

REMARKS OF SENATOR

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FOR THE

26th JAPAN-AMERICA STUDENT  
CONFERENCE

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OUTLINE OF REMARKS FOR THE 26th  
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Importance of Dialogue Between Americans  
and Japanese

- Too little at present.
- For two nations with imports and exports of billions, the lack of contact of official and unofficial levels is amazing and not to the best interest of either nation.
- Lack of contact leads too often to stereotypes which shape a relationship. We don't need stereotypes -- we need understanding of the hard realities of a relationship.
- Although Japanese-American relations revolve around economic issues, I believe it is our ignorance of your political system and your lack of understanding of the American political process which often lead to strained relationships between Washington and Tokyo.
- In the 1960's the term partnership was frequently used to describe--perhaps too idealistically -- the friendship between a powerful, self-confident United States and

a rapidly rising Japan.

- Although the essential elements of our friendship have not changed, we now meet in a very different atmosphere.
- The word crisis<sup>15</sup> frequently used to describe the aftermath of the "Nixon shocks." The sudden American overture toward China, without prior consultation with Japan, raised basic questions of trust and confidence. Now with a new President, there is doubt as to the direction of the relationships between the U.S. and Japanese governments. And the combination of the energy crisis and the balance of payments problems has brought to the surface serious economic problems.
- Despite the difficulties and irritations of the last few years, we should not overlook the positive elements in Japanese-American relations.
- The U.S. and Japan meet in a setting of greater equality than has existed in the past, and equality provides a far stronger basis for our relationship.

- Furthermore, there seems to be today a willingness on both sides to learn from one another.
- There is an increased level of academic and public cooperation and this annual conference is an example of that.

#### Partnerships

- Just as I believe we need a partnership between government and the people here in America I believe this concept is valid in international relations.
- On too many occasions, we have not treated Japan as a true partner. Japan is a great economic power. And if economic power is to be the currency of relations between nations instead of arms, then Japan deserves a place at the table of the great powers in all sorts of negotiations, conferences and agreements.
- America too often loses sight of what the definition of "power" truly means today.



Japan-United States Friendship Act

1. You are cosponsor of S. 649, the Japan-United States Friendship Act, which passed the Senate on June 7, 1974 and is now pending in the Foreign Affairs Committee in the House.
2. The purpose of the bill is to promote scholarly, cultural, and artisitic activities between Japan and the United States.
3. An important provision of the bill is the Japan-United States Friendship Trust Fund. The interest of the trust fund, gifts and donations, and up to five percent of the principal would be available for expenditure annually for the following purposes:
  - A. Support studies, including language studies, in institutions of higher learning or scholarly research in Japan and the United States, designed to foster mutual understanding between Japan and the United States.
  - B. Support for major collections of Japanese books and libraries at American colleges and universities

located throughout the United States.

- C. Support for programs in the arts in association with institutions of higher education in Japan and the United States.
- D. Support fellowships and scholarships at the undergraduate, graduate, and faculty levels in Japan and the United States in accord with the purposes of the act.



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