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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 12, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: RON NESSEN

FROM: LES JANKA

SUBJECT: Nuclear Weapons in Japan

Yesterday Acting Secretary of State Ingersoll gave the following "oral statement" to Japanese Ambassador Yasukawa. The Japanese intend to make the statement public on October 12. The State Department does not plan to release the statement here, but will confirm its contents and its delivery to the Ambassador.

The United States Government has faithfully honored its commitments to Japan under the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security and its related arrangements.

The United States Government understands deeply as stated in para. 8 of the 1969 Nixon-Sato Communique, the particular sentiment of the Japanese people against nuclear weapons. In this connection it is reaffirmed that the pledge contained in paragraph 2 of the 1960 Eisenhower-Kishi Communique and the assurances given in paragraph 8 of the Nixon-Sato Communique as well as the statement in Secretary Rogers' letter to Foreign Minister Fukuda of May 15, 1972, have been and will continue to be faithfully honored.

It has been stated that the statements made before the Subcommittee were given by a private citizen and could not in any way represent the views of the USG.

This should go a long way towards dampening the controversy in Japan. If asked about this, the White House should merely confirm that it was sent but refer all detailed questions to State.

3. Do you have any comment on the furor created in Japan over reports that U.S. ships carry nuclear weapons when they berth in ports in Japan?

10/5/74  
Guidance: As you know, it is long standing Administration policy not to confirm or deny the location of deployed nuclear weapons. The Department of Defense has been addressing this matter and I would suggest you take your questions there.

FYI: In addition to the refusal to confirm or deny the location of nuclear weapons, DOD is also saying that the United States is doing nothing to conflict with the letter and spirit of our defense agreement with Japan. End FYI.

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#### 4. For Your Information

The Washington Post today carries a small shirttail item on the principal Japanese story to the effect that in response to a questionnaire from the opposition Komeito party, President Ford said that he fully understand the feelings of the Japanese people toward nuclear weapons. The following reply was delivered by Ambassador Hodgson:

"The President has asked me to convey to you his appreciation for your letter of November 9, 1974. President Ford hopes through his visit to Japan to strengthen the friendly relations between our two countries and to reaffirm our common commitment to the search for peace and prosperity for the people of Japan and the United States."

11/18/74  
"The United States has a deep understanding of Japanese sentiment against nuclear weapons and of the profound aspirations embodied in the Japanese constitution. In this connection, I can assure you that the United States has been and will continue to be, faithful to all of its obligations to Japan under the treaty of mutual cooperation and security and its related arrangements. The United States believes that this treaty continues to play an important role in ensuring the peace and stability of the Far East, including Japan. The treaty threatens no one but instead enhances prospects for enduring peace. Far more than a military agreement, the treaty records our common pledge to strengthen the bonds of peace and friendship between us, to encourage closer economic cooperation and to refrain from acting in any manner inconsistent with purposes of the United Nations. We believe that continuation of the treaty serves the highest interests of both our countries and the cause of peace."

May 7, 1975

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

OMISSION OF REFERENCE TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Q. Why didn't the President mention Japan or Thailand specifically in his press conference last night? Do events in Indochina indicate that a change in our relationship with those countries may be evolving?

A. You will recall that the President used the term "other Pacific nations" in referring to our desire to work closely with our friends in Asia. As to the countries you cite, the President has stated and reaffirmed on numerous occasions (directly and through this podium) our commitments to our allies throughout the world, and his intention that we will maintain and strengthen these commitments. As a reference for the future, I don't think that any significance should be drawn on a specific reference or omission of a country on any given occasion.

Press Statement to be Issued August 4, 1975  
The Visit of Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki

Japanese Prime Minister Miki is making an official visit to the United States from August 2-10. This is the Prime Minister's first visit to the United States since he assumed office last December. The visit continues the practice of high-level periodic exchanges between the leaders of our two countries.

The Prime Minister arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, having spent one day in Seattle. Prime Minister Miki will begin his official schedule tomorrow meeting with the President at 10~~00~~ a.m. for sixty minutes. ~~Tomorrow~~ <sup>Tuesday</sup> evening the substantive talks will continue at a ~~6:00~~ working dinner at the White House. And on Wednesday morning, August 6, the President and the Prime Minister will hold another sixty minute meeting at 10~~00~~ a.m. During his visit, the Prime Minister will also attend a lunch hosted by the Secretary of State, lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, meet with members of Congress, and address a National Press Club luncheon. He will depart for New York on Thursday morning, August 7.

Q: Is this the first meeting for the President and the Prime Minister?

A: The President and the Prime Minister last <sup>had a meeting,</sup> ~~met~~ in January 1974

when Mr. Miki was Deputy Prime Minister and Mr. Ford was

Vice President. (They met briefly at a reception in Japan, November, 1974.)

Q: What subjects will they discuss?

A: The two leaders will have a wide-ranging review of global problems, including the security situation in Asia, the progress of detente, and the Middle East situation.

Q: Are there any important bilateral questions that will be discussed?

A: There are no serious bilateral issues. U.S. - Japan relations are both close and cordial. The emphasis of their discussions will be on furthering cooperation and consultation on ~~the~~ major multilateral issues ~~of the day~~.

Q: Is Mrs. Miki accompanying?

A: Yes, Mrs. Miki is accompanying her husband. Mrs. Ford is entertaining Mrs. Miki at a tea on Wednesday and on Tuesday night, Mrs. Rockefeller is hosting a dinner-cruise for the Prime Minister's wife on board the Presidential yacht, Sequoia.

Q: What will the Prime Minister do in New York?

A: In New York the Prime Minister will attend a lunch hosted by David Rockefeller, tape an "Issues and Answers" program, and



attend a reception by the Mayor and a dinner hosted by the Japan Society and other groups. He will also receive an honorary degree from Columbia University on Friday, August 8.

Q: Will he make other stops in the United States?

A: The Prime Minister will spend two nights in Los Angeles, *primarily* ~~mostly~~ for sightseeing.

August 5, 1975

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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NOTICE TO THE PRESS

The President met with Prime Minister Takeo Miki of Japan today at 10:00 a.m. for 80 minutes. Also present were Japanese Ambassador Yasukawa; Mr. Kaifu, Deputy Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Sadaaki Numata, Interpreter; Secretary Kissinger; Ambassador Hodgson, U.S. Ambassador to Japan; General Scowcroft, and James Wickel, Interpreter.

The Prime Minister is making his first official visit to the United States since assuming office. The President and the Prime Minister have looked forward to this latest in the series of periodic high-level meetings between American and Japanese leaders.

This first meeting gave the President the opportunity to reaffirm the importance we attach to our close friendship with Japan. Both leaders hailed the solidarity and the essential contribution to peace of the U.S.-Japan alliance. Together they reviewed the global situation, including the President's recent trip to Europe, security in Asia, recent problems in detente, and arms limitation negotiations.

The President assured the Prime Minister that the Indochina setback has not altered the U.S. intention to continue to play a major role in the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia. The President stressed that the U.S. would stand by its allies and friends in Asia and elsewhere.

The President will host a working dinner this evening for Prime Minister Miki, where they will continue their substantive conversations. The two leaders will have their final meeting tomorrow at 10:00 a.m.

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1. Do you have any comment on the what now seems imminent resignation of Prime Minister Tanaka?

*1/25/75*  
Guidance: We do not comment on the internal political affairs of other countries.

If Prime Minister ~~Tanaka~~ does resign, doesn't this negate whatever negotiations and discussions President Ford just held with Tanaka in Tokyo?

*we expect*  
*results of the talks to set the guidelines for our future relations even if the PM changes*  
Guidance: Secretary Kissinger addressed himself to this question at a press conference before the President's trip to Asia. We have no further comment to add to what has already been said.

*The [redacted] will*  
*[redacted]*  
*[redacted]*  
*[redacted]*  
**ON\*BACKGROUND:** The Japanese government is set up as a consensus government. The Prime Minister, whomever he may be, reflects the views of his coalition. Similarly, most of the Japanese-US discussions were between the Japanese and US leadership. END BACKGROUND.

February 26, 1976

THE LOCKHEED SCANDAL AND JAPAN

Q. Can you tell us about the current status of the response to Prime Minister Miki's letter to the President?

A. As some of you already know, the letter has been received and is being studied. A response is now being prepared, but beyond that I cannot give you any additional information as this time.

Q. But what about recent Japanese actions such as the subpoenas delivered to three Lockheed officials and the raid on Lockheed's facilities in Japan? What redress are we seeking for these actions?

A. As you know, the entire Lockheed issue is under investigation by the SEC with the cooperation of the Departments of Justice and State. As far as Lockheed's intentions regarding the incidents you mention, you will have to check with their counsel.

FYI: Attached is FBIS 18 which carries the text of the Miki letter to Ford.

FSIS 13 FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY (SUB FOR 24 OF 25 FEB)

YOMIURI PUBLISHES TEXT OF MIKI LETTER TO FORD

TK263333 TOKYO THE DAILY YOMIURI IN ENGLISH 26 FEB 76 P 1 TX

(TEXT) THE FULL TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER MIKI'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT FORD, IN WHICH THE PREMIER ASKS THE U.S. GOVERNMENT TO REVEAL THE NAMES OF ANY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AS MAY BE INVOLVED IN THE LOCKHEED PAYOFF SCANDAL, FOLLOWS:

AS YOU MAY RECALL, WE AGREED LAST SUMMER TO COOPERATE WITH EACH OTHER FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEMOCRACY AND FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF AMICABLE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, AFFIRMING THE PERMANENT FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. WE ALSO PROMISED TO EXCHANGE OUR FRANK VIEWS WITH FULL CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER.

AS BOTH THE U.S. AND JAPAN ARE NOW CONFRONTED WITH THE UNPLEASANT PROBLEM CONCERNING LOCKHEED, IT IS WITH THIS CONFIDENCE THAT I WISH TO CONVEY TO YOU MY CONCERN ABOUT THIS PROBLEM.

YES, YESTERDAY, BOTH HOUSES OF THE JAPANESE DIET ADOPTED IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ON THIS MATTER, THE COPIES OF WHICH ARE ENCLOSED HEREBY FOR TRANSMITTAL TO YOUR GOVERNMENT. THAT THE JAPANESE DIET, THE HIGHEST ORGAN OF STATE POWER UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, ADOPTED SUCH RESOLUTIONS IS A MATTER OF GREAT NOTE AND INDICATES THE IMPORTANCE THE DIET ATTACHES TO THE CLARIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM.

THE JAPANESE POLITICAL CIRCLE HAS BEEN PROFOUNDLY SHAKEN BY THE REPORTED ALLEGATION MADE AT THE PUBLIC HEARINGS OF THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS THAT JAPANESE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS RECEIVED PAYMENTS FROM LOCKHEED. A GRAVE CONCERN IS SPREAD THROUGHOUT JAPAN AT PRESENT THAT, IF THE WHOLE ISSUE IS KEPT UNSOLVED WITH THE NAMES OF THE OFFICIALS INVOLVED REMAINING IN DOUBT, DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN MAY SUFFER A FATAL BLOW. I SHARE THIS CONCERN. THE DISCLOSURE OF ALL THE RELEVANT MATERIALS INCLUDING THE NAMES OF THE OFFICIALS INVOLVED, IF ANY, WOULD SERVE BETTER THE INTEREST OF JAPANESE POLITICS AND OF THE EVERLASTING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

MR. PRESIDENT, UTMOST EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE HERE TO UNVEIL THE TRUTH, AND I HOPE THAT THE U.S. WILL CONTINUE TO COOPERATE WITH US FOR THE FURTHER CLARIFICATION OF THE PROBLEM. I AM CONVINCED THAT JAPANESE DEMOCRACY IS STRONG ENOUGH TO STAND THE TEST. THE TRUTH MUST BE SOUGHT WITH COURAGE AND WE HAVE THE CONFIDENCE TO FACE UP TO ITS CONSEQUENCES.

I ALSO SHARE YOUR VIEW OF THE NEED TO MAKE NEW INTERNATIONAL RULES ON THE BEHAVIOR OF MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES. I LOOK FORWARD TO OUR CLOSE CONSULTATION TO THIS END.

MR. PRESIDENT, AT THIS MOMENT WHEN YOU ARE OTHERWISE HEAVILY ENGAGED IN YOUR IMMEDIATE DUTIES, IT IS MY EARNEST HOPE THAT YOU WILL UNDERSTAND MY GENUINE CONCERN IN THIS MATTER. I WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR CONSIDERATION IN SECURING CONTINUED COOPERATION BY THE U.S. CONGRESS AND ADMINISTRATION IN CLARIFYING THE WHOLE MATTER, IN RESPONSE TO THE REQUESTS BY THE DIET AND THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN.

25 FEB 8254Z RLL/3FE

6/76

Prime Minister Miki's Education in the U.S.

The facts: A bio sheet handed out in San Juan stated that Prime Minister Miki attended University of Southern California 1931-35. According to the Japanese Embassy, Miki actually attended two small colleges in southern California: Southwestern and American. In 1965 Miki received a honorary Doctor of Law degree from USC.

Q: Did Prime Minister Miki attend USC as stated in the bio sheet handed out in San Juan?

A: I understand Prime Minister Miki attended two colleges in southern California but not USC. He received an honorary Doctor of Law degree in 1965 from USC.

Q: Which colleges did he attend in southern California?

A: You should check with the Japanese Embassy for further details.

1. The Japanese press is reporting that US ~~xxxx~~ sailors off the Midway are confirming that the ship is carrying ~~"special weapons"~~ while it ports in Japan. What does this do to our agreement with the Japanese. Did you get us details on that agreement?

GUIDANCE: I HAVE nothig to add to what I said yesterday. It is our policy never to confirm or deny the location of nuclear weapons abroad. We are living up to our agreement with Japan on this matter. For all other details I suggest you take your questions to State.

16- Non - you may confirm following information  
after 8:30pm edt when Japanese will  
make the visit announcement in Tokyo. M.V.

The Government of Japan and the United States Government have agreed that Prime Minister Miki will visit Washington on August 5 and 6 in response to an invitation from the President. During his visit, the Prime Minister will meet with the President on August 5 and 6 for discussions on matters of mutual concern. President Ford will also host a <sup>working</sup> dinner for the Prime Minister at the White House on the evening of August 5. (F.Y.I. Official ceremonial events will, by mutual agreement, be kept to a minimum so that Prime Minister Miki and President Ford will have as much time as possible for substantive discussions.)

Prime Minister Miki will be accompanied by Mrs. Miki and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In the United States, Prime Minister Miki will visit Seattle, New York and Los Angeles, as well as Washington. The details of the schedule will be worked out in the future.



SUBJECT: Visit of the Emperor of Japan

Following its Cabinet meeting on Thursday morning March 20, the Japanese Government will announce the schedule for Their Majesties visit to the United States. A translation of the text of the announcement, which will be made at about 9:00 p.m. Wednesday, March 19 Washington time, is as follows:

"At the Cabinet meeting today, the Director of the Prime Minister's Office reported that, in consultations with the United States Government, the Government of Japan has decided upon the itinerary for Their Majesties visit to the United States as set forth in the attached paper. The details of the itinerary will be arranged through further consultations."

*Now you may  
confirm this after*

Attachment:

The itinerary

*9:00 pm on an  
if asked basis.*

OUTLINE OF ITINERARY

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL</u>	<u>OVERNIGHT STAY</u>
Oct. 1 (Wednesday)	Depart Tokyo Refuel at Anchorage Arrive Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.
Oct. 2 (Thursday)	Stay in Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.
Oct. 3 (Friday)	Stay in Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.
Oct. 4 (Saturday)	Depart Washington, D.C. *Visit Woods Hole Arrive New York	New York
Oct. 5 (Sunday)	Stay in New York	New York
Oct. 6 (Monday)	Stay in New York	New York
Oct. 7 (Tuesday)	Depart New York Arrive Chicago	Chicago
Oct. 8 (Wednesday)	Depart Chicago Arrive Los Angeles	Los Angeles
Oct. 9 (Thursday)	Depart Los Angeles *Visit La Jolla Arrive San Francisco	San Francisco
Oct. 10 (Friday)	Depart San Francisco Arrive Honolulu	Honolulu
Oct. 11 (Saturday)	Stay in Honolulu	Honolulu
Oct. 12 (Sunday)	Depart Honolulu Scheduled to rest at Hawaii Island	Hawaii Island
Oct. 13 (Monday)	Depart Hawaii Island Inflight	Inflight
Oct. 14 (Tuesday)	Arrive Tokyo	

*2+ A for readout*

Q. Was there any specific reason for this visit?

A. Apart from its ceremonial aspect, the presentation of Japan's Bicentennial gift, the visit provided an opportunity for the President and the Prime Minister to discuss substantive issues at more length and in more detail than was possible at San Juan. We regard the meeting as part of the continuing dialogue essential to the maintenance of the strong and cordial US-Japan relationship.

Q. What were some of the economic and political issues covered?

A. In the economic area, the President and Prime Minister reviewed the results of the San Juan conference, ~~and discussed the progress of the North-South dialogue.~~ They also exchanged views on several bilateral economic issues, including upcoming civil aviation negotiations, the application of our new legislation on fisheries, and trade matters. In addition, the President and Prime Minister reviewed broad political and security questions, ~~including East-West relations,~~ and the general security situation in East Asia.

Q. Was the Lockheed scandal discussed?

A. It was discussed briefly and in general terms. The President reaffirmed the intention of the USG to cooperate fully in facilitating Japanese investigative efforts, ~~and he reiterated our condemnation of illicit activities on the part of multinational corporations.~~

Q. What other activities, if any, have the Japanese participated in concerning our Bicentennial?

A. In addition to the presentation of the check for the Kennedy Center, Japan has also donated more than 2000 cherry trees to the cities of Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and 53 bonsai trees to the National Arboretum.

Q. Do you have any details on the rest of Miki's schedule?

A. I understand that from here, the Prime Minister will travel to San Francisco, and then on July 3 return to Tokyo.

*from California urgent for  
from M.V. Reskin*

JAPANESE RATIFICATION OF THE NPT

Q: Why have the Japanese taken so long to ratify the NPT?

A: The Japanese signed the treaty in February 1970. Thereafter, they began the negotiation of a related safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, which they completed last year. The treaty has been under consideration in the Diet during the past year.

Q: Did we pressure the Japanese to ratify?

A: No, we did not. However, they were well aware of our interest in the widest possible adherence to this treaty, and of the growing concern in this country about the problem of nuclear proliferation.

Q: How many parties are there to the NPT?

A: Japan will be the 98th country to become a party to the treaty; 12 other states have signed but not yet ratified.

Q: What states have not yet ratified the treaty?

A: The Department of State can provide you with a complete list of those who have signed and ratified the treaty, and of those who have not done so.

Q: Do we expect others who have not joined the treaty to do so?

A: We are hopeful that the Japanese action will help persuade others to follow their example.

Japanese Ratification of NPT (cont'd)

Q: Do you think it will have that effect in India? In Israel?  
In South Africa?

A: I think it would be inappropriate to speculate on specific  
cases.

## QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q: What are Their Majesties' names?

A: Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako. Customarily, as an indication of respect for the Imperial institution, Japanese do not use these given names. However, they do not object to foreigners using them.

Q: How old is the Emperor?

A: 74

Q: Wasn't the Emperor in the US once before?

A: Yes, On the way to Europe in 1971, Their Majesties' plane stopped briefly at Anchorage where they were greeted by President and Mrs. Nixon.

Q: Why is the Emperor visiting the US on the thirtieth anniversary of our victory over Japan?

A: The timing is coincidental.

Q: Wasn't the Emperor responsible for the war?

A: No,

All the decisions relating to the war were made in his name by Japan's wartime military leaders. The Emperor played an important role in Japan's decision to surrender and bring an end to the war.

Q: Will the President discuss political and economic issues with the Emperor?

A: No, this is a ceremonial visit. The Japanese Constitution limits the Emperor to a purely ceremonial role as the symbol of the state and the unity of the nation.

Q: Will the President ask the Emperor to stop further Japanese whaling?

A: No, the Emperor does not have any role in political or economic decision-making in Japan, and no substantive issues will be raised with him.

Q: Are we concerned about the Emperor's safety, in light of the Japan Red Army incident in Kuala Lumpur?

A: As in the case of visits by other foreign dignitaries who are government guests, all appropriate steps are being taken to provide for Their Majesties' safety.

Q: Are any special precautions being taken?

A: I cannot comment on the specifics of our security precautions.

Q: Isn't the Emperor a marine biologist?

A: Yes, he is a respected scientist and the author of several books. He will be meeting with American marine biologists at Woods Hole, Massachusetts and La Jolla, California.

Q: Will the Emperor visit any other countries on this trip?

A: No.

Q: How many children do Their Majesties have?

A: They have two sons and three daughters. Their son Crown Prince Akihito and his wife Crown Princess Michiko visited the US in 1960.