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After Dinner Toast to Miyazawa--Tokyo 1/8/92 [OA 7565]

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THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary
(Tokyo, Japan)

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
UNTIL 8:30 P.M. (LOCAL)
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1992

TEXT OF REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT DINNER TOAST

The Prime Minister's Residence
Tokyo, Japan

January 8, 1992

Mr. Prime Minister, it is already clear from our discussions that we share much in common. Most important, we both want stronger ties, better trade, and a closer friendship between our two countries.

Barbara and I are honored to be here. I am proud to join you in welcoming the season of the New Year, and to look ahead, with honesty and understanding, to the era of a New Century.

Mr. Prime Minister, let me offer my very warmest congratulation on your election. I sincerely look forward to the work that lies before us. As you remarked earlier this year, "The United States and Japan share the same values and bear a heavy responsibility for world order." It is my conviction that the United States and Japan must move forward together as partners.

We share a common vision for the post-Cold War world: a world knitted together by a global trading system with common rules making possible the free and equitable competition.

Kiichi, I know our people share a love of baseball. So perhaps we should think of this new world in this spirit: you've called your country "a team player" -- a description I'd also apply to America. So, let's compete in the arena of free and open trade. Open competition and close cooperation will make both our countries winners.

Working together, no two nations can do more to realize a new era of peace and prosperity than Japan and the United States. You once spoke of the needs "to create an economy for the benefit of mankind, and to challenge the unknown." Let us join together, let us forge a global partnership as we confront the challenges of the coming century. For the sake of our children, for the sake of their children, we must not let these opportunities slip through our fingers.

Mr. Prime Minister, I hear you are fond of the phrase, "Large Trees with Deep Roots." Let us guard the growing tree of our friendship so that it may shelter all the generations to come. To this friendship, I raise my glass.

#

(Grossman)
Draft One
December 16, 1991
MIYAZAWA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AFTER DINNER TOAST
PM's RESIDENCE *AKASAKA*
TOKYO, JAPAN
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1991

7 PM

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Prime Minister Miyazawa, Deputy Prime Minister Watanabe,
distinguished Ministers, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Prime
Minister, it is already clear from our discussions that we share
much in common. We both play golf, we both like American fast
food, and we both married women who are too smart for us. **
Most importantly, we both want stronger ties, better trade, and a
closer friendship between our two countries.

Yomewhi Report

*ya-yoi
Matsuda
press
6764*

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work that lies before us. As you remarked earlier this year,
"The United States and Japan share the same values and bear a
heavy responsibility for world order." It is my conviction that
the United States and Japan must move forward together.

*NYT
10/28/91*

We share a common vision about the post-Cold War world: a
world defined by democratic principles and international law. A
world strengthened by developing prosperity, and by free and
equitable trade among nations.

I know our people also share a love of baseball. So perhaps we should think of this new world in this spirit: you've called your country "a team player" -- a description I'd also apply to America. So, let's play ball. No stealing bases, no spit balls. We believe in free markets and free people. And with a level playing field, with fair ground rules and a fair chance, our countries can bat a winning game for both our nations.

Working together, no two nations can do more to realize a new era of peace and prosperity than Japan and the United States. You've ^{once spoke} ~~spoken~~ of the needs "to create an economy for the benefit of mankind, and to challenge the unknown." Let us join together, let us forge a global partnership as we confront the challenges of the coming century. For the sake of our children, for the sake of their children, we must not let these opportunities slip through our fingers.

Mr. Prime Minister, I hear you are fond of the phrase, "Large Trees with Deep Roots." Let us plant and tend the seeds of a friendship that may shelter all the generations to come. To this friendship, I raise my glass.

NK
11/2/91

Yamiami
Report

TOAST TO MIYAZAWA

In 1939, a young, 20 year old Japanese was chosen to participate in the sixth Japan-America Student Conference. On his way to the United States he met a young woman who helped him with his English, so well that she later became his wife. That young man still speaks excellent English, and he has just become the 49th Prime Minister of Japan.

The Japan-America Student Conference, which first brought prime Minister Miyazawa to the U.S., is now in its 43rd year. It is the longest-running exchange program between the United States and Japan. Planning for the 44th conference, to be held in the United States, is already underway. This year, the 80 participants explored the challenges of global citizenship.

This year - for the first time - the White House and this pioneer exchange organization have, in a way launched a new program together which will involve 15 Presidential Management Interns now with the U.S. government and 15 Japanese counterparts from various Japanese ministries. Each will work in his counterpart ministry or department for three weeks.

Thus, Mr. Prime Minister, exchanges of the past between us are ever blossoming into new programs to deepen understanding between our people and our governments.

Below is a start on some "local color" for the President's speeches in Japan. This is just a beginning; we will continue coming up with other materials asap. Regards.

Differences and similarities

There are a lot of differences between our two countries

- you drive on the left side of the road, we drive on the right
- you pull the saw, we push it
- you soap up outside of the bathtub, we do it in the bathtub
- your traffic lights are horizontal, ours are vertical
- your unlucky number is 4, ours is 13
- you see a rabbit in the moon, we see a man.

-- Yes, there are many differences, but there are perhaps even more similarities

- we both face the Pacific
- we both have extremes of climate, hot and cold, from Hokkaido to Okinawa or from Minnesota to Texas
- we both came to world prominence in this century
- we both have capitalist, market economies
- we both enjoy democratic countries with a vigorous, free press
- we both have modern, fast changing societies
- we both have superior educational systems
- we are both crazy about baseball -- in fact, your Seibu Lions and our Minnesota Twins both won the championships in the last game of their respective tourneys
- and our political leaders are generally poor linguists--few Americans can speak Japanese and few Japanese can speak English--except for Mr. Miyazawa

-some say I can't even speak my own language --

Manjiro

There is an example in the life of Manjiro Nakahama, the 14-year old youth who 150 years ago was rescued at sea by American whalers before the Meiji Restoration and taken to the United States via Hawaii, landing there in 1841, then sailing into the U.S. and Fair Haven, Mass. After several years of education he returned to Japan where he advised the offices of the Tokugawa government and became the interpreter to Japan's first good will mission to the U.S. in 1860. He also interpreted for important visitors, taught in Tokyo and served as a bridge between Japan and the United States in the earliest years of our relationship.

The Manjiros of the 20th century may be those young Japanese and Americans who have volunteered to go to the other country to teach in high schools. These people play an important role in cultivating good relations between our two countries thanks to their participation in the JET program in Japan, and the REX and TAP programs in the United States. These adventurous young Japanese and Americans live in the smaller communities across our countries, teaching their own language and learning the other, immersing themselves in the local culture, and making lifelong friends. They return home with a new dedication to and enthusiasm for cordial US-Japanese ties.

(Grossman)
Draft One
December 16, 1991
MIYAZAWA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: AFTER DINNER TOAST
 PM's RESIDENCE
 TOKYO, JAPAN
 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1991

Prime Minister Miyazawa, Deputy Prime Minister Watanabe, distinguished Ministers, ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Prime Minister, it is already clear from our discussions that we share much in common. We both play golf, we both like American fast food, and we both married women who are too smart for us. \\ Most importantly, we both want stronger ties, better trade, and a closer friendship between our two countries.

Barbara and I are honored to be here. I am proud to join you in welcoming the season of the New Year, and to look ahead, with honesty and understanding, to the era of a New Century.

Mr. Prime Minister, let me offer my very warmest congratulation on your election. I sincerely look forward to the work that lies before us. As you remarked earlier this year, "The United States and Japan share the same values and bear a heavy responsibility for world order." It is my conviction that the United States and Japan must move forward together.

We share a common vision about the post-Cold War world: a world defined by democratic principles and international law. A world strengthened by developing prosperity, and by free and equitable trade among nations.

I know our people also share a love of baseball. So perhaps we should think of this new world in this spirit: you've called your country "a team player" -- a description I'd also apply to America. So, let's play ball. No stealing bases, no spit balls. We believe in free markets and free people. And with a level playing field, with fair ground rules and a fair chance, our countries can bat a winning game for both our nations.

Working together, no two nations can do more to realize a new era of peace and prosperity than Japan and the United States. You've spoken of the needs "to create an economy for the benefit of mankind, and to challenge the unknown." Let us join together, let us forge a global partnership as we confront the challenges of the coming century. For the sake of our children, for the sake of their children, we must not let these opportunities slip through our fingers.

Mr. Prime Minister, I hear you are fond of the phrase, "Large Trees with Deep Roots." Let us plant and tend the seeds of a friendship that may shelter all the generations to come. To this friendship, I raise my glass.

JAPNOT

--the opportunity to learn more about each other and reinforce a friendship that will help bring our peoples and our countries into the next century.

--the season of Oseibo (oh-SAY-boh), of gift giving, is ending, and the season of the New Year has begun. I am honored to be here as we greet the New Year together, and look forward to a New Century, with greater understanding and cooperation between our two countries.

--after eating such a superb dinner, I find it hard to understand why the Japanese like our McDonald's so much.

--I hear there's a new Godzilla movie out in which the monster once again destroys downtown Tokyo. In the spirit of a balance of investment between our two countries -- do you think we could have the reconstruction contracts? No? How about this: you give us Godzilla, and I'll give you the Washington press corps.

--And as we look toward the Year of the Monkey, let not our two peoples be as "inu to saru" (dog and monkey -- or very bad relations). Nor let us whitewash our difficulties, as "Mizaru, kikazaru, iwazaru" (see no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil). Rather let us come together to learn and to share, to work and to move forward.

--We have so much to learn from each other, so much to share. That means turning our backs on the stereotypes, and opening our minds to each others cultures. To watch baseball, eat McDonalds, and wear blue jeans is not to know America. No more than eating sushi or watching sumo is to know Japan. We must go farther, try harder, to translate our alliance of governments into a friendship of peoples.

--Each of us, accepting responsibility for our friendship and making a commitment to be honest, be fair, be open, and be ourselves.

--Let's begin today. As you say, "Sen-ri no michi mo ippo kara." (sen-ree noh mee-chee moh ip-poh kah-rah) The longest journey begins with a single step.

--Facing the Pacific, linked by the sea.

--Looking back, we've had much to overcome, much to forgive and forget. But looking forward, we've so much to gain, so much to work on and to work toward.

--We know there are some in my country that say the Japanese enjoy unfair advantages. \\ But I can't help it if the Prime Minister speaks English better than I do.

--You have a saying, "Hachiju no tenarai," (to study calligraphy at 80) We also have a saying, "You're never too old to learn."
Mr. Prime Minister, let us toast a commitment to learning more, to trying harder, to sowing the seeds of friendship between our two great countries.

--Miyazawa calls himself a "careful, stubborn leader who will listen to others." He plays golf. His favourite book is "The Completed Works of Fukazawa Yukichi," a Meiji-era philosopher who helped introduce American and European civilization to Japan. When Miyazawa signs important documents, he often adds the phrase, "Large Trees with Deep Roots."

Miyazawa quotes:

"A leader must stand in front of the rank and file, but he cannot function as a leader if he is totally detached from his troops."

--from his book Dialogue with the Japan Socialist Party, 1965.

"I am not good at coining phrases, but I want to emphasize as issues for the 1970s the following: To create an economy for the benefit of mankind, and to challenge the unknown."

--Jan. 14, 1970 interview following his appointment as minister of international trade and industry

"The United States and Japan share the same values and bear a heavy responsibility for world order."

--'91 press conference

"One may consider conservatism to be a philosophy of common sense."

--Dialogue with the Japan Socialist Party, 1965
[[Mr. Prime Minister, we already share much common ground between us. We both like golf, we both married extremely intelligent women, and we're both conservatives -- a conservatism you once described as "a philosophy of common sense." Let us use our common sense and our common ground to build a commonwealth of shared understanding, prosperity, and friendship.]]

"To be sure, economic activity is important, but I believe it is, in the end, simply a means. That is, I see it as...enabling human beings to pursue lives that are worth living."

--in response to a question during a House of Councillors Budget Committee session, 1987

Miyazawa described Japan as "a team player" in a recent Los Angeles Times interview.

"What I most want to say to America is your country is an admirable country, with admirable values, and a strong economy and military. You are the finest country, so you should have confidence...There is a big debate in American about its educational system and how to become competitive -- that is the great thing about America. You can't fail."

--ibid.

***stress fairness, openness, cooperation and compromise in dealing with each other...dealing in good faith will help us become even better friends.

Note: Well versed in international affairs, Miyazawa has led Japan to forge ties of cooperation with the United States, according to his own judgement, thrusting aside views set forth by bureaucrats and fiscal policy-makers.

Note: The 72 year old Miyazawa has been involved in formation of the framework of Japan's postwar politics since soon after World War II, when he was a bureaucrat before turning Diet member....He is strong in diplomacy, finance and economic policies...He long has been involved in important diplomatic negotiations with the United States and other countries.

Note: Miyazawa recently held his own in a debate on world affairs with Kissinger. On his grasp of English: he was once derided for reading an English book in public.

TOAST: PRIME MINISTER'S DINNER

Prime Minister Miyazawa, Deputy Prime Minister Watanabe, distinguished Ministers, ladies and gentlemen:

Barbara and I are delighted to be here. As you know, I had hoped to be here earlier, but felt a strong need to remain in the U.S. while the Congress was still in session. I apologize for the inconvenience caused by the postponement, and I appreciate both your public and personal expressions of understanding for the delay.

Mr. Prime Minister, let me offer my very warmest congratulations to you on your election. I consider the relationship between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Japan to be one of the most important relationships in the world. I enjoyed very close ties with Prime Minister Kaifu, and on the basis of our conversation this morning I feel we have begun to establish an excellent working and personal relationship. I look forward to working with you in the months and years ahead on all the challenges we face.

Mr. Prime Minister, the Cold War has ended. But as old challenges are overcome, new challenges take their place. We must move forward.

It is my conviction that America and Japan must move forward together. We share a common vision about the post-Cold War world: a world dedicated to the pursuit of democratic principles and international law, and strengthened by the development of prosperity, by peace, and by free and equitable trade between nations.

No two nations can do more to realize this vision than the U.S. and Japan, working together. We have the economic resources, we have the political will, and we have the leadership capability.

We stand at an important point in history, when the opportunities to realize the long-term vision we share are unequalled.

And so, for the sake of our children, and their children, we must not let these opportunities slip away. The U.S.-Japan partnership, with its tradition of successful cooperation, needs to be transformed into a global partnership to lead the way into the 21st century.

Mr. Prime Minister, I raise my glass to U.S.-Japan relations and to our global partnership -- a joint enterprise dedicated to a better future not just for America and Japan, but for the entire world.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS: PRIME MINISTER'S DINNER

January 8, 1992

Drafted: EAP/J:RGdeVillafranca *rd*

Sejpol 8562 x72813

Clearance: EAP/J:RDeming

EAP:DAnderson

EAP/P:EYamauchi

P:MMcMillion

C:RWilson

E:WWhyman

S/P:LKeene *rd*

DINNER HOSTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER

SCENESETTER

PURPOSE

To outline for key Japanese decision makers and opinion leaders your views on the importance of the global partnership in meeting the challenges of a changing world.

THE SETTING

This dinner, a social occasion hosted by the Prime Minister in honor of you and Mrs. Bush, will be held at the Prime Minister's official residence. Dress will be business attire.

You will enter the residence, descend a shallow staircase, and enter a foyer where the Prime Minister and Mrs. Miyazawa will greet you. You and Mrs. Bush will join a receiving line with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Miyazawa. When the guests have passed through the line, you will proceed directly to the head table, which will face the other tables in the room. You will be seated with the Prime Minister on your left and Mrs. Miyazawa on your right. Mrs. Bush will be seated on the Prime Minister's left.

120 guests, including 90 Japanese and 30 Americans, from your party and from the American community in Tokyo, will be present. You will be expected to present a dinner toast.

TOAST TO MIYAZAWA

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-some say at least even speak my own language --

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DECLASSIFIED
Department of State Guidelines
E.O. 12958, SEC 3.4 (B), July 21, 1997

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL:OADR

By RMC NARA, Date 11/08/04

ARRIVAL STATEMENT - JAPAN

Prime Minister Kaifu, (insert other appropriate names), distinguished friends:

Barbara and I are delighted to be here today and deeply appreciate your coming out to greet us. We left Washington over a week ago to come to Asia for meetings and discussions with some of our key friends and allies in the region. No ally and friend is more important than Japan.

As you know, I made my first overseas trip as President to Japan in 1989. We had hoped to be able to follow up that visit last year, and I'm sorry it took us so long to get back. I appreciate your patience and understanding for the delays.

Over the next few days I will be meeting with Prime Minister Miyazawa and other Japanese leaders to discuss the full range of issues on which the US and Japan

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
PER E.O. 12958, SEC 3.3 (C)~~

RMC 11/08/04

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

cooperate and to explore ways to strengthen even further the sound, vibrant relationship between our two countries.

The changes that have taken place around the world in the past two years present us with a tremendous challenge to build a new international structure to promote democracy, prosperity, and a stable and peaceful world. As the world's two strongest economies and industrialized democracies, Japan and the United States have a special role to play in meeting these challenges. I firmly believe that, working together, we will meet them.

Again, Barbara and I are grateful to you all for being here to meet us and to get our visit to Japan off to a good start. Thank you very much.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ARRIVAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 7, 1992
OSAKA (ITAMI AIRPORT)

Draft: EAP/J:JFScott *JF*
SEJPOL 8591 11/26/91

Clearance: EAP/J:RDeming *R*
EAP:DAnderson *D*
EAP/P:EYamauchi *E*
PA/PRS:JSnyder *J*
P:MMcMillion *M*
C:RWilson *R*
S/P:LKeene *L*
E:WWhyman *W*