOR LINDSEY, HONORED GUESTS AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. I REGRET THAT I CAN NOT BE WITH YOU IN PERSON TONIGHT AT YOUR FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER, WHICH I UNDERSTAND IS THE LARGEST SINGLE GATHERING OF ITS KIND IN NEW YORK.

WHEN MAYOR LINDSEY VISITED ME IN TOKYO AND TOLD ME THAT I HAD BEEN CHOSEN BY THE JAPANESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF NEW YORK TO RECEIVE THEIR AWARD FOR FURTHERING OF AMERICAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS, HE NEGLECTED TO TELL ME THE ILLUSTRIOUS COMPANY I WOULD BE JOINING --- AMBASSADOR REICHAUER, DR. EDWARD DEMING AND AMBASSADOR INGERSOLL. THAT'S A PRETTY EXCLUSIVE GROUP, WELL TREATED IN THE HISTORY BOOKS. I CERTAINLY FEEL HONORED AND FLATTERED AT YOUR DECISION TO INCLUDE ME IN SUCH COMPANY.

THE JOB OF FURTHERING JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONS HAS NOT ALWAYS BEEN EASY, BUT IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN CHALLENGING. NONE OF YOU NEED TO BE REMINDED OF THE SOMETIMES CONFLICT FILLED YEARS OF MY TENURE IN TOKYO. YET, AT THE END OF EACH YEAR, WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE, OUR TWO COUNTRIES CONFOUND THE NAYSAYERS AND MOVE, NOT FURTHER APART, BUT CLOSER TOGETHER. WHAT UNITES US IS INDEED STRONGER THAN WHAT DIVIDES US.

TOMORROW IN THE UNITED STATES THE PEOPLE WILL ELECT A NEW
PRESIDENT. THE PEOPLE OF JAPANESE HAVE CERTAINLY BEEN
FOLLOWING THE CAMPAIGN WITH INTEREST. I TELL VISITORS TO MY
HOME AND OFFICE THAT WHOEVER IS ELECTED, HE WILL CERTAINLY
FOLLOW POLICIES THAT WILL CONFIRM THE SPECIAL NATURE OF OUR
BI-LATERAL RELATIONSHIP / *the most important in the world -*
BUT IT IS YOU FOLKS HERE TONIGHT WHO *bar*
REALLY MAKE THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN RELATIONSHIP WORK --- TWO *none,*
DIFFERENT CULTURES, TWO DIFFERENT TRADITIONS --- WORKING
TOGETHER. IT IS A FITTING EXAMPLE FOR THE WORLD. SOMETIMES WE
JUST AMAZE OURSELVES BY TRANSFORMING THE IRRECONCILABLE INTO
THE DAY-TO-DAY. TO YOU I SAY: CONGRATULATIONS.

ONCE AGAIN, THANK YOU FOR YOUR ~~KIND~~ AWARD AND THE COMPANY IN
WHICH YOU HAVE NOW PLACED ME. GOOD NIGHT.

(19863)

AMBASSADOR MANSFIELD'S RESPONSE TO QUESTION ON IRAN ARMS

QUESTION: Japan made the decision actually a long time ago to be in the western democratic camp, and as we look back over the history of development between the East (Bloc) and the West, we can see vast differences between what happened in East Germany and what happened in West Germany, etc., etc.....(Questioner then goes into an extended description of U.S. diplomatic policy, ending with President Nixon's "China shock" in 1972).....Japan has been an ally and friend of the United States and I, for one, am glad of that. However, one thing troubles me. Can Japan continue to trust the United States, especially in light of the recent arms sales to Iran?

AMBASSADOR: I'm not sure I got the full intent of your question, but I'll do the best I can to answer. You are correct when you say that there has been a tremendous increase in the sale of arms worldwide, the two leading being the Soviet Union and the United States. The figure is, I believe, somewhere in the vicinity of \$900 billion. It's too bad that such an arms trade is so evident. It's too bad that the money being spent in that area could not be diverted toward beneficial uses for all mankind. But it (arms sales) is a fact that we have to live with.

As far as the present Iranian situation is concerned, the President has taken full responsibility for it in his speech last Thursday (Japan Standard Time). I would call to your attention that the facts covering the Iran issue have been becoming better known; that the appropriate congressional committees at the present time are holding hearings, which will continue -- and should. Congress has a right to be informed. The question is what "in a timely fashion" means.

I hope that we would exercise a degree of caution and common sense. When I was in Congress, I never went for the jugular. I never believed in overkill. I hope that doesn't happen now.

We do have a President who has two more years to go. He is our leader. The thing to do, I think, is to look to the present and the future, uncover the past, and try and rally around the leader who was elected by our people to serve as our chief executive. So I would say let's do what we can to return some strength to him. Let's do what we can to help him make our country a leader among the democracies of the world.

In the meantime, let the congressional committees go ahead and hold their hearings, and all the facts will be laid out. I daresay most of them have been laid out already.

And a good deal of the backbiting and personal fingering of one another that is happening in Washington at the present time could be done away with. And it would be a godsend if it was.

[1986?]

S S C REMARKS

Thank you Gentlemen. I am pleased to join Secretary Armitage and Admiral Hays in welcoming you to this 17th meeting of the Security Subcommittee.

At our last session, one year ago, I looked back at the previous year's progress and said I thought we have passed through the most productive period ever in the history of US-Japan defense cooperation. But I was wrong, because the achievements of 1986 dwarf even those of 1985. Look back at the record: Full funding of the first two years of the Five-Year Mid-Term Defense Plan; the Japanese Government's SDI policy decision; the successful port visits of the New Jersey and its Battle Group; initiation of the first three technology transfer cases; the increase in labor cost sharing; funding for construction projects for Yokosuka Port and Ikego housing; some twenty joint exercises culminating in the first-ever tri-service joint exercise, including participation of U.S. assets based elsewhere in the region; and completion of the Sea Lines of Communication Study. Problems remain to be solved - notably the need for a new NLP facility - but looking at the list of issues we started with last January, we can honestly report most of them resolved.

This achievement is due in no small part to the men seated around this table. At the same time, I think our recent progress grows out of a fundamental evolution in the US-Japan relationship. Not so long ago, the very concept of a "military alliance" between the U.S. and Japan created some political controversy. Today, steady development of that alliance's capabilities is widely understood and accepted. Indeed, our progress in this arena has stood in contrast to our difficulties in working together to right the imbalances in our economic relations. Trade and defense problems are - and must remain - separate agenda items between the two nations. At the same time, I find that the progress we make on defense serves to remind both sides of the core values on which our bilateral relations are based.

I believe our defense ties will occupy an increasingly important place in our overall bilateral relations in the years to come. The importance of U.S. bases in Japan under the Mutual Security Treaty has been clear for decades, but the growth of the Pacific region and the expansion of the Soviet's regional military ambitions makes those bases even more vital. We will need to maintain and modernize our deployments in Japan to meet these challenges.

Within the overall expansion of the Pacific region's importance, Japan's role is and will remain paramount. Her economic contribution to the West is indispensable. Her role in helping to maintain political and economic stability in the region is increasingly vital. To ensure it can sustain these roles, Japan must be better able to defend itself in the context of increasing Soviet strength and growing U.S. responsibilities elsewhere in the region.

In recent years I believe we have laid the foundation for the kind of military cooperation necessary to secure these objectives. However, we are reaching the financial and political limits of the extra effort the U.S. has put into its own military expansion during the first half of this decade. Japan, has already begun to respond to this development. Its recent defense budget decisions -- notably full funding of the Mid Term Defense Plan, new funding for the labor cost sharing program and revision of the one percent policy -- will help ensure our defense cooperation will continue to develop through the end of the decade, at least. However, Japan may be called on to do more still, even though it faces the domestic economic difficulties brought on by the yen's rising value.

Our challenge in the coming year will therefore be to find ways to increase the effectiveness of our military capabilities while adjusting to the new economic realities in both our countries. The U.S. cannot reduce its commitments in the Pacific but will have to find ways to use more modern assets more efficiently. Japan's contribution to this effort can be important in two senses. First, in increasing its host nation support for our bases, Japan can assist us in ensuring the best possible support for operations and clearly demonstrate its willingness to bear a fair share of the burden of maintaining a credible deterrent. Second, by increasing its own defense capabilities, Japan can further free U.S. resources for defense of our common interests in the region.

I often point out that the 21st Century will be the Pacific era and that no bilateral relationship is more important than that between the U.S. and Japan. It follows that, in the area of defense, the security of the West will depend increasingly on the development of US-Japan cooperation. Keeping this perspective in mind, I hope we will be able to lay the foundations at this meeting for another year of achievement in 1987.

With those remarks, let me make way for our Agenda presentations.