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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 2, 1975

Mrs. Ford,

Attached is the seating plan
for this evening's dinner.

Russell
Armentrout



Mrs. Vining	Mr. Scaife	Mr. Watson	Mrs. Wilkins	Rev. Sullivan	Mr. Wilkins
Mr. Tanaka	Mrs. Sullivan	Mrs. Tanaka	Mr. Millspaugh x	Mrs. Cliburn	Mr. Rockefeller
Miss Rogers	Mr. Miller	Mr. Naka	Mrs. Mosbacher	Mr. McDonald	Mrs. Scaife
Mr. Mosbacher	Mrs. Rockefeller	Mr. Melton	Mr. Hyland	Mrs. Miller	Mr. Mori
Mrs. Melton	Mr. Malloy	Mrs. Lowe	Mrs. Korp	Mr. Georgine	Mrs. Malloy
Mr. Korp	Mrs. Chennault	Dr. Kasuga	Mr. Corcoran	Mrs. Kasuga	Mr. Lowe
Mrs. Georgine	Mr. Fernandez C.	Mrs. Everett	Mrs. Cooper	Mr. Chandler	Mrs. Hyland
Mr. Everett	Miss Graham	Mr. Cliburn	Mr. Black	Mrs. Fernandez C.	Mr. Frowick
Mrs. O. Chandler	Mr. Carter	Mrs. N. Chandler	Mrs. Carter	Mr. Aaron	Mrs. Sulzberger
Mr. Buchanan	Mrs. Boe	Gen. Scowcroft	Mr. Sulzberger	Mrs. Buchanan	Mr. Boe
Mrs. Black	Prof. Reischauer	Mrs. Aaron	Mrs. Reischauer	Mr. Habib	Mrs. Margaret Brock
Chief of Protocol	Mrs. Habib	Amb. Hodgson	Mr. Ingersoll	Mrs. Catto	TH Seiya Nishida
Mrs. Hodgson	TH Yoshihiro Tokugawa	Mrs. Nishida	Mrs. Scowcroft	HE Naraichi Fujiyama	Mrs. Ingersoll
HE Hiroshi Uchida	Mrs. Frey	Rep. Rousselot	Rep. Mineta	Mrs. Rousselot	HE Morio Yukawa
Mrs. Morgan	Rep. Matsunaga	Mrs. Wilson	Mrs. Matsunaga	Rep. Frey	Mrs. Mineta
HE Sukemasa Irie		Sen. Morgan	Sen. Brock		Rep. Wilson
Mrs. Wm. Brock					Mrs. Inouye
Sen. Inouye					

HE Takeshi Usumi
 Mrs. Scott
 Mr. Hartmann
 Mrs. Yasukawa
 Mr. Justice Blackmun
 Mrs. Kissinger
 HE Takeo Fukuda
 MRS. FORD
 HM Emperor Japan
 THE PRESIDENT
 HM Empress of Japan
 Secy of State
 Mrs. Blackmun
 Amb. of Japan
 Mrs. Hartmann
 Sen. Scott
 Mrs. Kitashirakawa



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

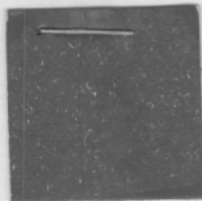
September 30, 1975

Nancy - Carolyn,

The Japan dinner is now 111 (having heard from everyone). There is room for one more couple. Would Mrs. Ford want to move the Hartmanns from after-dinner to the dinner or would she want to invite another star such as Shirley MacLaine (we understand Pat Howard and Mrs. Ford talked about this Monday)? The stars we have acceptances from are:

Chad Everett and his wife
Ginger Rogers (coming alone)
Eddie Albert (coming alone)

Jan



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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Doc	GOVERNMENT REPORT	10/2/75	A

FILE LOCATION *BETTY FORD PAPERS, STATE DINNERS; FOLDER TITLE: STATE VISIT OF EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF JAPAN*

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Doc
3/4/76

-5-
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES
THEIR MAJESTIES THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Form of Address: Your Majesty
Place Card: H.M. the Emperor of Japan

HER MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN

Form of Address: Your Majesty
Place Card: H.M. the Empress of Japan

HIS EXCELLENCY TAKEO FUKUDA
Deputy Prime Minister

Pronunciation: Fuh-kuh-dah
Form of Address: Your Excellency
Place Card: H.E. Takeo Fukuda

HIS EXCELLENCY TAKESHI YASUKAWA
Ambassador of Japan to the United States

Pronunciation: Yah-suh-kah-wah
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador
Place Card: The Ambassador of Japan to the United States

MRS. YASUKAWA
Wife of the Ambassador of Japan

Pronunciation: Yah-suh-kah-wah
Form of Address: Mrs. Yasukawa
Place Card: Mrs. Yasukawa

HIS EXCELLENCY TAKESHI USAMI
Grand Steward, Imperial Household Agency

Pronunciation: Uh-sah-mee
Form of Address: Your Excellency
Place Card: H.E. Takeshi Usami



HIS EXCELLENCY SUKEMASA IRIE

Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Pronunciation: Ee-ree-eh
Form of Address: Your Excellency
Place Card: H.E. Sukemasa Irie

HIS EXCELLENCY MORIO YUKAWA

Grand Master of Ceremonies to His Majesty the Emperor

Pronunciation: Yuh-kah-wah
Form of Address: Your Excellency
Place Card: H.E. Morio Yukawa

HIS EXCELLENCY NARAICHI FUJIYAMA

Ambassador, Press Secretary to His Majesty the Emperor

Pronunciation: Fuh-gee-yah-mah
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador
Place Card: H.E. Naraichi Fujiyama

THE HONORABLE YOSHIHIRO TOKUGAWA

Vice-Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Pronunciation: Tow-kuh-gah-wah
Form of Address: Mr. Tokugawa
Place Card: Mr. Tokugawa

MRS. SACHIKO KITASHIRAKAWA

Chief Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

Pronunciation: Kee-tah-shee-rah-kah-wah
Form of Address: Mrs. Kitashirakawa
Place Card: Mrs. Kitashirakawa

HIS EXCELLENCY HIROSHI UCHIDA

Ambassador, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: Uh-chee-dah
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador
Place Card: The Chief of Protocol of Japan

THE HONORABLE SHIGETAKA NISHINO

Chief Physician to His Majesty the Emperor

Pronunciation: Knee-shee-noh
Form of Address: Dr. Nishino
Place Card: Dr. Nishino

HIS EXCELLENCY HIDEKI MASAKI

Ambassador, Interpreter to His Majesty the Emperor

Pronunciation: Mah-sah-kee
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador
Place Card: H.E. Hideki Masaki

MR. YOSHIRO YASUI

Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies to His Majesty the Emperor

Pronunciation: Yah-suh-ee
Form of Address: Mr. Yasui
Place Card: Mr. Yasui

MR. NAORU TANAKA

Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Pronunciation: Tah-nah-kah
Form of Address: Mr. Tanaka
Place Card: Mr. Tanaka

MR. TAKASHI KOSAKA

Director, General Affairs Division, Imperial Household Agency

Pronunciation: Koh-sah-kah
Form of Address: Mr. Kosaka
Place Card: Mr. Kosaka

MR. IWAO YAMAMOTO

Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Pronunciation: Yah-mah-moh-toh
Form of Address: Mr. Yamamoto
Place Card: Mr. Yamamoto

MR. YASUO NAKAMURA

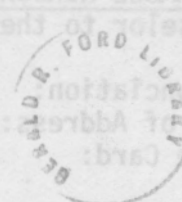
Counselor of the Security Bureau, National Police Agency

Pronunciation: Nah-kah-moo-rah
Form of Address: Mr. Nakamura
Place Card: Mr. Nakamura

MRS. KIKUE ICHIMURA

Lady-in-Waiting

Pronunciation: Ee-chee-muh-rah
Form of Address: Mrs. Ichimura
Place Card: Mrs. Ichimura



MR. HIDEAKI FUJII

Director, First North America Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: Fuh-gee
Form of Address: Mr. Fujii
Place Card: Mr. Fujii

MRS. KIMIKO KUBO

Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

Pronunciation: Kuh-boh
Form of Address: Mrs. Kubo
Place Card: Mrs. Kubo

MR. JUTARO SAKAMOTO

Director, Press Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: Sah-kah-moh-toh
Form of Address: Mr. Sakamoto
Place Card: Mr. Sakamoto

MR. SHOJI KATSUTA

Director, Escort Division, Imperial Guard

Pronunciation: Kah-tseh-dah
Form of Address: Mr. Katsuta
Place Card: Mr. Katsuta

MRS. SETSUKO SUYAMA

Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

Pronunciation: Sue-yah-mah
Form of Address: Mrs. Suyama
Place Card: Mrs. Suyama

MR. IKUO YOKOTE

Private Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister

Pronunciation: Yoh-koh-teh
Form of Address: Mr. Yokote
Place Card: Mr. Yokote

THE HONORABLE HIROSHI YASUDA

Counselor to the Prime Minister's Office

Pronunciation: Yah-sue-dah
Form of Address: Mr. Yasuda
Place Card: Mr. Yasuda

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF
THEIR MAJESTIES THE EMPEROR AND THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR USE BY HOST ORGANIZATIONS

NAME AND TITLE: His Majesty the Emperor of Japan

Her Majesty the Empress of Japan

FORM OF ADDRESS Your Majesty
IN CONVERSATION:

CORRESPONDENCE
SALUTATION: Your Majesty

CORRESPONDENCE
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE: Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS: His Majesty
the Emperor of Japan
Tokyo, Japan

Her Majesty
the Empress of Japan
Tokyo, Japan

IN HONOR OF LINES In Honor of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan
ON INVITATIONS: In Honor of Her Majesty the Empress of Japan
In Honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and
the Empress of Japan

PLACE CARDS: H.M. the Emperor of Japan

H.M. the Empress of Japan

NAME OF COUNTRY: Japan

LANGUAGE: Japanese. Their Majesties always communicate
through an interpreter.



- RELIGION:** Buddhist/Shinto. (There should be no invocations on occasions at which Their Majesties are guests of honor.)
- DIET:** No dietary restrictions but see attached.
- BEVERAGES:** Their Majesties do not drink alcoholic beverages but see attached.
- SMOKING:** Their Majesties do not smoke.
- TOASTS:** The First Toast should be made by the host to:
THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.
- The Response Toast should be made to:
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
- Subsequent toasts, if any, may be made in declining order of precedence.
- NATIONAL ANTHEMS:** It is not recommended that the National Anthems of the United States and the visitor be played unless the sponsoring organization is confident that the orchestra is able to play them very well. It is not necessary to play the Anthems at strictly social functions or at formal luncheons and dinners, as awkward situations and inconveniences may result. It is not the custom in Washington, D.C. to play the National Anthems at State Dinners or Luncheons. When the Anthems are played at events, it is customary to play the Anthem of the visitor's country first, then the National Anthem of the United States.
- FLAGS:** When the flags of the United States and the visitor's country are used, consider the area where the flags are to be placed as a stage or focal point, then place the flag of the United States on the left as viewed from the audience, and the visitor's flag on the right.
- GIFTS:** Gifts should not be handed directly to Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress of Japan. Donors may tell Their Majesties of the gift, but the gift should be given to a member of the accompanying suite or sent to the Embassy of Japan.

-5-

Eating Manners of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress

(Provided by Embassy of Japan)

1. Deciding the menu:

- a) In case Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress are to have a dinner privately (meaning only by themselves) or informally (meaning attended by Japanese people only), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo will decide the menu after studying proposals and recommendations submitted by the Missions (Embassy and Consulates) concerned in advance. In case Their Majesties are to have a private, Western style meal, a menu consisting of an hors d'oeuvre, soup, one main dish, and a dessert would be appropriate.
- b) However, with respect to the menu for breakfast, the Chamberlain in charge might make some alterations of the menu after consulting with the Ladies-in-Waiting. Lunch and dinner menus once decided in advance will not be changed.
- c) In case of a special request not previously planned, the Chamberlain in charge will contact the hotel people directly and place the order.

2. Preferences of Their Majesties to be noted in planning the menu:

- a) Their Majesties will take either Western or Japanese meals; there is no preference. There is no dish which Their Majesties particularly like or dislike.
- b) Any dish can be served, but dishes which are difficult to eat such as those containing bones or shells, should be avoided.
- c) However, a fish with large bones presents no problem. Also, kinds of rainbow trout are acceptable even with the bones. In the case of flounder, the "rim bones" (which are located at the root of the fins) should be removed before serving.
- d) Since Their Majesties do not peel off the skin of fruits themselves, fruits should be peeled and served ready to be eaten with a fork. (Accordingly, grapes should be avoided.) Similarly, if boiled eggs are to be served at breakfast, they should be served without shells.
- e) Their Majesties will eat canapes without using knives and forks, and smaller ones are easier to eat by hand.
- f) His Majesty the Emperor does not take hot dishes, particularly hot liquids such as hot coffee, tea, or soup. They must be served at lukewarm temperatures. Her Majesty the Empress and all other members of the party can be served liquids at normal temperatures.



- b) In the case of a Western style meal attended by only Japanese people, wine, etc. may be served according to ordinary practices. Here, wine may be served to Their Majesties as a matter of formality.
- c) During formal lunches or dinners, wine and champagne may be served. At the time of a toast, Their Majesties will touch the rim of the glass with their lips.
- d) The order of serving is His Majesty the Emperor first, then Her Majesty the Empress. Her Majesty will not touch her glass until His Majesty has done so with his.

7. Time of meals:

Ordinary times for serving meals are as follows (these may be changed according to the travel itinerary):

- a) Breakfast will begin at around 8:45 a.m. and last for about thirty minutes. In case morning events are scheduled, breakfast shall begin one hour and twenty minutes before departure. (In such cases, breakfast may begin well before 9:00 a.m.)
- b) Lunch:
 - 1) Private lunches will begin at 12:15 p.m. and last for about forty minutes.
 - 2) Informal lunches will begin at 12:30 p.m. and last for about forty minutes.
- c) Dinner:
 - 1) Private dinners will begin at 6:15 p.m. and last for about fifty minutes.
 - 2) Informal dinners will begin at 6:30 p.m. and last for about one hour and ten minutes.



MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL JAPANESE PARTY

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan

Her Majesty the Empress of Japan

His Excellency Takeo Fukuda
Deputy Prime Minister

His Excellency Takeshi Yasukawa
Ambassador of Japan to the United States

Mrs. Yasukawa

His Excellency Takeshi Usami
Grand Steward, Imperial Household Agency

His Excellency Sukemasa Irie
Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

His Excellency Morio Yukawa
Grand Master of Ceremonies to His Majesty
the Emperor

His Excellency Naraichi Fujiyama
Ambassador, Press Secretary to His Majesty
the Emperor

The Honorable Yoshihiro Tokugawa
Vice-Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Mrs. Sachiko Kitashirakawa
Chief Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

His Excellency Hiroshi Uchida
Ambassador, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL JAPANESE PARTY (CONT'D)

The Honorable Shigetaka Nishino
Chief Physician to His Majesty the Emperor

His Excellency Hideki Masaki
Interpreter to His Majesty the Emperor

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING JAPANESE PARTY

Mr. Yoshiro Yasui
Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies to His Majesty
the Emperor

Mr. Naoru Tanaka
Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Mr. Takashi Kosaka
Director, General Affairs Division,
Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Iwao Yamamoto
Chamberlain to His Majesty the Emperor

Mr. Yasuo Nakamura
Counselor of the Security Bureau, National
Police Agency

Mrs. Kikue Ichimura
Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

Mr. Hiroaki Fujii
Director, First North America Division,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mrs. Kimiko Kubo
Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

Mr. Jutaro Sakamoto
Director, Press Division, Ministry of Foreign
Affairs

Mr. Shoji Katsuta
Director, Escort Division, Imperial Guard

Mrs. Setsuko Suyama
Lady-in-Waiting to Her Majesty the Empress

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING JAPANESE PARTY (CONT'D)

Mr. Ikuo Yokote
Private Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister

Mr. Hiroshi Yasuda
Counselor to the Prime Minister's Office

Consul General of Japan

Wife of Consul General of Japan

* * *

Mr. Toraichi Kodama
Official, Finance Division, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs

Mr. Kyosaburo Morioka
Official, Board of the Chamberlains, Imperial
Household Agency

Mr. Akira Hayashi
Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Kisaku Anzai
Official, Personal Staff, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Hideo Goto
Official, Board of the Chamberlains, Imperial
Household Agency

Mr. Masayuki Nakaya
Official, Board of the Ceremonies, Imperial
Household Agency

Mr. Daisuke Honda
Official, Board of the Ceremonies, Imperial
Household Agency

Mr. Katsue Hirasawa
Imperial Guard, Escort Division

Miss Matsuno Hashimoto
Official, Personal Staff, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Akiyoshi Oshitani
Official, Accounting Division, Imperial Household
Agency



MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING JAPANESE PARTY (CONT'D)

Mr. Makoto Abe
Official, Pharmacist, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Morisuke Makino
Official, Personal Staff, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Shiro Ikeda
Official, Board of the Ceremonies, Imperial Household Agency

Mr. Seiichi Tsuchiya
Official, Board of the Ceremonies, Imperial Household Agency

Mrs. Kiyoko Aihara
Hair Dresser

Mr. Tatsuo Ota
Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Moriyama
Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Yabunaka
Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MEMBERS OF THE EMBASSY OF JAPAN ACCOMPANYING PARTY

Mr. Mitsuro Donowaki
Counselor, Embassy of Japan

Mr. Masao Tachibana
First Secretary, Embassy of Japan

Mr. Ryuichiro Yamazaki
Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN PARTY

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mrs. Catto

The Honorable James D. Hodgson
American Ambassador to Japan

Mrs. Hodgson

Mr. J. Owen Zurhellen, Jr.
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State,
Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Mrs. Zurhellen

Mr. William R. Codus
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Mr. James J. Wickel
Press Officer, Bureau of East Asian and
Pacific Affairs

Mr. Warren Magruder
Press Officer, Bureau of East Asian and
Pacific Affairs

Mr. Roger W. Wallace
Protocol Officer

Miss Cynthia Wayland
Press Officer, Office of Press Relations

Mr. Joseph Pinto
Official Photographer, United States Information
Agency

Miss Mary Masserini
Protocol Press Assistant

Miss Judy D. Knowles
Protocol Secretary

Mr. James T. Payne
Protocol Logistics Officer



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1975

FOR: MRS. FORD
FROM: PAT HOWARD
SUBJECT: Proposed Menu for the Japanese State
Dinner on October 2, 1975

Attached for your review and approval is the proposed
menu for the Japanese State Dinner on October 2, 1975.

approved B.F.

disapproved _____

Thank you.



JAPAN

DINNER

Saint Michelle Semillon
1973

Robert Mondavi
Pinot Noir
1971

Lobster en Bellevue

Medaillons of Veal
Wild Rice
Green Beans Nicoise

Endive and Watercress Salad
Port -Salut Cheese

Schramsberg
Blanc de Noir
1972

Fresh Raspberry Mousse
Petits Fours

Demitasse

The White House
Thursday, October 2, 1975



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/11/75

Mrs. Ford,

Returned, with thanks.

Jan Ingersoll



Proposed guest list for the dinner to be given by the President and Mrs. Ford in honor of Their Majesties, The Emperor and Empress of Japan on Thursday, October 2, 1975 at eight o'clock, The White House. White tie.

Their Majesties The Emperor and Empress of Japan

His Excellency The Ambassador of Japan and Mrs. Yasukawa

(Balance of official Japanese party - 8)

U. S. Government

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Mrs. Mathews

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. Blackmun

General and Mrs. George S. Brown, USAF
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

U.S. Ambassador to Japan and Mrs. James D. Hodgson

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto

Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs
and Mrs. Habib

~~Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Brent Scowcroft~~

~~Dr. and Mrs. Robert Goldwin~~
Consultant to the President

~~Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Hartmann~~
(interested in attending because of the recent visit to Japan
with the President)

Vice President and Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller



Congress (from Max Friedersdorf)

Senate

Senator and Mrs. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii)

~~Senator and Mrs. Pete V. Domenici (R-New Mexico)~~

Senator and Mrs. Robert Morgan (D-North Carolina)

Senator and Mrs. William E. Brock, III (R-Tennessee)

~~Senator and Mrs. Howard H. Baker, Jr. (R-Tennessee)~~

~~Senator and Mrs. John C. Culver (D-Iowa)~~

Senator and Mrs. James B. Pearson (R-Kansas)

House

Representative and Mrs. Norman Y. Mineta (D-California)

~~Representative Marjorie S. Holt (R-Maryland)~~
(Mr. and Mrs. Duncan M. Holt)

~~Representative and Mrs. John T. Myers (R-Indiana)~~

Representative and Mrs. Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hawaii)

~~Representative Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii)~~
(Mr. and Mrs. John Mink)

~~Representative and Mrs. Don H. Clausen (R-California)~~

~~Representative and Mrs. John J. Duncan (R-Tennessee)~~

Representative and Mrs. Lou Frey, Jr. (R-Florida)

Representative and Mrs. John Rousselot (R-Calif.)



Arts

Miss Martha Graham, dancer (accepted)
Mr. Halston Frowick, designer (accepted)

(Mrs. Ford)
(Mrs. Ford)

Mr. and Mrs. Seiji Ozawa
Conductor, Boston Symphony Orchestra (symbolizes
Japan's achievements in Western classical music)

(State)

Celebrities

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Falk
His TV series, "Colombo" is a great hit in Japan

(State)

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald MacDougall
She is actress and comedienne, Nanette Fabray

(Mrs. Ford)

~~Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sellers~~

(Mrs. Ford)

Mr. and Mrs. Chad Everett
He is star of the TV series "Medical Center)

~~Mr. and Mrs. Ira Bernstein~~

She is singer, actress Florence Henderson

Sports

Mr. and Mrs. Hank Aaron
Milwaukee Brewers (baseball)

(State)

Mr. Joe DiMaggio
Former baseball star

~~Mr. and Mrs. Julius Erving~~
New York NETS (basketball)

Alternate: Mr. and Mrs. Yogi Berra
Former baseball star



14

Business

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Carter (President)
Pres., Carter, Hawley, Hale Stores, Inc., Los Angeles

Mr. and Mrs. Archie R. Boe (Baroody)
Chmn., Allstate Insurance Company

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mosbacher (Hartmann)
Independent oil operator

Alternates: Mr. and Mrs. Herman J. Schmidt (Baroody)
Vice Chmn., Mobil Oil Corporation

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Skurla (Scott)
Pres., Grumman Aerospace Corporation

Academic

~~Dr. and Mrs. Paul McCracken~~ (Baroody)
Edmund Ezra Day University Professor of Business
Administration at the University of Michigan

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin O. Reischauer (State)
Professor, Harvard University (the leading American
scholar of Japanese studies, former Ambassador to Japan,
acquaintance of the Emperor)

Alternate: Mr. Edward Siedensticker (State)
Dept. of Far Eastern Languages, Univ.
of Michigan (leading translator of
Japanese novels)



48

Press (dinner)

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Pres. & Publisher, The New York Times

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Miller
Chmn., Gannett Company and Chmn., Associated Press

~~Mr. and Mrs. James Bellows~~
Exec. Editor, The Washington Star News

~~Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kaplow~~
American Broadcasting Company

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Melton
President, Speidel Newspapers, Inc.
Reno, Nevada

Mr. and Mrs. DeWitt Wallace
Founder, Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, New York



Labor

~~Mr. and Mrs. Al H. Chesser~~

Pres., United Transportation Union

(unless used as an alternate for Lopez dinner)

~~Alternate: Mr. Thomas W. Gleason~~

Pres., International Longshoremen's Association

Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Georgine

President, Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO

815 - 16th Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20006

Alternate: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hall

President, Seafarers International Union

675 - 4th Avenue

Brooklyn, New York 11232



Others

Mr. Van Cliburn (will be entertaining following dinner)

Mrs. Harvey L. Cliburn (Van's mother, accompanies him at all times)

Mrs. Claire Lee Chennault (Anna) (Pres. & Mrs.
Vice Chmn., National Republican Heritage Groups Council & Baroody
Vice Pres., International Affairs, Flying Tiger Line, Inc.

~~Mr. H. William Tanaka~~ (Pres. & Halpern
American-born citizen of Japanese decent; prominent attorney
representing the Japanese Embassy and Japanese electronics
industry in U.S.

~~Judge and Mrs. William Thompson~~ (Scott)
D. C. Superior Court

Rev. and Mrs. Leon Sullivan (Scott)
Chmn., Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America

~~Hon. & Mrs. Evelle J. Younger~~ (Hartmann)
Attorney General of California

Mrs. Douglas MacArthur (State/NSC)
Widow of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, leader of occupation
forces in Japan following World War II

Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Vining (State)
Former tutor to the Crown Prince

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, III (State)
Chmn., Japan Society (will host the Emperor for lunch at
Pocantico)



Others (continued)

Mr. and Mrs. C. Howard Wilkins 2 West Parkway, Wichita, Kansas	Packard
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Black American Exchange Bank Norman, Oklahoma 73069	Packard
Mr. and Mrs. A. Lynn Lowe 25 Arnold Drive Texarkana, Arkansas 75501	Callaway
Mrs. Margaret Brock (widow) 2220 Avenue of the Stars, Apt. 1404 Los Angeles, California 90067 Business: 213-277-0787	Callaway
Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Fernandez Caño 3230 SW 79th Avenue Miami, Florida 33155	Callaway
Mr. and Mrs. J. Malloy 169 East Flagler Street Miami, Florida 33131	Callaway
Mr. and Mrs. William Korp P. O. Box 1744 Venice, Florida 33559	Callaway
Mr. Spencer T. Olin 7701 Forsyth Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63105	Stone

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Proposed guest list for the after-dinner entertainment Thursday, October 2,
1975 honoring The Emperor and Empress of Japan

State Department

Mr. and Mrs. J. Owen Zurhellen, Jr.
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian
and Pacific Affairs

Mr. and Mrs. Lee T. Stull
Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Education & Cultural Affairs

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sherman
Director, Office of Japanese Affairs

Mr. and Mrs. David F. Lambertson
Deputy Director, Office of Japanese Affairs

Mr. and Mrs. David G. Brown
Office of Japanese Affairs

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Wickel
Public Affairs Staff, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs

Mr. and Mrs. Lester E. Edmond
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of East Asian
and Pacific Affairs

National Security Council

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Barnes
Senior Staff Member

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Taylor
Senior Staff Member

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Donald MacDonald
Senior Staff Member

Office of the Vice President

Miss Nancy J. Towell (and guest)

Mr. and Mrs. Christian Herter
Mrs.--Susan C.

Mr. George Richard Allison



Other

Judge and Mrs. Shiro Kashiwa (Hushen/Webster)
U. S. Court of Claims (highest ranking government official of
Japanese descent)

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Taylor (State)
Director, United States-Japan Trade Council

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Masaoka (State)
Chmn., Exec. Committee, Japan-American Society

Mr. and Mrs. David MacEachron (State)
Exec. Director, Japan Society

Dr. and Mrs. Horace Ward (Scott)
Local physician

Mr. and Mrs. Willie Leftwich (Scott)
Attorney - Hudson, Leftwich, and Davenport, D. C.

White House

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Brent Scowcroft

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Goldwin
Consultant to the President

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Hartmann

Other

Mr. H. William Tanaka Pres. & Halpern)
American-born citizen of Japanese decent; prominent attorney
representing the Japanese Embassy and Japanese electronics
industry in U.S.

Judge and Mrs. William Thompson Scott
D. C. Superior Court

Press

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kaplow
American Broadcasting Company



White House

Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Olson
Mrs.--Virginia, Office of Congressional Relations

Mr. and Mrs. Wade L. Headen
Mrs.--Jackie, Mrs. Ford's correspondence office

~~Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Farrell~~
Director of the Visitors Office

~~Mr. and Mrs. G. David Downton~~
Mrs.--Dorothy, Personal Secretary to the President

~~Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Theis~~ (Hartmann)
Executive Editor

Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Olson (Friedersdorf)
(In Foreign Service--3 years in Japan, presented to Emperor)

Pool donors

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Lankford, Potomac, Maryland

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Martin, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen A. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Forrest E. Mars, Jr., McLean, Virginia

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop Kean, Washington, D. C.



Japanese official party

6 couples (Names provided by Japanese Embassy) (State)

Japanese Embassy

3 couples (Names provided by Japanese Embassy) (State)

Government

Mr. and Mrs. James Blair (Scott)
Assistant Secretary of HUD for Equal Opportunity

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fuelner, Jr. (Hartmann)
Executive Dir., Republican Research Committee,
House of Representatives

Business

Mr. George W. Linn II (Hartmann)
Dir. for Legislative Affairs, Corporation for Public Broadcasting

Jack McDonald (Mrs.?) Rumsfeld
Jack McDonald Associates, Suite 607
1001 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20036
(has been very helpful to President)
O-331-1987 H-703-759-3080

Steven W. Sackman Sen. Hansen
(Speaks fluent Japanese, one of the LA's to Senator Hansen,
studied at International Division of Waseda University, Tokyo and lived
with non-English speaking Japanese family)



25

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 10, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE SOCIAL OFFICE

FROM:

MAX FRIEDERSDORF *M. G.*

SUBJECT:

Recommendations for After Dinner
Entertainment - Japanese State
Dinner - October 2, 1975

The following are my recommendations for subject evening:

From the House of Representatives:

M/M James English - Mrs. is Executive Assistant to the Speaker
7 Mel Mara Drive
Oxon Hill, Md 22021

Mr. Hank Sweitzer - he is Administrative Assistant to M.C. Tom Bevill
2837 Arizona Terrace, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20016

M/M Douglas L. Francisco - he is AA to M.C. Tim Lee Carter
11021 Belton Street
Upper Marlboro, Md 20870

M/M Gerrold Rosenberg - Mrs. is Executive Sec'y to M.C. Elford
5 Pitt Court
Rockville, Md 20850
Cederberg

Miss Jean Ringer - she is Research Assistant to M.C. Thomas Foley
1301 South Scott Street
Arlington, Va. 22204

Miss Kaye Burchell - she is AA to M.C. Del Latta
2800 Woodley Rd, NW
Washington, D. C. 20008



From the Senate:

Miss Virginia Yates - she is AA to Sen. Robert Byrd
1500 Arlington Boulevard
Arlington, VA

M/M Joseph S. Jenckes - he is AA to Sen. Paul Fannin
2450 Virginia Avenue, N.W.
Apartment E-306
Washington, D. C. 20037

M/M Don Shasteen - he is AA to Sen. Carl Curtis
11704 Judy Place
Potomac, MD 20853

M/M Charles W. McBride - he is AA to Sen. Bennett Johnston
704 North Carolina Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Robert L. Haught - he is AA to Sen. Henry Bellmon
1311 Delaware Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D. C.

M/M Thomas D. Bell - he is AA to Sen. Bill Brock
20 - 9th Street, S.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

As always, should you not be able to invite 6 from each the House and Senate staffs, please invite an equal number from each list.



background notes



Japan

department of state * august 1975

OFFICIAL NAME: Japan

GEOGRAPHY

Japan, a chain of rugged, mountainous islands, lies in a 2,000-mile-long arc off the east coast of Asia. It comprises four main islands—Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu—and more than 3,300 smaller islands, at about the same latitude as the United States.

About four-fifths of the country is covered by hills and mountains, a number of which are inactive or active volcanoes. Japan's unstable geological position beside the Pacific deeps accounts for the earthquakes it experiences.

Climate ranges from subtropical on Okinawa (similar to southern Florida) to cool on Hokkaido (like that of

southern Maine). Most of Japan is dominated by the Asiatic monsoon, which brings a pronounced summer rainy season (most intense in early July) and mild, sunny winters. Rainfall throughout the country is more than 40 inches per year and greater than this amount in certain areas. During late summer and early fall Japan is often buffeted by torrential rains accompanying Pacific typhoons.

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 143,000 sq. mi. (slightly smaller than Calif.). CAPITAL: Tokyo (pop. 11.5 million). OTHER CITIES: Osaka (2.8 million), Yokohama (2.6 million), Nagoya (2 million), Kyoto (1.4 million).

People

POPULATION: 110 million (1974). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 1.2%. DENSITY: 762 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: 0.6% Korean. LANGUAGE: Japanese. RELIGIONS: Shintoism and Buddhism; 0.8% Christian. LITERACY: 98%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: Male 69.3 yrs., female 74.7 yrs.

Government

TYPE: Parliamentary democracy. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: May 3, 1947.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—Prime Minister (Head of Government). *Legislative*—bicameral Diet (House of Representatives and House of Councillors). *Judicial*—Civil law system with Anglo-American influence.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Komeito (Clean Government Party), Japan Communist Party (JCP). SUFFRAGE: Universal over 20. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 47 Prefectures.

FLAG: Red sun on white field.

Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$457 billion (1974 est.). REAL GROWTH RATE: -1.8% (1974); 10.6% (1960-70). PER CAPITA GNP: \$4,100 (1974 est.).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 19%. *Labor* 12%. *Products*—rice, wheat, barley, vegetables, fruits.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 36%. *Products*—machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles, autos, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Negligible mineral resources, fish.

Trade: *Exports*—\$55.8 billion (1974): machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles. *Partners*—US 23%, EC 11%, Far East 23%, Communist countries 6%. *Imports*—\$62.1 billion (1974): fossil fuels, metal ore, raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment. *Partners*—US 20%, EC 6%, Far East 20%, Communist countries 5%.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE (floating): 296 yen=US\$1 (July 1975).

ECONOMIC AID EXTENDED: Total official and private resource flow (1974)—\$2.962 billion (0.66% of GNP); official development assistance (1974)—\$1.126 billion (0.25% of GNP).

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N. and its specialized agencies, International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Monetary Fund (IMF), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Energy Agency (IEA).

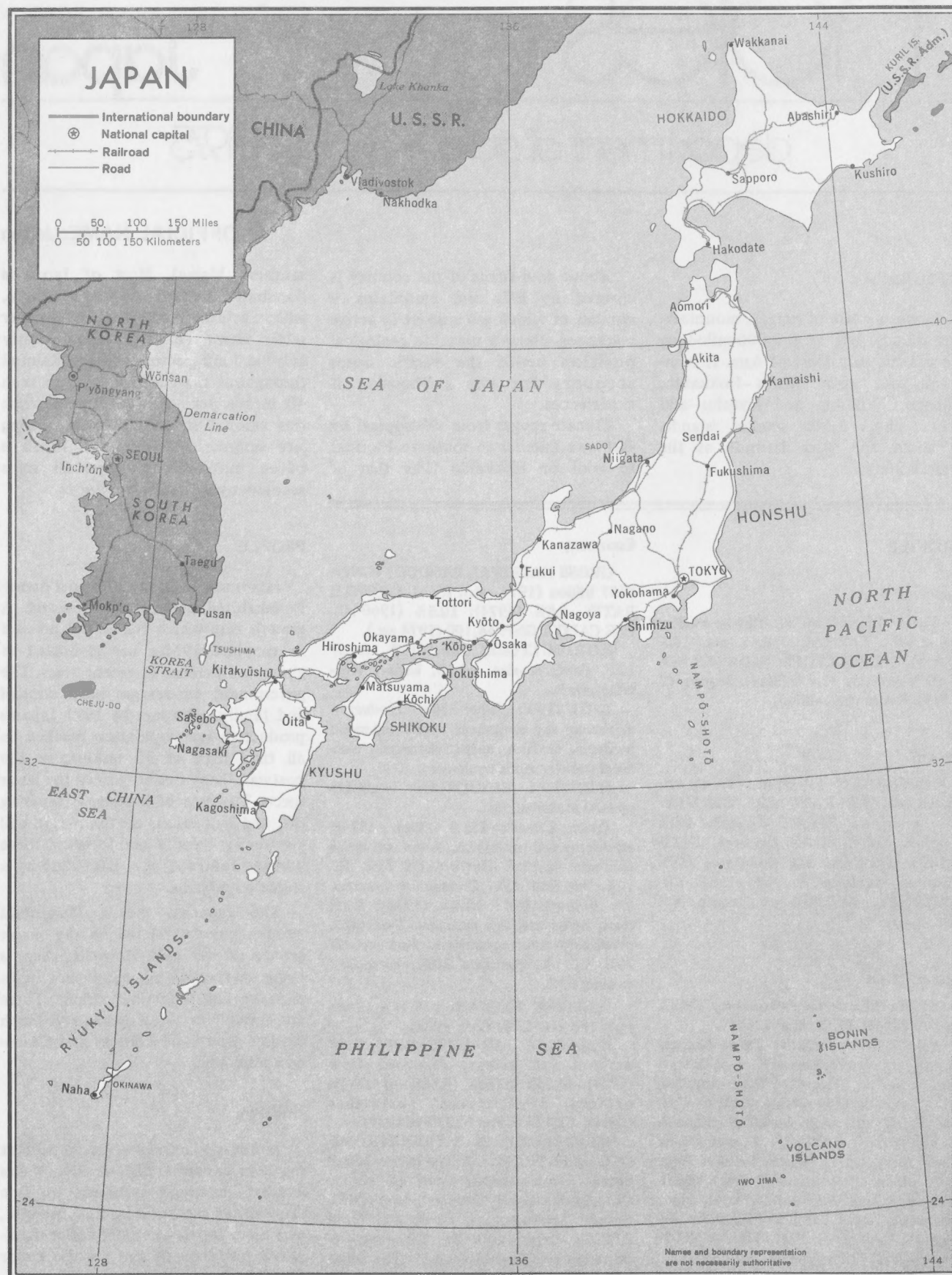
PEOPLE

Japan ranks among the most densely inhabited nations in the world. A growth rate which fell to 0.8 percent in the late 1950's has stabilized at about 1.2 percent in recent years. The government encourages birth control and family planning. In 1971 Japan's productive age population reached an all time high of 73 million, as the postwar "baby boom" joined the labor force. The rate of increase is tapering off, and indications are the nation will eventually have a stable labor force perhaps followed at a later date by a stable population.

The Japanese are a Mongoloid people, closely related to the major groups of east Asia. However, there is some evidence of admixture with Malayan and Caucasoid strains. There are about 600,000 Koreans and much smaller groups of Chinese and Caucasian residents.

Religion

Buddhism occupies an important place in Japan's religious life. It has exerted profound influence on fine arts, social institutions, and thought, and most Japanese still consider themselves members of one of the major Buddhist sects.



Shintoism is an indigenous religion which is founded on myths, legends, and ritual practices of the early Japanese people. It was recognized by the Meiji government in the latter 19th century as the official state religion and was cultivated by the government as a spur to patriotic and nationalistic feelings. Under the Allied occupation (1946-52), state support was removed from "State Shinto," and the Emperor disavowed divinity. Shintoism continues to draw participation by many people, particularly in the more rural areas of the country, at times of marriage, death, local festivals, and other observances.

Neither Buddhism nor Shintoism are exclusive religions. Most Japanese observe both Buddhist and Shinto rituals.

Confucianism is more an ethical system than a religion. The Confucian philosophic tradition is an important strand in Japanese thought.

Christianity has about 750,000 adherents.

Education

Japan provides free public schooling for all children through 6 years of elementary school and 3 years of junior high school. Most students go on to 3-year senior high schools, and those able to pass the difficult entrance examinations enter the 4-year universities or 2-year junior colleges. There are public and private high schools, colleges, and universities, but public institutions, as well as private, require tuition.

The rapidly rising standard of living and growing job opportunities for well-educated youth have placed a severe burden on overcrowded institutions of higher learning. Competition for entry into the handful of particularly prestigious universities—such as Tokyo University, Kyoto University, Waseda, and Keio—is very intense.

Between 1965 and 1970 there was an increase in student protests. A number of universities, including Tokyo University, were at times paralyzed or closed down entirely for as long as a year. The student movement is now divided into a number of mutually antagonistic factions, but the level of tension has decreased considerably.

Mass Communications

Mass communications in Japan are

comparable to those in the advanced industrial nations of the West. The mass media are highly competitive even though dominated to a considerable extent by three national dailies with circulations of 7-9 million copies (combined, morning and evening): *Asahi*, *Mainichi*, and *Yomiuri*. These major newspapers and several smaller ones publish weekly magazines and have interests in commercial radio and television. There are many other national and prefectural newspapers of significance and five English-language dailies.

The Japanese publishing industry brings out more new titles each year than its American counterpart.

Radio and television follow the British or Canadian pattern, with a nationwide government-owned network competing with commercial networks. Almost all Japanese homes have radios. As of 1970 about 95 percent of Japanese households had TV, placing Japan second in the world after the United States. The Japanese motion picture industry similarly ranks as one of the largest in the world.

Social Welfare

In Japan, as in other parts of Asia, the care of the sick, aged, and infirm has been, until recently, the responsibility of the family, employers, or private organizations. To meet the needs of an urbanized, modern industrial society, this system has changed greatly, and the government is conducting a very broad range of modest but successful social welfare programs. These include health insurance, old-age pensions, a minimum wage law, and the operation of a variety of hospitals and social welfare institutions for orphans, the physically handicapped, and the elderly. All major political parties are firmly committed to providing increased and more effective social welfare services.

HISTORY

Traditional Japanese records embody the legend that the empire was founded in 660 B.C. by the Emperor Jimmu, a direct descendant of the Sun Goddess and ancestor of the present ruling dynasty. About 405 A.D. the Japanese court officially

adopted the Chinese script. During the 6th century Buddhism was introduced into Japan from China. These two events revolutionized Japanese culture and were the beginning of a long series of cultural borrowings from China that have resulted in a strong feeling of affinity for China by the Japanese people.

From the establishment of the first fixed capital at Nara in 710 until 1867, the Emperors of the Yamato dynasty were the nominal rulers, but actual power was usually held by powerful court nobles, regents, or shoguns (military governors).

Contact With the West

The first contact with the West occurred about 1542 when a Portuguese ship was blown off course and landed in Japan. It was followed by Portuguese traders; Jesuit, Dominican, and Franciscan missionaries; and Dutch, English, and Spanish traders. During the early part of the 17th century growing suspicion that the traders and missionaries were forerunners of a military conquest caused the Shogunate to place successively greater restrictions on foreigners, culminating in 1638 with the expulsion of all foreigners and the severing of all relations with the outside world, except severely limited commercial contacts with Dutch and Chinese merchants at Nagasaki. This isolation persisted until 1854 when Commodore Matthew Perry of the U.S. Navy "opened" Japan by negotiating the convention of Kanagawa.

Renewed contact with the West contributed to a breakdown of feudalism and led to industrialization and the rapid achievement of the status of a modern power. In 1868 the Shogun was forced to resign and Emperor Meiji was restored to temporal power. The feudal system was subsequently abolished, and in 1889 a constitutional government, parliamentary in form, was established. During this period Japan sought to utilize Western technology to strengthen and modernize the state and the economy. The "Meiji constitution," promulgated during this time, instituted many needed reforms. The success of the carefully controlled revolution of the Meiji leaders was tremendous. In a few decades these leaders achieved their goal of a strong Japan.

Japan proceeded to establish itself on an equal basis with the leading nations of the West. Along with the introduction of modern transportation, steps were taken to build an up-to-date army and navy, modernize education, adopt some Western customs, and create a modern industry. Of prime psychological importance was the introduction of a Western system of justice, thus enabling Japan to remove in 1898 the last of the "unequal treaties" which were particularly galling to the Japanese.

Wars With China and Russia

The Japanese leaders of the late 19th century, alert to internal and Western "power politics," regarded the Korean peninsula as "a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan." It was over Korea that Japan became involved in war with the Chinese Empire in 1894-95 and with Russia in 1904-05. As a result of the war with China, Japan acquired a part of southern Manchuria, the Pescadores Islands, and Formosa. Japan defeated Russia in the war of 1904-05, and the resulting Treaty of Portsmouth awarded Japan certain rights in Manchuria and southern Sakhalin (Russia had received southern Sakhalin in 1875 in exchange for the Kurile Islands). These two wars gave Japan a free hand in Korea, which it formally annexed in 1910.

World War I to Present

World War I permitted Japan, the only Asian member of the Allies, to expand its influence in Asia and its territorial holdings in the Pacific and brought unprecedented prosperity to the country. It went to the peace conference at Versailles in 1919 as one of the great military and industrial powers of the world and received official recognition as one of the "Big Five" of the new international order. It joined the League of Nations and received a mandate over the Pacific islands north of the Equator that were formerly held by Germany.

During the 1920's Japan made progress toward establishing a democratic system of government. However, parliamentary government was not deeply enough rooted to weather the pressures in the 1930's from economic and political forces. Military leadership played an increasingly influential role

in the ruling of Japan during this time.

Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and established the puppet state of Manchukuo. In 1933 Japan resigned from the League of Nations. The Japanese invasion of China in 1937 followed Japan's signature of the so-called "anti-Comintern pact" the previous year and was one of a chain of developments which culminated in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. After 3 years and 9 months of warfare, which resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives on both sides and included the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan signed an instrument of surrender on the U.S.S. *Missouri* on September 2, 1945.

As a result of World War II, Japan lost all of its recently acquired possessions and retained only the home islands. Manchukuo was dissolved, and Manchuria was returned to China; Japan renounced all claims to Formosa; Korea was granted independence; southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles were occupied by the U.S.S.R.; and the United States became the sole administering authority of the Ryukyu, Bonin, and Volcano Islands. (The United States had returned control of all the islands to Japan by 1972 with the reversion of Okinawa.)

Japan was placed under the international control of the Allied Powers through the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP), Gen. Douglas MacArthur. U.S. objectives were to insure that Japan would become a peaceful nation and to establish democratic self-government supported by the freely expressed will of the people. Reforms were introduced in the political, economic, and social spheres. The method of ruling through Japanese officials and a freely elected Japanese Diet (legislature) afforded a progressive and orderly transition from the stringent controls immediately following the surrender to the restoration of full sovereignty when the treaty of peace with Japan went into effect on April 28, 1952.

Since the peace treaty Japan has been ruled by conservative governments whose policy has been to maintain a close orientation to the West. The institutions of parliamentary democracy have become progressively

stronger. The post-treaty period has also been marked by tremendous economic growth.

GOVERNMENT

Japan's parliamentary government—a constitutional monarchy—operates within the framework of a Constitution which became effective on May 3, 1947. Sovereignty, previously embodied in the Emperor, is now vested in the Japanese people, and the Emperor is defined as the symbol of the state. Japan has universal adult suffrage with a secret ballot for all elective offices. The government has an executive, responsible to the legislature, and an independent judiciary.

The bicameral Diet is constitutionally designated as the highest organ of state power and is the sole lawmaking body of the government. It consists of the House of Representatives (Lower House)—491 members elected for a maximum 4-year term—and the House of Councillors, (Upper House)—252 members elected for a 6-year term (one-half elected every 3 years). One hundred members of the House of Councillors are elected from the nation at large and the remainder by prefecture.

The Emperor, with the advice and approval of the Cabinet, may dissolve the House of Representatives in which case a general election must be held within 40 days. The House of Representatives may force the resignation of the Cabinet by passing a motion of no-confidence, unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within 10 days of the motion.

Bills, which may be submitted by the government or by individual members of the Diet, become law on passage by a simple majority of both Houses. Should the House of Councillors exercise a legislative veto on bills passed by the House of Representatives, such a veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives. When the House of Councillors disagrees with the House of Representatives on budgetary matters or on Diet approval of treaties, the decision of the House of Representatives prevails if the disagreement cannot be resolved within 30 days.

Executive power is vested in a Cabinet composed of the Prime Min-

ister and the Ministers of State, all of whom must be civilians. The Prime Minister, who must be a member of the Diet, is appointed by the Emperor on designation by the Diet. He has the power to appoint and remove his Ministers, the majority of whom must be from the Diet.

In addition to its general executive functions, the Cabinet is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs, the conclusion of treaties (with the approval of the Diet), the submission of a budget, and the enactment of Cabinet orders to execute provisions of the Constitution and the law.

The Cabinet must resign en masse: (1) when it no longer enjoys the confidence of the House of Representatives, unless the House is dissolved within 10 days after the no-confidence vote; (2) when the prime ministership is vacant; (3) upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election for the House of Representatives.

Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court and in such courts as are established by law. These include district courts and high courts (courts of appeal). The Chief Justice is appointed by the Emperor upon designation by the Cabinet. All other members of the Supreme Court are appointed directly by the Cabinet. Appointments are reviewed by the people at the next general election and again after 10 years.

The Constitution requires that regulations for the organization and administration of local governments be "in accordance with the principle of local autonomy." Japan, however, does not have a federal system, and its 47 Prefectures are not sovereign entities in the sense that American States are. Most of them are not financially self-sufficient but depend on the central government for subsidies. Governors of Prefectures, mayors of municipalities, prefectural and municipal assemblymen are elected by the people for 4-year terms.

Principal Government Officials

Head of State—The Emperor Hirohito
Prime Minister—Takeo Miki
Deputy Prime Minister; Director General, Economic Planning Agency—Takeo Fukuda

Other Ministers

Agriculture and Forestry—Shintaro Abe

Construction—Tadao Kariya
Education—Michio Nagai
Finance—Masayoshi Ohira
Foreign Affairs—Kiichi Miyazawa
Health and Welfare—Masami Tanaka
Home Affairs—Hajime Fukuda
International Trade and Industry—Toshio Komoto
Justice—Osamu Inaba
Labor—Takashi Hasegawa
Posts and Telecommunications—Isamu Murakami
Transport—Mutsuo Kimura
Chief Cabinet Secretary—Ichitaro Ide
Directors General

Administrative Management Agency—Yuzo Matsuzawa
Environmental Agency—Tatsuo Ozawa
Japan Defense Agency—Michita Sakata
National Land Agency—Shin Kanemaru
Prime Minister's Office—Mitsunori Ueki
Science and Technology Agency—Yoshitake Sasaki
Ambassador to the U.S.—Takeshi Yasukawa
Ambassador to the U.N.—Shizuo Saito

Japan maintains an Embassy in the U.S. at 2520 Massachusetts Ave., NW., Washington, D.C. 20008. There are Consulates General in Atlanta, Chicago, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York City, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, and Guam; a Consulate in Anchorage; honorary Consulates General in Boston, Denver, Miami, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and San Juan; and honorary Consulates in San Diego, Mobile, and American Samoa.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Japan is one of the most politically stable of all postwar democracies. It has been ruled for more than 25 years by a shifting coalition of moderate conservative political interests.

The usually close cooperation between politicians, the highly efficient, dedicated bureaucracy, and the business community has given cohesion to national policymaking. The political organization representing Japanese moderate conservatism is the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). The party is actually a coalition of 8-10 well-organized factions whose fortunes rise or fall with the ability of the factional

leader to obtain a position of power in the Cabinet or party. The factional organization is sufficiently tight and the factional leaders' control of funds and appointments is sufficiently strong to maintain factional unity. A shared interest in sustaining conservative control of the government has maintained the unity of these factions in the LDP since the party's founding in 1955.

The largest of the four opposition parties is the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP). That party, torn by ideological conflict between the Marxist class struggle approach of its predominate left wing and the more pragmatic approach of the right wing, appears to have stabilized its position after a period of decline maintaining the support of 20-25 percent of the electorate. Its main support comes from the 4.5 million-member General Federation of Trade Unions (Sohyo).

The Komeito (Clean Government Party), the political arm of the Buddhist sect Soka Gakkai, has recently attempted to broaden its base. The party grew rapidly in its early years but representation in the Diet declined in the 1972 elections. The Komeito appears essentially conservative and opposed to communism but has joined the other opposition parties in parliamentary maneuvers against the Liberal Democrats.

No longer stridently revolutionary, the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) has rejected close ties with either Moscow or Peking and now espouses a parliamentary road to power like the major West European Communist parties. It portrays itself as a "lovable" party, using nationalistic posters and an approach focusing on popular issues—pollution, prices, and deficiencies in public services, schools, hospitals, and roads.

The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) is a moderate Socialist party patterned after the European Social Democrats. Its membership broke away from the JSP in 1958. It is supported by Japan's second largest labor federation, the Japanese Confederation of Labor (Domei), but its strength has declined in recent years.

While Japanese politics are still characterized by stability, the LDP's position is not completely assured. In national elections for the lower house,

popular support for the LDP-endorsed candidates has declined an average of about 2 percent per election from a high of 76 percent to a point where in the last elections (1972) it fell to about 47 percent. Consequently, the LDP counts on the inability of its opponents to unite and on its own proven ability to take advantage of the unique Japanese elections system to maximize its Diet representation and remain in power. The LDP's performance in the economic field, one of its strong points, has undeniably improved the lot of the people in the postwar era, and despite recent economic difficulties the LDP is still the only party which the public trusts to manage the economy.

During the last House of Representatives elections in December 1972, LDP-endorsed candidates won 271 seats. With the subsequent affiliation of independents and victories in by-elections, the LDP controlled 284 seats out of 491 seats. The JSP gained 29 seats to increase to 119 seats after falling to 90 seats in the 1969 elections. The Komeito dropped from 47 to 29 seats and the DSP from 31 to 19 seats. The JCP increased their representation from 14 to 38 and for the first time since the late 1940's polled over 10 percent of the vote. Lower House elections must be held before December 1976 but may occur earlier.

In the House of Councillors elections in June 1974, the LDP emerged

with a bare majority of 129 out of the 252 seats. Their opposition included the JSP—63 seats, Komeito—24 seats, JCP—20 seats, DSP—10 seats, and others. The LDP's percentage of the vote in the prefectural constituency races declined from 44 percent in 1971 to 40 percent in 1974, an indication that the long-term decline in the LDP's popular vote in the national elections was continuing. The next Upper House elections will be in 1977.

DEFENSE

After World War II Japan was completely disarmed by the Allies. Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution provides that "land, sea, and air forces as well as other war potential, will never be maintained." In 1950 during the Korean hostilities this position was modified by the establishment of the National Police Reserve. Before the end of the Allied occupation in April 1952 the first steps had been taken to expand and transform it into a self-defense force. At the same time, the Japanese Government derived from Article 51 of the U.N. Charter the doctrine that each nation has the right of self-defense against armed attack and that this right is consistent with Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution.

In 1954 the National Defense Agency was created with the specific mission of defending Japan against external aggression. Ground, maritime, and air self-defense forces were established, with a Joint Chiefs of Staff organization patterned after that of the United States.

U.S.-Japan Security Relations

The United States and Japan are allied under the terms of the 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security. Our security relationship dates from the period of the early 1950's when Japan was virtually defenseless, and a 1952 Security Treaty was negotiated at the same time as the Peace Treaty. The present treaty, revised on a broader basis of equality, came into force on June 23, 1960, and became subject to abrogation by either party at 1 year's notice in June 1970. Both governments at the time declared their intention to extend the treaty for an indefinite future.

The treaty has served its purposes well; for the United States the bases

and facilities provided by Japan are especially important to the U.S. ability to maintain its commitments to its other allies in the Far East, as well as for the security of Japan. U.S. military assistance to Japan was terminated at the end of FY 1967. Since 1952 U.S. military forces in Japan have decreased from more than 260,000 to the present level of about 54,000, including 35,000 on Okinawa.

The United States continues to maintain its essential military facilities on Okinawa under the terms of the Treaty of Cooperation and Mutual Security, which will apply without change to Okinawa.

Japanese Self-Defense Forces

The Japanese Armed Forces have an authorized strength of 260,000 men. Their ground forces are organized in 13 divisions, their naval forces have destroyers and submarines, and their air force has F-104's and F4's coproduced in Japan.

As U.S. forces were withdrawn, Japanese self-defense forces assumed their responsibilities. In 1958 the ground defense of Japan was assumed by the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force. Air defense responsibilities, formerly undertaken by some U.S. Air Force units, have been assumed by the Japanese Air Self-Defense Force. The Japanese are continuing to make modest technical and qualitative improvements in their defense capabilities, without acquiring any capability for projecting their military power beyond Japan's immediate vicinity. While the absolute cost for self-defense has increased rapidly, it still remains less than one percent of Japan's gross national product. Japan is party to no military alliance save that with the United States.

Although political, economic, and psychological factors have constrained the rate of development of the self-defense forces, the proportion of the public at large that acknowledges the need for these forces has grown. Still, an important minority in Japan continues to advocate strict interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution, and the government's freedom of action is seriously restricted. Competing demands of popular social welfare programs also serve to limit the percentage of the overall budget devoted to the defense establishment. Above all,

there remains in the minds of the Japanese people a strong antipathy toward all things military and particularly toward military uses of nuclear energy, stemming from their prewar and wartime experience with Japanese militarism and their unique position as the only people in the world who have suffered from nuclear warfare.

ECONOMY

Japan's waters are rich in aquatic life; however, the country is poor in land and other natural resources. Only 19 percent of the total land is presently suitable for cultivation. With great ingenuity and technical skill, which result in per-acre crop yields among the highest in the world, farmers produce on less than 13 million acres under cultivation about 70 percent of the food needed by the present population, including all rice requirements. The rest must be imported.

Natural resources to meet the needs of modern industry are few. Hydroelectric power, although highly developed, generates less than half of the total supply of electricity, and Japan relies increasingly on thermal power to satisfy its rapidly growing energy requirements. Coal, found principally on Hokkaido and Kyushu, is plentiful, but only 25 percent of the amount mined is suitable for industrial purposes. Chromite, copper, gold, magnesium, silver, and zinc meet current minimum requirements, but Japan is dependent on foreign sources for many of the minerals essential to modern industry. Iron, petroleum, and coking coal head the list of Japan's mineral needs.

Although some two-thirds of the total land area is forested, Japan cannot meet its rapidly growing requirements for lumber and wood pulp.

Japan's exports earn only about 10 percent of its GNP, much less than the percentages of other "traditional" trading nations. Although small in terms of GNP, this trade is essential for earning the foreign exchange Japan needs to purchase the raw materials essential to its advanced economy.

Japan's reservoir of industrial leadership and technicians, its intelligent and industrious working force, its high investment rate, and its intensive promotion of industrial development

and foreign trade have resulted in the development of a mature industrial economy. Japan, along with North America and Western Europe, is one of the three major industrial complexes among the market economies. Japan is also the world's second largest foreign aid donor.

Current Situation

In mid-1975 Japan finds itself in the midst of the longest and most severe business slump in its postwar history. In 1974 real GNP declined by an estimated 2 percent over 1973, when the economy grew 10.5 percent. Japanese economic analysts believe that the recession has reached its nadir, but unemployment is still at unprecedented levels. Consumer demand is slack, and business investment is in a prolonged slump. Even if recovery occurs during the second half of the year, as has been predicted, little or no economic growth is anticipated for the year as a whole.

The recession is due in part to the government's preoccupation during the past 2 years with the problem of inflation. In 1974 the consumer price index rose about 25 percent—the highest among the developed countries. The inflationary spiral was stimulated in large part by the quadrupling of oil prices and by large wage hikes averaging over 30 percent in 1974. Since its accession to power in November, the Miki administration has placed primary emphasis in economic policy on achieving price stability. In recent months the rate of inflation has dropped off to less than 15 percent. Organized labor was induced to accept wage settlements averaging increases at about this level during the important spring negotiations recently concluded. Nevertheless, Japanese policymakers remain deeply concerned about a possible resurgence of inflation and have delayed taking significant expansionary measures despite pressure from industry.

The bright side of the economic picture is in trade. Although its oil imports more than tripled in 1975, Japan managed to run a small surplus on its trade balance through aggressive export marketing. In 1974 exports rose almost 50 percent in value. During the first quarter of 1975 imports dropped off markedly as the economic downturn became more

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pervasive, and the trade surplus increased. Japan's foreign exchange reserves stand at about \$14 billion.

Trade and Investment With the U.S.

Trade between the United States and Japan, our largest overseas trading partner, has prospered over the past 5 years, rising from \$10 billion in 1970 to the current \$24 billion annual level. This unprecedented growth was accompanied by a reduction in the United States persistent bilateral trade deficit, which had been slashed from a record of \$4.1 billion in 1972 to \$1.8 billion by 1974 (about \$500 million higher than 1973). Major U.S. exports are food and feedgrains, business machines, aircraft, and coal; major imports from Japan are automobiles, iron and steel products, and household appliances.

U.S. investment in Japan about \$3 billion. The book value of Japanese investment in the United States is said to be about \$300 million, but actual value is believed to be in the range of \$1.5-\$2 billion. Since 1967, and particularly since 1973, partly in response to U.S. prodding, Japan has moved to dismantle controls on foreign direct

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—Tokyo has relatively mild winters with little or no snowfall and hot, humid summers. A four-season wardrobe is recommended for travel throughout Japan.

Customs—All visitors must have the appropriate Japanese visa for entry. Smallpox is the only immunization for visitors arriving directly from the U.S.

Health—Sanitary conditions in Japan are the best in Asia; in general, food and water are safe throughout Japan. Well qualified Japanese doctors, many of whom speak English, practice in the larger cities.

Telecommunications—Telegraph facilities are excellent. Long distance calls, either international or within Japan, can be placed with little difficulty.

Transportation—The major cities have subways, interurban surface and elevated trains, buses, and taxis. The national railway system serves most of Japan and is widely used by foreigners. Japan is served by a number of international airlines and steamship companies and has several domestic airlines.

investment. Only a few sectors are exempted from automatic approval.

The United States and Japan cooperate closely in multilateral efforts to resolve global economic problems such as energy, barriers to trade, food security, monetary reform, and North/South economic relations. Japan is an active and constructive participant in the International Energy Agency, the multilateral trade negotiations (MTN's), and the OECD. We welcome Japan's commitment to a liberal trade policy, as evidenced by its unilateral import liberalization and its active involvement in the MTN's, but nevertheless we believe that further liberalization in certain sectors, for example, automobiles and computer equipment, is needed.

Transportation

Japan has a well-developed international and domestic transportation system, although highway development still lags. The ports of Yokohama, Kobe-Osaka, and Nagoya and the Tokyo International Airport are important terminals for sea and air traffic in the western Pacific, with modern facilities for passengers and freight. Japan Air Lines began round-the-world flights through New York in 1967.

The domestic transportation system is heavily dependent on the government-owned rail network. This is supplemented by private railways in and near the large cities, a developing highway system, coastwise shipping, and several airlines. The rail system is well distributed throughout the country, well maintained, and offers efficient service, moving more passengers more miles than any other rail system in the world. The new super expresses, the fastest trains in the world, now take as little as 3 hours between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 325 miles. In the spring of 1975, service to Fukuoka by the super express was inaugurated, thus linking all of Japan's major urban centers by a single high-speed inter-urban rail line.

In recent years there have been increasing appropriations for highway building and maintenance in an effort to bring the road system abreast of the rapidly increasing numbers of cars and trucks. A modern 325-mile expressway between Tokyo and Kobe was opened in 1969.

Labor

Japan's labor force is estimated at more than 60 million, an increase of about 17 million since 1960. Less than 1.2 percent of the labor force is unemployed, and the shortage of labor is keenly felt in certain sectors of the economy.

Japanese trade unionism in its present form is largely a post-World War II phenomenon. The peak prewar union membership (1936) was 420,000, or 7 percent of Japan's non-agricultural labor force. At present an estimated 12.4 million workers, or 34 percent of the nonagricultural labor force, belong to about 68,000 unions. More than 8 million union members are organized in three major union federations. Consequently, labor is the largest organized group in Japan.

Sohyo (General Federation of Trade Unions), the largest (4.5 million members) and most powerful organization in the Japanese labor movement, was established in 1950 in protest against the JCP's domination of the then-leading union federation. No sooner had the new organization been founded, however, than the Communist element left the old federation (which quickly went out of existence) and joined Sohyo en masse. Non-Communist elements have been in control of Sohyo since 1957, although the Communists have increased their influence on some unions affiliated with Sohyo in recent years. Even the non-Communist wing of Sohyo is Marxist in orientation, however, and endorses concepts such as class warfare and tactics such as the political general strike. Since 1960 Sohyo has appeared to move in the direction of moderation, placing greater emphasis on economic "struggles" and objectives and somewhat less on political agitation. Sohyo is the major organizational and financial prop of the Japan Socialist Party, and its position on international questions parallels that of the party. Two-thirds of its membership are national and local public service workers, including railwaymen, postal workers, teachers, and municipal and prefectural government employees.

Domei (Japan Confederation of Labor) consists almost entirely of unions in the private enterprise sector. It was formed in 1964 by the union of Zenro and Sodomei labor federations and at present claims a membership of

2.3 million. Domei, moderate and non-Marxist, is the principal source of support for the DSP. It has been growing while Sohyo's membership has stagnated.

Churitsu Roren, a loose amalgam of industrial workers who decline affiliation with either Sohyo or Domei, came into existence in January 1961. It has a total membership of approximately 1.4 million drawn mostly from the Electrical Manufacturing Workers and workers in the various construction trades.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Japan today is a major power not only in Asia but in the world; an advanced industrialized country, it ranks third in terms of GNP. Its foreign policy since 1952 has sought to promote peace and the prosperity of its people through support of the United Nations, close ties with the West, and a special recognition of its status as an Asian nation. Japan has diplomatic relations with almost all independent countries, including the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, and the East European bloc countries. It has economic but not diplomatic relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan. A member of the United Nations since December 1956, Japan is also an active member of all the U.N. specialized agencies and seeks a permanent seat on the Security Council. Although the Constitution and government policy deny Japan a military role, Japanese cooperation through the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and American security arrangements with other countries in the area has been very important to the peace and stability of the region.

All Japanese governments in the postwar period have relied on a close relationship with the United States as the foundation of their foreign policy and on the Mutual Security Treaty with the United States for Japan's strategic protection. Within the context of this alliance with the United States, the Japanese Government has moved in recent years to diversify and expand its foreign relations by establishing diplomatic relations with the P.R.C., seeking to improve relations with the Soviet Union, and expanding trade and cultural relations with other Communist nations, particularly in

Asia. While continuing to see their national interests as lying primarily in Asia, the Japanese have also moved to bolster their worldwide economic ties through greater diplomatic attention to the advanced nations of Europe and the oil-producing nations of the Middle East.

U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS

"We consider our security treaty with Japan the cornerstone of stability in the vast reaches of Asia and the Pacific. Our relations are crucial to our mutual well-being. Together, we are working energetically on the international multilateral agenda—in trade, energy, and food. We will continue the process of strengthening our friendship, mutual security, and prosperity."

President Ford's address before a joint session of Congress, April 10, 1975

Relations between the United States and Japan are solidly based on a common commitment to the goals of a stable peace and economic growth and prosperity for all nations. Together we have developed a wide range of ties in the political, economic, cultural, and scientific fields. The security and general welfare of the American and Japanese peoples have become increasingly interdependent.

In addition to the Treaty of Peace of 1951, the U.S.-Japan relationship is formally defined by the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security of 1960 and many other agreements and understandings. The United States frequently consults with Japan on various governmental levels regarding matters of mutual concern. Cooperation with Japan is facilitated by the operation of a number of intergovernmental and private committees and conferences.

Broadly speaking, there has been a shift in recent years within U.S.-Japan relations away from an emphasis on bilateral issues toward increased consideration of common multilateral problems. Considerable progress has been achieved in the resolution of past points of difference between the two countries. The Japanese Government has taken a number of important economic policy measures which go a long way toward restoring balance to our bilateral economic relations. The

questions of normalization of relations between Japan and the People's Republic of China is no longer a domestic political issue within Japan, and the United States and Japan have no problems over their respective approaches to China. The U.S.-Japan security relationship, which has caused difficulties in the past, is not now a divisive issue in our relations. Some aspects of it remain potential friction points but both countries value highly the ongoing consultations and coordination regarding security questions in this new era of détente. Both the United States and Japan recognize the need for a reduction and consolidation of the U.S. military presence on Japan and have been working together toward that end.

Both governments recognize the seriousness of current international economic problems and seek to coordinate and cooperate in their respective efforts to resolve the energy problem, liberalize world trading rules, reform international monetary arrangements, and create new approaches to food and raw materials problems. We are confident that within a large framework of common and complementary interests, the general policies of the United States and Japan can work in harmony.

Okinawa Reversion Treaty

An historic example of U.S.-Japan cooperation was the return to Japanese administration of the Ryukyu Islands on May 15, 1972. In November 1969 President Nixon and Prime Minister Sato agreed to begin negotiations for the return of the islands, which had been under U.S. administration since the end of World War II, in accordance with the longstanding U.S. recognition of Japan's residual sovereignty and the commitment reaffirmed by every President since President Eisenhower for their eventual return. Reversion thus removed what had become an important political issue in Japan.

Although the United States relinquished its administrative rights over Okinawa, it retains essential military bases there under the provisions of the 1960 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements, which apply to Okinawa without change. The United States, however, released some of its facilities and

areas which were no longer required, and Japan acquired a number of civil assets.

President Ford's Visit

On November 18 through 22, 1974, President Ford journeyed to Japan, the first such visit to that country by an American president while in office. He met with the Emperor, then-Prime Minister Tanaka, and various Japanese political leaders. Both in Tokyo and Kyoto, where he visited historic and cultural sites, the President was warmly greeted by the Japanese.

In recent years, following the revision of Okinawa, relations between the United States and Japan have been moving into a new stage, characterized by a greater sense of equality, breadth of common purpose, and mutual commitment to the solution of multilateral problems. The President's visit successfully highlighted the strength and closeness of this new relationship.

The joint communique issued at the conclusion of the President's visit reaffirmed the importance both Japan and the United States attach to this relationship and placed a sharpened emphasis on the multilateral dimensions of our interdependence. The communique stressed that our treaty relationship is not solely a matter of military security but also one of

mutual cooperation in economic, social, and scientific areas in which we share common concern.

The Emperor's Visit

On September 26, 1971, President Nixon journeyed to Anchorage, Alaska to welcome the Emperor and Empress of Japan to American soil during their stopover en route to Europe. This was the first time in all of Japan's recorded history that a reigning Emperor had ever left Japanese territory.

During President Ford's visit to Japan in 1974, the Emperor accepted the President's invitation to visit the United States. The Emperor and Empress plan to visit the United States in October 1975. In addition to meeting the President and First Family in Washington, D.C., the Emperor and Empress will spend 2 weeks touring various American cities, and marine research institutes in both Massachusetts and California.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—James D. Hodgson
Minister-Counselor, Deputy Chief of Mission—Thomas P. Shoesmith
Minister-Counselor for Economic and Commercial Affairs—William E. Culbert

Minister-Counselor for public Affairs—William D. Miller
Counselor of Embassy for Political Affairs—Richard W. Petree
Counselor of Embassy for Political/Military Affairs—Howard M. McElroy
Counselor of Embassy for Economic Affairs—William Piez
Counselor of Embassy for Commercial Affairs—John E. Mellor
Counselor of Embassy for Administrative Affairs—Charles W. Falkner
Consul General, Tokyo—Lewis E. Crosson
Consul General, Osaka-Kobe—William H. Bruns
Consul General, Naha—John Sylvester, Jr.
Consul, Fukuoka—Karl S. Richardson
Consul, Sapporo—Lawrence F. Farrar
Commander, U.S. Forces Japan—Lt. Gen. Walter T. Galligan, USAF
Chief, Mutual Defense Assistance Office—Capt. Charles W. Cole, USN
Defense Attaché—Capt. Marvin L. Duke, USN

The U.S. Embassy in Tokyo is located at 10-5, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo. There are Consulates General in Osaka-Kobe and Naha and Consulates in Fukuoka and Sapporo.

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PRESS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



September 26, 1975

No. 505

PROGRAM FOR THE STATE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OF
THEIR MAJESTIES THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF JAPAN

Tuesday, September 30

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan and their official party will arrive at Patrick Henry International Airport, Newport News, Virginia, via Special Imperial Flight.

Arrival at Colonial Williamsburg

Private afternoon and evening

Wednesday, October 1

Private day.

Thursday, October 2

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan and their official party will depart Colonial Williamsburg for Washington, DC.

Arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland

10:30 a.m.

Arrival at the White House where Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Jones, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa, the Ambassador to Japan and Mrs. Hodgson and the Mayor of the District of Columbia and Mrs. Washington.

Military honors will be rendered.

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will have an informal lunch at the Embassy Residence.

For further information contact:



Thursday, October 2 (Continued)

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, Constitution Avenue at 10th Street, North-West, West Entrance.

Mr. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, and Dr. Porter Kier, Director, National Museum of Natural History, will greet them. The Emperor will be escorted by Mr. Ripley and Dr. Kier through the National Museum of Natural History.

Afternoon

The Empress will proceed to the Freer Gallery of Art. Mrs. Dillon Ripley and Dr. Harold P. Stern, Director of the Freer Gallery of Art, will greet and escort the Empress on a tour of the Gallery.

Private afternoon.

8:00 p.m.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the White House.

Dress: White tie.

Friday, October 3

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at Arlington National Cemetery where the Emperor will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the American National Red Cross, 17th Street between D and E Streets. Their Majesties will be greeted by Dr. Frank Stanton, Chairman of the American National Red Cross.

Departure from Blair House for Sightseeing of Washington, DC. Stops along the Sightseeing Tour will be:

1. Tidal Basin (Japanese Lantern)
The Honorable Walter E. Washington, Mayor of the District of Columbia, will present the Key to the City to the Emperor.
2. Lincoln Memorial
Brief ceremony attended by Members of the Japan American Society.

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will have a private lunch.

Friday, October 3 (Continued)

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at Mount Vernon for a tour. They will be greeted by Dr. Charles C. Wall, Resident Director.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will give a reception at the Embassy of Japan, 2520 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest.

Dress: Business suit.

8:00 p.m.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will give a dinner in honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford at the Smithsonian Castle, "Commons" room.

Dress: White tie.

Saturday, October 4

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will depart from Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, via USAF VC-9 Flight for Otis Air Force Base, Massachusetts.

Afternoon

The Empress arrives Sandwich Glass Museum and is greeted by Mr. W. Gordon Swan, President of Sandwich Historical Society, and Miss Nancy Merrill, Director-Curator. The Empress will tour the Museum.

Afternoon

The Emperor arrives Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. He will be greeted by Dr. Paul M. Fye, President and Director of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and Dr. James D. Ebert, President, Marine Biological Laboratory, at the Redfield Building.

The Emperor departs Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution for Marine Biological Laboratory (Lillie Building) where he will visit the Laboratory.

The Empress will visit Falmouth Artists' Guild, Inc. She will be greeted by Mrs. Jane A'Lee Heyerdahl.

Departure from Otis Air Force Base for New York City, LaGuardia Airport.

Private evening.



Sunday, October 5Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will go on a Sightseeing Tour of New York City and the Hudson River Valley.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the residence of the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States, and Mrs. Rockefeller, who will greet them and escort them on a tour of Japanese House.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller will give an informal luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at Fieldwood Farm.

Private afternoon.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will have an informal dinner at the residence Consul General of Japan.

Monday, October 6Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the United Nations where they will meet with the Secretary-General and Mrs. Waldheim, and tour the United Nations Building.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will tour the New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx. They will be greeted by Dr. and Mrs. Irwin and escorted by them for the tour.

Afternoon

The Honorable Abraham Beame, Mayor of the City of New York, and Mrs. Beame will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at Gracie Mansion.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Japan House for a visit.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel where Representatives of Japanese-American and Japanese in New York will give a reception in their honor.

Private evening.

Tuesday, October 7

Morning

Departure from John F. Kennedy International Airport for O'Hare International Airport, Chicago.

Afternoon

The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago, and Mrs. Daley will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Grand Ballroom.

The Emperor arrives at the Baltz Farm, Joliet, Illinois, where he will be greeted by the Honorable Daniel Walker, Governor of Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Donald E. Baltz, Mr. William Kuhfuss, President of American Farm Bureau, Mr. John White, Vice President of Illinois Agricultural Association and other officials. The Emperor will visit the farms of Mr. Donald E. Baltz and Mr. John E. Baltz.

Afternoon

The Empress will visit the Wyler Children's Hospital, 950 E. 59th Street. She will be greeted by Mr. Gaylord Donnelly, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. John Wilson, Acting President, University of Chicago.

The Empress will tour the Art Institute of Chicago. She will be greeted by Mr. Leigh Block, Chairman, Board of Trustees, and Mr. E.L. Chalmers, Jr., President.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Parkside Room of the Drake Hotel where the Representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese in Chicago will give a reception in their honor.

Private evening.

Wednesday, October 8

Morning

Departure from O'Hare International Airport for Los Angeles International Airport.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Los Angeles Music Center, Dorothy Chandler Pavilion and proceed to "Founders" where the Honorable Thomas Bradley, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, will present the Key to the City to the Emperor.



Wednesday, October 8 (Continued)

Afternoon

The Honorable Thomas Bradley, Mayor of the City of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Bradley will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan in the Grand Hall, Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Los Angeles Music Center.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will tour Disneyland.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel where Representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese in Los Angeles will give a reception in their honor.

Private evening.

Thursday, October 9

Morning

Departure from Los Angeles. International Airport for San Diego Airport.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the San Diego National Zoo for a tour of the Zoo. They will be greeted by Mr. Charles L. Bieler, Director.

Afternoon

The Emperor will arrive Scripps Institution for a tour. He will be greeted by Dr. C.J. Murdinger, Deputy Director.

Departure from San Diego Airport for San Francisco Airport.

Private evening.

Friday, October 10

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at Strybing Arboretum, Golden Gate Park, where Representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese in San Francisco will give a reception in their honor.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will stop at Kanrin Maru Monument en-route to Vista Point of Golden Gate Bridge.

Arrival at Vista Point of Golden Gate Bridge.

Afternoon

The Honorable Joseph L. Alioto, Mayor of the City of San Francisco, and Mrs. Alioto will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at the St. Francis Hotel, the Grand Ballroom.

Friday, October 10 (Continued)

Afternoon

Departure from San Francisco Airport for Honolulu International Airport.

Private evening.

Saturday, October 11

Morning

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at Honolulu International Center where the Citizens of Honolulu will present a Welcoming Program.

The Honorable George R. Ariyoshi, Governor of the State of Hawaii, and Mrs. Ariyoshi will give a luncheon in honor of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan at their residence.

Afternoon

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will tour the Bishop Museum. They will be greeted by Dr. Roland W. Force, Curator, Mr. John D. Ebllinger, Senator Richard Lyman, Jr., Dr. Y. Baron Goto and Dr. Yoshihiro Sinoto.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will arrive at the residence of the Consul-General of Japan where Representatives of Japanese-Americans and Japanese of Hawaii will give a reception in their honor.

Departure from Honolulu International Airport for Kona Airport.

Private evening.

Sunday, October 12

Private day.

Monday, October 13

Departure from Kona Airport for Honolulu International Airport.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan and their party will depart Honolulu International Airport for Tokyo aboard Special Imperial Flight.

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City's Japanese Residents Prepare for Visit of the Emperor Next Month

*Pride and Pleasure Evident
Beneath Usual Restraint*

By TOM BUCKLEY

The Japanese residents of New York, ordinarily models of inconspicuousness in this teeming city, are preparing with customary restraint but with much pride and pleasure for the upcoming visit here next month of the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

"It is after all the first visit of a reigning Japanese monarch to this country," said Shichiro Kono, the executive director of the Nippon Club, which provides a little corner of the homeland for diplomats, business executives and their families. "It is a great occasion for all of us."

The other day, Mr. Kono, a retired diplomat, and his assistant, Mayoko Watanabe, showed a visitor the goldfish pool, the splashing waterfall and the rock garden that bring a note of serenity to the lobby of the club on West 57th Street.

On the upper floors there were mah jongg rooms, crowded in the evening with eager players, the private dining rooms, furnished in the Japanese manner with scrolls and water-color, raised platforms, tatami mats, oiled-paper screens, and porcelains. In the basement, city-bound executives can practice a game that is even more popular in Japan than it is here—hitting golf balls on a golf-driving range.

"We used to have a bar, too, but we had to close it," said Miss Watanabe, who

was born in California. "Nobody wanted to drink there because they were . . ."

She paused and laughed. "You could say that they couldn't relax enough, since they were under the eye of their bosses."

Mr. Kono said that members of the club would pay their respects to the Emperor and Empress at a reception at the Waldorf-Astoria on Oct. 6.

"We are giving it in their honor in collaboration with the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York and the Japanese American Association of New York," Mr. Kono said. "Young students in our Japanese-language classes will greet the Emperor and Empress when they arrive at LaGuardia Airport on Oct. 4. Students from the Japanese School of New York in Jamaica Estates will

Continued on Page 61, Column 1



The New York Times/William E. Sauro

A customer browsing in the Katagiri food shop, 224 East 59th Street, which has been there since 1908.

EMPEROR HIROHITO
WELCOME TO
NEW YORK



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 15, 1975

MEMO TO:

Social Office

FROM:

Marba Perrott

Could the following persons please be added to the after dinner entertainment on the occasion of the October 2, 1975 State Dinner:

Dr. and Mrs. György Sandor
3204 Palos Verdes Drive
Palos Verdes Estates, California
90274

Dr. Sandor met the President in Vienna, as a Hungarian refugee and upon arrival in the U.S. President Ford assisted him in entering the U of Michigan medical school.

Thank you

(Note: This request from Marba came originally from Jack Stiles)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 19, 1975

To: Mrs. Ford

From: Russell Armentrout, Social Office

The table arrangements for the Japan dinner have been changed. There is now room for 113 persons. Based on our experience, we recommend 20 more people be invited.

The attached list is for your consideration. Mr. Rumsfeld has a number of suggestions as well.

cc: Mr. Rumsfeld



Suggested additions for the dinner, October 2, 1975 in honor of the
Emperor and Empress of Japan

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Hyland (Marsh/John Byrnes)
General Manager, Hughes Aircraft Co.

(In 1969 the Emperor bestowed on Mr. Hyland the Order of
the Sacred Treasure, one of the highest honors the Emperor
can bestow on an individual, for his contributions to the
Japanese electronics industry)

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Laird (Baroody)
Senior Counselor for National and International Affairs,
Reader's Digest Assn.
(has been doing an extensive amount of traveling in Japan)

Mr. Robert D. Murphy (NSC)
Chmn., Corning Glass International
(first Ambassador to Japan and is considered the most
senior prestigious diplomat)

Dr. and Mrs. Kazumi Kasuga (Baroody/Dr. Marrs)
Area Director, Albuquerque, Area Indian Health Service
(very highly respected medical doctor with the Japanese
community; has received numerous HEW awards; Dr.
Ted Marrs feels he would be a great addition)

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Sellers (originally suggested by Mrs. Ford)

Appropriate couple from the Samuel Kirk & Son, Inc. company--they
will be supplying the table centerpieces

