

Walter F. Mondale

11 ⁴⁰

1-17-95

Clinton,

~~President, Mr.~~

offer a tea

from

Refract

1/2 cup (1/2)

Shine 1/2

Walter F. Mondale

1st year on in LA
of study

Curriculum

Wright

X LA Exper

X FEM*

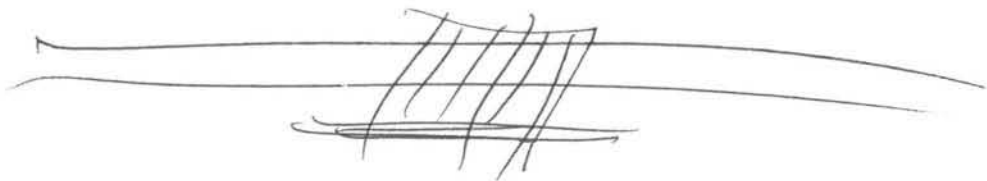
of Transistors

cell signal
to Leon Karmali

Walter F. Mondale

Federal
Circuit
Court

James
Lee
White



Chris

Walter F. Mondale

Arthur Mays

Expenditure of Cash

Principals Called
personally

Walter F. Mondale

Other help?

Kono

Thank You

- Disaster relief

Carnage.

Deaths 200

Wm 300

Not answered to
Urban disasters
of this kind

Walter F. Mondale

Just Started &
Committee.

— But trying
for 11 months

Thing? ✓
Per Announce?

— A simplified

Will deal w/ Committee
get back as soon
as possible

Misc

(u)

2/1/95

Letter to Vogel

February 1, 1995

Dear Ezra:

I hope you don't mind being used by me to practice formulations of embassy policy! This year I hope we can: (1) have a successful APEC conference and later Summit in Tokyo, (2) update and refresh our rationale for our security relationship with Japan for the post cold war era through Joe Nye's efforts with the public reaffirmation occurring at the Tokyo Summit, (3) complete the auto sector negotiations, (4) effectively implement the broad trade agreements we have reached over the past year and half (construction, telecommunications, medical equipment, intellectual property, insurance, glass, financial services, and cellular phones), (5) make necessary adjustments to our Okinawan presence, (6) move forward in the implementation of the North Korean framework agreement, (7) I would like to get an agreement to reduce the impediments to the presence of American students here with an announcement at the Summit and (8) commemorate the 50th anniversary of the war ending in as positive way as possible. If we can get all of this done, it seems to me we will have had a successful year. However, it is a big IF.

APEC. The Japanese are having trouble getting organized for APEC and they are leery of making specific commitments in the trade and finance opening area that could return to haunt them. Similarly, we are having difficulty being specific about what we want out of this next APEC Summit. Sandy Kristoff is coming over here soon and I hope to press her to get specific.

BILATERAL SUMMIT. I hope we can use this meeting to issue a fresh reaffirmation of the security relationship, an agreement to significantly increase U.S. student and faculty presence in Japan, and perhaps move ahead in some way with the trade framework.

AUTO SECTOR. I believe this is going to be very tough and acrimonious. The first talks went nowhere; in fact they may have gone backward. Hashimoto is working with the Japanese auto industry to totally stonewall us. They claim that government has no authority over dealerships and part purchases. They are trying to block meaningful discussions with their industry, and the MOT says the after market shaken system is essential for safety and they will not discuss anything that affects safety. The framework obligation to significantly increase access and sales in the auto sector is being totally ignored. We are presently poorly organized. The NEC is moribund with Rubin's departure, Barshefsky is off on other matters, Mickey is preoccupied with other things, Ira Shapiro, a good man, who has been assigned the STR responsibilities in this area is new to the issue. Jeff Garten at Commerce is assigning the negotiations, I am told, to Marge Searing, which may be good news but she could be ignored by the Japanese.

STR is beginning to look at sanctions in the 301 context as well as the use of customs procedures and anti-dumping studies. All hell will break loose if some of these steps are taken but I am sure the Japanese will not start to look seriously at reaching a decent agreement without the pressure of sanctions.

AGREEMENT IMPLEMENTATION. This will be very difficult. The construction agreement, now over a year old, has yet to produce results. The framework review, scheduled in July, will probably be bleak, except for cellular phones, which is a spectacular success. We are very short of personnel here to oversee implementation of these agreements and are pressing the private sector to give us as much help as they can. I expect a lot of carping from our side if these agreements are failing as they well do.

OKINAWA. We hope to return Yomitan, transfer some artillery practice to the Fuji range, and agree to transfer the Naha port operation to another location with modern deep port handling facilities to be provided. We are making progress on these matters but we are by no means there yet. Yomitan is easy, but the prefecture where Fuji is located is fiercely resisting transfer of artillery there, and the alternative port facilities are being resisted by that community and is very expensive. Nevertheless, I hope we can get this done and announced in this 50th year.

KOREA. This seems to be moving nicely. Talbott's trip here and in Seoul were quit successful, and I am told that the Perry Christopher-LUCJ testimony went fine. North Korean behavior could still derail this effort, but as of now, it seems to be moving along quite well.

STUDENTS. As you know, there are many impediments to the presence of American students here: personal financial guarantees, lack of student status for our branch campuses, lack of slots for our students in the better schools, lack of corporate and tax deductible status for private organizations whose efforts are essential, a paucity of American faculty on permanent status in these national university, etc. We are hitting stone wall on all of these questions. The Ministry of Education acts like the late Tokugawa Bakufu, with no change in sight. Nevertheless, I am pressing them to move.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY. Much TLC is needed here. Practically every week will have some commemoration, each of them loaded with danger. I read this morning that a memorial to the Hattori child in Louisiana was canceled because of veterans group opposition because of the failure to mention Pearl Harbor! The Enola Gay exhibit is already an unremediable disaster. I am sure we will hear many provocative Japanese statements throughout this year as well. What else?

We are wrestling with the EAEC issue here. The MOF is under growing pressure to relent and join. Worse, MITI, under Hashimoto, is already moving to an EAEC-type trade ministries association of Asian countries to do the same thing despite MOF resistance. I suspect that the purpose is to shape an Asian-wide resistance to American efforts to open markets here through APEC. MITI is participating in a meeting of the ASEAN, ROK and Chinese trade ministers soon to get this operation underway. It may be part of an effort to intimidate us from putting sanctions in place in the auto sector. I have little hope that I can influence Hashimoto to change course. He is a very difficult, arrogant, and abrasive man who I think likes to twist the American tail. I privately raised the possibility with Talbott of agreeing to a weak and toothless version of EAEC of the type that Okawara is talking about. I don't see how we can stop them from meeting informally in any case, and the MOF is very embarrassed by appearing to be bending to our pressure in the eyes of the Asians. Christopher strongly opposes an EAEC institution and may well stick with that position.

The Japanese are closely watching Clinton's difficulties and this, of course, affects our leverage here. I fear that they may begin to stall with us if they think we are on the way out. Fortunately, the U.S./Japan relationship does not seem to be at issue with the Congress and I believe Murayama's visit to the hill helped reassure the Japanese of the bipartisan American commitment to this relationship.

The Murayama leadership is foundering. He is under strong criticism for his handling the Kobe disaster and I am hearing more comments about his health and stamina. The socialists are heading for disaster in the coming local and upper house elections and the LDP is increasingly confident that their position is strengthening. The opposition new frontier party looks weak, lacks an alternative rationale, is reported to be out of money, and bears the negative side of Ozawa's reputation. Kaifu looks feckless. Nobody knows when a lower house election will be held but I think the LDP has the clear upper hand. All pressure for reform seems to have disappeared, the electorate seems to be totally turned off by it all, and we may be close to slipping back to the dreary 1955 system with all of its rigidities. As of now, the deregulation movement seems to be without any energy at all.

I believe the Kobe disaster is affecting Japanese confidence. They operated pathetically to bring help to the community; their much vaunted earthquake structures collapsed, they face billions in rebuilding costs, and the lessons learned undoubtedly calls for trillions in new expenditures to strengthen structures in Tokyo and elsewhere. They should fundamentally alter their administrative structures along the lines of our FEMA but I doubt they can do it. It is not a debate we should get into, but it exposes many of the unresolved issues of central government authority and control of the Armed Forces left over from WWII.

time. So much for now. Please give me your comments, if you have

With best wishes,

Walter F. Mondale

Nikkei Research, Inc.

Fri., 4/14/95

Weighted with U.S. data

Summarized Results of "Japan-U.S. Joint Poll on the 50th Year after the War"

<Survey Form Making>

The survey form used in Japan was created with an excerpt of only questions corresponding to Japan from among all survey items prepared in the U.S. Accordingly, some question numbers are skipped. (Skipped numbers were for questions asked in the U.S. or in Germany.)

<Simplified Tabulation>

Based on the survey form used in Japan, GT tables were created. There are three GT tables for (1) Japan-U.S. total, (2) Japan only, and (3) the U.S. only. Since the GT tables are based on the form used in Japan, the numerical data of questions asked only in the U.S. are not carried. For the numerical data thereof, see the "Whole" column in the cross tabulation list.

(1) Japan-U.S. Relations

●Japanese Evaluation Rather Severe

Persons who answered that the present Japan-U.S. relationship is "very good" or "good" accounted for nearly 40% in the U.S., but was no more than 20% in Japan. On the other hand, "not good" was at 29.4% in Japan, and just 6.7% in the U.S.

| (The present Japan-US relationship is:) | Japan | US |
|---|-------|------|
| Very good | 1.1 | 3.6 |
| Good | 19.4 | 35.8 |
| Normal | 48.5 | 51.4 |
| Not good | 29.4 | 6.8 |

(Q11a)

●"Rival" on Economic Problems, "Partner" on Military Affairs

Concerning economic problems, half of those surveyed in Japan regarded America as a "rival" -- higher than the rate of those who answered that America is a "partner." On the other hand, concerning diplomatic and military affairs, 60 percent of all those surveyed in Japan answered that America is a "partner."

| (America is:) | On economic affairs | On diplomatic and military affairs |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| A partner | 39.9 | 60.3 |
| A rival | 50.1 | 23.4 |

(Q12c/Japan only)

(2) Trade Issues

●Japan's Trade Policy Is "Unfair"

Japanese and Americans were both asked about trade fairness. In the U.S., more than 60% of those surveyed answered that Japan is unfair. In Japan as well, more than 50% of those surveyed were thinking that Japan's trade policy is unfair.

| (Japan's trade policy is:) | Japan | US |
|----------------------------|-------|------|
| Fair | 31.7 | 29.1 |
| Unfair | 52.4 | 61.8 |

(Q14)

●Japan "Should Open," America "Should Close"

About market opening for foreign products, 60% of those surveyed in the U.S. insisted on closing the American market, while 60% of those surveyed in Japan insisted on opening the Japanese market. The results in Japan and the U.S. are quite opposite.

| (The domestic market:) | Japan | US |
|----------------------------|-------|------|
| Should be opened even more | 60.7 | 6.4 |
| Should be closed even more | 5.2 | 62.1 |

(Q15a)

●America Is to Blame for Its Trade Deficit with Japan

In reply to a question asking which side is to blame for America's trade deficit with Japan, many of those surveyed in Japan and the U.S. answered that America is to blame. In Japan, however, some answered that both sides are to blame.

| (For America's trade deficit with Japan:) | Japan | US |
|---|-------|------|
| America is to blame | 45.0 | 48.1 |
| Japan is to blame | 26.0 | 38.4 |
| Both countries are to blame | 22.7 | 6.4 |

(Q16b)

(3) Economic Problems

●Japan Taking More Severe View of Domestic Economy

Those surveyed in Japan and the U.S. were asked about their countries' respective domestic economic conditions with five-stage evaluation. In Japan, about one half of those surveyed answered that Japan's economic condition is "bad" (1 and 2 in the five stages). In the U.S., the rate of persons who answered that their country's economic condition is "bad" was about 35%.

| (The domestic economic condition is:) | Japan | US |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|
| Very bad | 1 | 16.3 |
| | 2 | 33.1 |
| | 3 | 34.0 |
| | 4 | 11.6 |
| Very good | 5 | 3.1 |

(Q4a)

●"Tax" in Japan, "Fiscal Reconstruction" in the U.S.

In reply to a question asking about the two countries' respective immediate domestic economic problems (only one answer), "tax" came first in Japan, while "fiscal reconstruction" was on top in the U.S.

| (The domestic primary economic issue is:) | Japan | US |
|---|-------|------|
| Unemployment | 8.8 | 18.9 |
| Inflation | 10.1 | 6.1 |
| Fiscal reconstruction | 22.7 | 28.0 |
| Trade | 8.9 | 6.3 |
| Deregulation | 15.9 | 11.0 |
| Tax | 27.9 | 19.2 |

(Q2)

●Big Difference in Evaluation of China's Economic Power after 10 Years

About national economic power at present and ten years from now, the Japanese evaluation of China is high. In Japan, more than 50% of those surveyed answered that the strongest economic power ten years from now would be China. In the U.S., those surveyed were confident in their country's economic power, and 40% of those surveyed answered that their country would be the world's strongest economic power ten years from now.

| (The strongest economic power at present is:) | Japan | US |
|---|-------|------|
| Japan | 30.8 | 36.4 |
| Germany | 11.7 | 15.0 |
| U.S. | 37.7 | 36.9 |
| Russia | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| China | 15.8 | 5.4 |

(Q10a)

| (The strongest economic power ten years from now would be:) | Japan | US |
|---|-------|------|
| Japan | 12.9 | 25.6 |
| Germany | 7.1 | 12.5 |
| U.S. | 17.3 | 42.6 |
| Russia | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| China | 55.1 | 10.7 |

(Q10b)

(4) Diplomatic/Military Affairs

●Both Japanese and Americans Hoping for Environmental Measures First

As for what should be particularly considered first in national diplomacy during the next ten years (up to two answers), environmental protection came first both in Japan and in the U.S. Scores in Japan and the U.S. varied on anti-terrorism countermeasures.

| (The top priority in national diplomacy should be given to:) | Japan | US |
|--|-------|------|
| Improving trade issues | 36.7 | 25.8 |
| Preventing nuclear weapons from proliferating | 38.5 | 30.4 |
| Anti-terrorism countermeasures | 7.7 | 23.7 |
| Giving economic aid to developing countries | 32.3 | 30.1 |
| Protecting the world environment | 63.3 | 34.4 |

(Q24)

●Japan in "More Positive" Way, America in "More Negative" Way

Concerning how to tackle the world situation, more than 70 of those surveyed in Japan wanted their government to tackle it in an even more positive way. In the U.S., more than 80% of those surveyed answered that their country should remain as is or should become even more negative, and an "inward-looking" trend was clear.

| (To meet the world situation, the Government should be:) | Japan | US |
|--|-------|------|
| More positive | 72.1 | 17.5 |
| Remain as is | 22.4 | 46.8 |
| More negative | 2.1 | 33.8 |

(Q26)

●Middle East Is Threat to Americans, North Korea to Japanese

As for countries and areas that could conceivably threaten world peace during the next several years, the Middle East was concentratedly pointed out in the U.S., accounting for nearly 60%. In Japan, North Korea was on top, but the former Soviet Union, the Middle East, and China also scored about 20%.

| (The threat to world peace would be:) | Japan | US |
|---------------------------------------|-------|------|
| China | 20.0 | 10.3 |
| Middle East | 20.1 | 56.2 |
| Former Soviet republics | 23.7 | 14.3 |
| North Korea | 26.6 | 10.4 |
| Africa | 2.6 | 4.5 |

(Q27)

●60% in Japan, U.S. Support Japan's Permanent Entry into UN Security Council

Concerning Japan's motive for permanent entry into the UN Security Council, more than 60% of those surveyed in Japan and in the U.S. answered that Japan should do so.

| (Japan should be added to the UNSC as a permanent member:) | Japan | US |
|--|-------|------|
| Yes | 67.4 | 63.7 |
| No | 22.8 | 28.1 |

(Q33b)

●America's Military Help "Unreliable" -- Nearly 40%

In Japan, 49% of those surveyed answered that Japan can rely on America's helping hand in case Japan sustains an armed attack from another country. The rate was markedly lower than 77% in the U.S., and the Japanese are skeptical.

| (In case of an emergency, Japan can rely on America's help:) | Japan | US |
|--|-------|------|
| Yes | 49.0 | 76.5 |
| No | 38.3 | 16.2 |

(Q32a)

●Many Americans Predict Japan Would Have Nuclear Weapons in 10 Years

As for the possibility of Japan's having nuclear weapons in ten years, more than 60% of those surveyed in the U.S. think it is likely. In Japan, more than 80% of those surveyed answered that it would be unlikely, firmly believing Japan's non-nuclearization. The Japanese and American views differed widely.

| (Ten years hence, Japan will possess nuclear weapons:) | Japan | US |
|--|-------|------|
| Yes | 11.2 | 66.6 |
| No | 85.4 | 29.1 |

(Q35)

●America Will Remain the Free World's Leader in the Future as Well

More than 50% of those surveyed in the U.S. pointed out the U.S. as the Free World's leader 20 years hence. In Japan as well, more than 40% of those surveyed pointed out the U.S. In both countries, the rate of those who pointed out the U.S. was markedly higher than the rate of those who pointed out other areas. The rate of those who answered that no country could be the leader was on the 20% level both in Japan and in the U.S.

| (The leader could be:) | Japan | US |
|------------------------|-------|------|
| America | 44.1 | 53.5 |
| Russia | 1.9 | 1.2 |
| Japan | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| European countries | 11.1 | 6.0 |
| China | 7.9 | 3.5 |
| None | 21.9 | 26.5 |

(Q36)

(5) Pacific War

●Both in Japan and America, Young People Conspicuously Indifferent

Concerning World War II, approximately 50% of those surveyed in Japan as well as in the U.S. answered that they were "(very much or rather) interested." Broken down into age groups, younger generations are rather less interested.

| (Concerning World War II:) | Japan | US |
|----------------------------|-------|------|
| Very much interested | 20.5 | 26.4 |
| Rather interested | 28.9 | 26.0 |
| Somewhat interested | 32.8 | 21.3 |
| Not very interested | 17.3 | 25.8 |

(Q18)

[Ref.] Scores broken down into age groups

| "Very much interested" + "Rather interested" | Japan | US |
|--|-------|------|
| Persons from 29 years old and under | 29.8 | 34.1 |
| Persons in their 30's | 37.2 | 41.4 |
| Persons in their 40's | 38.2 | 48.2 |
| Persons in their 50's | 59.8 | 65.7 |
| 60 and over | 76.4 | 77.5 |

(Q18)

●Japan's War Responsibility: Americans' Evaluation Rather High

Both in Japan and in the U.S., more than 50% of those surveyed answered that Japan "has not yet fulfilled" its war responsibility for World War II. On the other hand, the rate of Americans who answered that Japan has sufficiently fulfilled its war responsibility was rather higher than the rate of Japanese who gave that answer.

| (Japan has sufficiently fulfilled its war responsibility:) | Japan | US |
|--|-------|------|
| Think so | 28.9 | 37.8 |
| Don't think so | 61.2 | 52.7 |

(Q20a)

●A-Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: Wide Perception Gap between Japan and U.S.

In the U.S., a little less than 70% of those surveyed think that the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was necessary to end the War. In Japan, the rate of persons thinking so was a little over 20%. The results show that there is an extremely wide perception gap between the two countries.

| (A-bombing was:) | Japan | US |
|------------------|-------|------|
| Necessary | 26.6 | 68.1 |
| Unnecessary | 66.0 | 25.0 |

(Q21)

(6) Society, Livelihood, Values

●Many Japanese Satisfied with Job

Working people were then asked about their feeling of individual satisfaction. In Japan, the rate of persons who pointed out their "job" and the rate of persons who pointed out "something other than jobs" were almost equal around 40%. In the U.S., the rate of persons who pointed out "something other than jobs" was markedly higher than the rate of persons who pointed out their "job."

| (Individual satisfaction is greater in:) | Japan | US |
|--|-------|------|
| Job | 38.8 | 30.0 |
| Something other than jobs | 40.1 | 51.2 |

(Q9a)

●Americans Making Much of Obligation and Responsibility for Others

For an individual way of living, those surveyed were asked about which is much more important to them between "fulfilling an individual's obligation and responsibility for others" and "pursuing an individual's potential." In Japan, the rate of persons who pointed out the former and the rate of persons who pointed out the latter were almost equal. In the U.S., the rate of persons who pointed out the former was higher than the rate of persons who pointed out the latter.

| (What is much more important as an individual way of living is:) | Japan | US |
|--|-------|------|
| Fulfilling an individual's obligation and responsibility | 44.8 | 57.2 |
| Pursuing an individual's potential | 45.0 | 33.6 |

(Q9b)

●Japan on Its Economy and Technology, America on Its International Leadership

Both in Japan and in the U.S., those surveyed were asked to point out what is like Japan or what is like America (up to two answers). As for what is like America to the Japanese, its "leadership in international society" came on top. As for what is like Japan to the Americans, its "superior technology" and "economic success" ranked top.

| (What is like America:) | Japan |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Political system | 27.4 |
| Cultural impact | 23.2 |
| Economic success | 16.4 |
| Superior technology | 20.1 |
| National unity | 13.0 |
| Leadership in international society | 63.9 |

(Q40b)

| (What is like Japan:) | US |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Political system | 2.5 |
| Cultural impact | 12.0 |
| Economic success | 42.4 |
| Superior technology | 52.3 |
| National unity | 18.7 |
| Leadership in international society | 5.5 |

(Q40c)

●American Culture Taken Favorably

Concerning American culture and its impact on Japan through music, television, movies, etc., 80% of those surveyed in Japan think that it was good.

| (American culture's impact on Japan was:) | Japan |
|---|-------|
| Very good | 23.1 |
| Rather good | 57.6 |
| Rather bad | 13.6 |
| Very bad | 1.8 |

(Q42a/Japan only)

●One of Every Four Japanese Has Been to America

One of every four Japanese has been to the U.S. Besides, one of every four Japanese likewise has an American acquaintance.

| (Ever been to the U.S.?:) | Japan |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Yes | 25.8 |
| No | 74.0 |

(Q43c/Japan only)

| (Know any American?:) | Japan |
|-----------------------|-------|
| Yes | 26.0 |
| No | 73.6 |

(Q44a/Japan only)

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No. 1

Jackson H. Bailey, Senior Research Professor of History, Earlham College, addresses the AJS
on May 29, 1995, at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan

"A Half Century of Learning to Live with Each Other: The U.S.-Japan Relationship in Personal and Historical Perspective"



*(The following is a condensation
of the lecture given by Professor
Jackson Bailey.)*

With the end of the Cold War, the relationship between Japan and the United States has entered into a new era. It is said that "the clock has stopped for each society": for the United States, the clock stopped in December 1941 with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor; for Japan, the clock stopped on August 15, 1945. In other words,

each country has maintained the same view of the other since its "clock" stopped. It is important, therefore, to start thinking how to re-start the clock.

The bomb explosion in Oklahoma and the sarin poison gas incidents in Japan are indicative of the start of a new era for both countries. These incidents represent "negative responses" to the new world.

The Japanese-American relations in the post World War II era started with one of "curse of ideology" during the 1950s. In the 1960s, both countries faced "loss of innocence", with Japan facing environmental pollution and a rapid economic growth, and the United States "pax Americana" and the war in Vietnam. During the 1980s, a large number of Japanese corporations moved to the United States, giving rise to both "great management debate" and new types of misunderstanding. In the 1990s, American corporations have begun to place major emphasis on "human use of human resources", while Japan faces a major task of improving "creativity" in education.

Based on this observation of the past 50 years, there seem to be three areas in which "learning from each other" must be enhanced between the two countries.

1. A major "hang-up" is that the Japanese side tends to place emphasis on processes whereas Americans insist, "I don't care how you do it, but you must get results!"

2. The Japanese are prone to emphasize dependence and harmony, while independence and individualism are of utmost importance in the United States.

3. There is a contrast between emphasis placed on creativity in American education and on knowledge in Japan. In the United States, children are taught how to grow and develop, while Japanese children are taught how to live in a crowded society. As a result, knowledge tends to be lacking among younger Americans and flexibility and creativity among the Japanese.

According to Peter Drucker, peoples all over the world have lived to "enjoy the good life by taking advantage of the nation state" since the days of Bismark. This ended with the war in Vietnam, the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, and the Great Cultural Revolution in China. Drucker says the nation state has ceased to be "a vehicle for creating the good life." We must, therefore, create something new to replace this way of thinking.

Both Japan and the United States are directly faced with problems long thought to be non-existent in their territories: the Oklahoma explosion, sarin poisoning and the Kansai earthquake. Both countries must start recognizing their past arrogance and stop scapegoating.

What, then, should we do in this new era of the bilateral relations? Continuing dialogue is most important. We must also promote grass-root interactions, recognizing that the relationship between the two countries is in reality much better than is indicated by disputes in Tokyo and Washington. We must make new efforts as we enter into an unknown era of the "borderless world" by listening to peoples of different cultures.

(The speech was delivered in Japanese.)

Thomas S. Foley, former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, analyzes American Politics and Japan on June 26, 1995, at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan

"American Politics and Japan"



Mr. Thomas Foley, former Speaker of the US House of Representatives, is currently a member of the Washington law firm Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer and Feld, L. L. P. From 1964 he was elected 15 times from the State of Washington Fifth Congressional District and served for 30 years in the House, becoming Majority Whip in 1981-1987, Majority Leader in 1987 and Speaker in 1989. He was the youngest Representative at age 45 to attain a full Chairmanship of a Committee.

(The following is a condensation of Mr. Foley's speech.)

I am pleased to be here in Japan and see again many of my old friends. I have long been active in US-Japan relationships as President of the US-Japan Parliamentary Exchange under the Council for International Exchange which opened up receptive US-Japan exchanges between ruling parties, opposition parties, many other governmental bodies, Keidanren, and labor unions.

The US-Japan relationship is a deeply interwoven economic relationship and an interdependent alliance of strong friendship. Both countries consider this alliance to be the most important bilateral relationship the countries have. There is a significant belief in the singularity of the relationship on the part of both countries, and the current trade disagreements will not easily destroy this relationship.

There are three reasons for this mutual trust: 1. a

strong and interdependent bilateral trade relationship; 2. a strong military security relationship; and 3. our mutual interests in the development of a strong economic and democratic Asia. The close bilateral cooperation of our two nations encourages the support of democracy, the rule of law, free trade flows throughout regional Asia, but there is considerable work to be done to encourage these broad regional goals. In the future US-Japan relationship will need new institutions to carry forward this Asian cooperation and stability. One such institution is the World Trade Organization. Another is APEC which has done much to push down tariffs throughout the Asia region. Another is the Asean Regional Forum that has done much to reduce tensions in Cambodia. The cold war is essentially over, but even now many people in democracies have political doubt about the future. We need to develop these new institutions to restore confidence in the future. Our two countries have strong bilateral relations which can create peace, economic growth and long term positive growth for the region. Both countries have a great stake in the success and peace in the Asia region, and the world has a similar great stake in the peace and economic development of the region. I am confident that the strong relationship between Japan and the US will enable our countries to achieve that goal of peace and economic development.

In the questions that followed, Speaker Foley focused again on encouraging exchange on all levels of the nation especially from grass root organizations like the America-Japan societies, student exchanges, and more visits by Americans to Japan so that the two cultures which are very different do not drift apart and let specific issues spill over into domestic politics of either country.

Toyoo Gyoten, Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Bank of Tokyo, speaks on the different interpretations of capitalism in Japan and the West on July 17, 1995, at the Hotel Okura

"Who Runs Things?"



(The principal points of Mr. Gyoten's speech were as follows.)

During the beginning of the 50-year period after the war, the relationship between the U.S. and Japan was complementary. The U.S. was strong and generous, while Japan was weak and happy to follow, building up its economy by taking advantage of U.S.'s generosity. In the following years the relationship changed dramatically, particularly in the economic matters.

Japan's "economic miracle" brought about a complicated situation. From 1949 to 1971, the exchange rate was fixed at ¥360/\$1 (Yen undervalued), which was favorable for

export from Japan. The U.S. market was large and open. The conditions for Japan's market economy were highly advantageous. On the other hand, the dollar became overvalued. Consumption, which had been considered desirable for economic development, became excessive in the U.S. The gap between U.S. and Japanese economies narrowed. In addition the Vietnam war was costly for the U.S. As a result trade frictions increased, but the U.S. clout decreased. The end of the Cold War also resulted in a worsening of the U.S.-Japan relationship.

Japan now finds it must carry out reforms in many areas. In recent years, also, there seems to be a lack of sense of leadership or of responsibility in the U.S. Both countries must find a new outlook and, learning from the experience of the past 50 years, must build a solid alliance, which is crucial, not only for mutual bilateral relationship, but also for the whole world.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

NEW MEMBERS

The Society takes great pleasure in welcoming the following individual members who joined the Society between May to July, 1995.

Individual Members

The names of new members are printed according to the order of application received at the office of the Society.

*=Sustaining Member



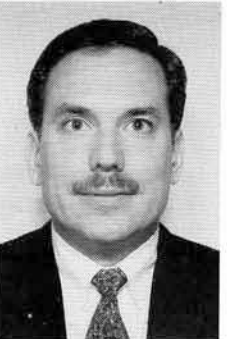
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The 1995 International Symposium of Japan-America Societies

Under the theme of "Learning from Each Other", about 600 members and friends of the Japan-America Societies in the U.S. and the America-Japan Societies in Japan came together for their first-ever International Symposium in Hawaii during June 18-21, 1995, hosted by the Japan-America Society of Hawaii, to strengthen the network of Societies of the two nations and create a new relationship between the U.S. and Japan.

Director-General Makiko Tanaka of Japan's Science and Technology Agency opened the Symposium with her humorous remarks. Excellent panel discussions presented by public and private sector opinion leaders from America and Japan revolved around up-to-date issues such as trade friction, security, public safety and aging.

Everybody who participated in this successful symposium left for home with unforgettable memories of



Hawaiian hospitality and with a strong belief that the role of non-profit organizations will become more important than ever before to deepen mutual understanding between the U.S. and Japan.

**Viewing Sumo Practical
and Enjoying Chanko-nabe Lunch**
May 3, 1995
Tatsunami Stable



Through the courtesy of Tatsunami Oyakata, 20 members of the Society and their guests had an opportunity to watch the morning training of sumo wrestlers at the Tatsunami Stable and then to lunch on Chanko-nabe, the Sumo stew that fills sumo wrestlers with energy and pounds.

**Golf Tournament for President
Eisenhower Cup**
May 10, 1995
Kasumigaseki Country Club



AJS Manager Seiji Wada is all smiles as he receives the Eisenhower Cup from the Sports Committee Co-Chairmen Yujiro Miwa and James Adachi.

AJS Wine Party
July 21, 1995
—"Seagull"—



Through the courtesy of Isuzu Motor Limited, the members of the America-Japan Society were invited to use the parlor space "Seagull" of Omori Bellport. Several bottles of wine were donated by Kikkoman Corporation.

Visit to the Honda Sayama Plant

Shortly before 9:30 a.m. on July 11, 1995, 37 of us, AJS members and guests, were escorted by fellow-member Kiyoshi Ikemi through the main gate of the Honda Sayama Plant, which is the main assembly plant of the Honda Saitama Factory.

We were first directed into a classroom-like visitors' reception room, where we were greeted by Mr. Makoto Shino, Managing Director, and other executive staff members. Mr. Kinya Nakagawa, Executive Staff, Honda R and D Co., Ltd., acted as M.C. A briefing on the plant was presented by Mr. Katsuhiko Onodera, Manager, General Affairs Dept., with the aid of a video description and slides.

A tour through the main assembly building was begun under the guidance of Ikemi-san and Nakagawa-san, who kept each of us well informed about the materials and processes we were viewing in spite of the noise of the machinery. This was made possible by the transmitters they used and the cordless receiver-earphones the guests were provided with.

We thus toured the Stamping Section, the Welding Section, the Painting Section, the Body Assembly Section, the Final Inspection Section, and the Shipping Section.

We then returned to the reception room, where Mr.



"Cheesing" at the Honda Sayama Plant.

Tadao Hirano, General Manager, Vehicle Assembly Operations answered several interesting questions from many members of the AJS group. After group photographs of the entire party were taken, we enjoyed a most satisfying luncheon party in a restaurant of a hotel affiliated with Honda. Excellent white and red wines were served through the generosity of Honda.

Thus we enjoyed a most exciting and instructive experience, thanks to Mr. Shino and other executives of Honda, including our own Ikemi-san and to AJS Programs Committee members.

—Ichiro Takahashi, Publications Committee

AJS President Takeo Fukuda Succumbs

Mr. Takeo Fukuda, President of the America-Japan Society, Inc., and former Prime Minister of Japan, died of pulmonary emphysema at a hospital in Tokyo on July 5, 1995. He was 90 years of age.

After assuming the presidency in October 1984, Mr. Fukuda took part actively in many of the Society's activities, contributing greatly to further enhance the bilateral relationship between Japan and the United States.

Just prior to the AJS annual general meeting in June, he had submitted his resignation from the presidency of AJS



for reasons of health.

Mr. Fukuda was the Prime Minister from 1976 to 1978. Even after his retirement, he was regarded as one of the most influential elder statesmen of Japan. He also remained active internationally together with the former heads of state of the Group of Seven nations until a few months before his death.

The America-Japan Society wishes to express deep sorrow for the untimely passing of Mr. Fukuda and gratitude for all he has done for the Society and its members.

The AJS Forum

The 2nd AJS Forum was held from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., Wednesday, July 26, 1995, at the Yurakucho Head Office of The Sakura Bank, Limited. The speaker was Mr. Hirotsugu Iikubo, an AJS member and President, Decision Systems, Inc.. Mr. Iikubo spoke about the difference of approaches to decision making between America and Japan. About 20 AJS members attended.

The special guest was Ms. Rosemary Potter, a state legislator of Wisconsin who is now in Japan as a fellow of the U.S.-Japan Leadership Program by the Japan Society, New York. Everybody enjoyed the speech, Q and A, and discussion.

—Yoshikazu Sakogawa, Forum Subcommittee Leader

Other Events

Committee and other business meetings:

- May 12 Programs Committee
- 15 Educational Exchange Committee
- May 19 Publications Committee
- June 2 Educational Exchange Committee
- 7 Programs Committee
- 9 Joint Meeting, Directors, Comptrollers and Councillors
- 28 The 60th Ordinary General Meeting
- July 3 Educational Exchange Committee
- 7 The Board of Directors Meeting
- 14 Programs Committee

- 26 Publications Committee
- 27 The Board of Directors Meeting
- Sports Committee

Other Activities:

- May 5 The 23rd Kanrin Maru Festival
- May 16-18 The 56th Black Ship Festival
- May 30 The 50th Memorial Ceremony for General Ulysses Grant
- June 18-21 International Symposium of Japan-America Societies in Hawaii
- July 15 The 142nd Anniversary of Commodore Mathew Galbraith Perry

Obituary Notice

The Society records with deep regret the passing of the following members:

Mr. Takeo Fukuda

July 5, 1995

He was former AJS President. He was 90 years old.

Mr. Hajimu Imai

July 29, 1995

He was 99 years old.

September 30, 1995

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