

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Proposed Schedule for Chelsea Clinton, Final Draft (4 pages)	7/5/93	b(6)
002. list	Options for San Francisco, CA (5 pages)	nd	b(6)
003. schedule	HRC Working Draft Schedule for Hawaii, California and Little Rock [partial] (4 pages)	7/1/93	b(6)
004. report	US Government Report (2 pages)	6/23/93	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3989

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Background File] First Lady's Trip to Tokyo, Japan and Seoul, Korea July 6 - 11,
1993 Briefing Book [1]

2014-0483-S
sb340

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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UNCLASSIFIED



**The First Lady's Visit
to
Tokyo, Japan and
Seoul, Korea
July 6-11, 1993
Briefing Book**

UNCLASSIFIED

The New York Times

May 28, 1993, Friday, Late Edition - Final

HEADLINE: CHRONICLE

BYLINE: By NADINE BROZAN

BODY:

Forty musicians from Russia and Belarus and 40 musicians from the United States, all between 17 and 25, will gather at Yale University on June 15 to become, for a five-week stint, the American Russian Youth Orchestra.

Behind their odyssey -- they will give 14 concerts, from the United Nations in New York to Cathedral Square inside the Kremlin -- is a tale of international negotiations with two governments in significant transition.

EDYTHER M. HOLBROOK is the orchestra's executive director and a co-founder of its predecessor, the American Soviet Youth Orchestra, which toured for the last time in 1990. "After all the changes in both countries, it took us about three years to recreate the project in a post-Soviet era," she said yesterday. "This really is a new Russia."

Negotiating with a new Russia meant "initiating auditions, which could never have happened before, when the Soviet participants came from only one conservatory and were appointed by their teachers," she said.

It also meant persuading officials of the St. Petersburg Bank and the Garant Company, a Russian conglomerate with holdings in a variety of businesses, to become sponsors along with American Express. "That took tenacity," said Ms. Holbrook, who returned from her most recent trip to Russia on Saturday. "I literally chased them all over Russia and signed the deal on the street."

What she seems most proud of is her success in persuading NAINA YELTSIN, wife of the Russian president, to assume a new role. "She and HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON are honorary co-chairmen," she said. "Mrs. Yeltsin doesn't usually lend her name to things, so this is an unprecedented partnership."

Now Ms. Holbrook is reveling in the prospect of what the tour can accomplish. "We are pulling together these two countries in an orchestra because an orchestra is possibly one of the most complex human organizations," she said. "If these kids can do that together -- putting aside different artistic traditions, styles and techniques -- then I think they can do anything together."

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**HRC WORKING DRAFT SCHEDULE FOR HAWAII, CALIFORNIA, AND LITTLE
ROCK
AS OF 7/1/93**

Sunday, July 11, 1993

PREV RON Hyatt Hotel, Seoul

DOWN TIME

6:45 pm **WHEELS UP** Seoul, Korea

Flight Time: 8 HRS. 20 MIN.

Time Change: -19 HRS.

7:35 am **WHEELS DOWN** Honolulu, HI
 ___ Airport

xxx am **DEPART** Airport
 EN ROUTE Kahala Hilton

xxx am **ARRIVE** Kahala Hilton

DOWN TIME

xxx pm **DEMOCRATIC RECEPTION** [w/ The President]

xxx pm **PRIVATE DINNER** W/Gov. and Mrs. Waihee

RON Kahala Hilton
 Honolulu, HI

Monday, July 12, 1993

PREV RON Kahala Hilton
 Honolulu, HI

xxx am **PRESIDENT'S EVENT** [Military Event - HRC need
 not participate]

DOWN TIME

RON Kahala Hilton
 Honolulu, HI

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Tuesday, July 13, 1993

PREV RON Kahala Hilton
Honolulu, HI

10:00 am **EMPLOYER MANDATE ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION**

DOWN TIME

RON Kahala Hilton
Honolulu, HI

Wednesday, July 14, 1993

PREV RON Kahala Hilton
Honolulu, HI

NOTE: The President departs at _____ am.

xxx am **WHEELS UP** Honolulu, HI

Flight Time: 35 MIN. [no time change]

Manifest:

Food: TBA

(b)(6)

003

xxx am **WHEELS DOWN** Kauai, HI
____ Airport

xxx am **DEPART** Airport
EN ROUTE _____

xxx am **VIEWING OF HURRICANE DAMAGE**

xxx pm **DEPART** Damage Site
EN ROUTE Private Residence: TBA

xxx pm **ARRIVE** Private Residence: TBA

DOWN TIME

RON Kauai, HI

Thursday, July 15, 1993

PREV RON **Kauai, HI**

xxx am **WHEELS UP Kauai, HI**

Flight Time: **45 MIN. [no time change]**

Manifest:

(b)(6)

003

Food: **TBA**

xxx am **WHEELS DOWN Maui, HI**

xxx am **POSSIBLE HEALTH CARE EVENT**

DOWN TIME

RON

Maui, HI

Friday, July 16, 1993

PREV RON **Maui, HI**

DOWN TIME

RON **Maui, HI**

Saturday, July 17, 1993

PREV RON **Maui, HI**

DOWN TIME

RON **Maui, HI**

Sunday, July 18, 1993

PREV RON Maui, HI

xxx **WHEELS UP** Maui, HI

Flight Time: 4 HRS. 55 MIN.

Time Change: + 3 HRS.

Manifest:

(b)(6)

003

Food: TBA

xxx PDT **WHEELS DOWN** Los Angeles, CA

8:00 pm **"TWILIGHT LOS ANGELES"**

RON Loews Hotel
Los Angeles, CA

Monday, July 19, 1993

PREV RON Loews Hotel
Los Angeles, CA

11:30 am **IRIS CANTOR VIP RECEPTION**
Regent Beverly Wilshire Hotel

12:00 pm **IRIS CANTOR LUNCHEON**
Regent Beverly Wilshire Hotel

Format: Approx. 750 people to attend. HRC to
speak for 20-30 min.

RON Loews Hotel
Los Angeles, CA

Tuesday, July 20, 1993

PREV RON Loews Hotel
Los Angeles, CA

xxx am **HEALTH CARE EVENT**

RON Loews Hotel
Los Angeles, CA

Wednesday, July 21, 1993

PREV RON Loews Hotel
 Los Angeles, CA

xxx am **MEET AND GREET W/ LOCAL DIGS**

xxx PDT **WHEELS UP Los Angeles, CA**

Flight Time: 3 HRS. 10 MIN.
Time Change: + 2 HRS.

Manifest:

(b)(6)

003

Food: TBA

xxx CDT **WHEELS DOWN Little Rock, AR**
 Central Flying Service

DOWN TIME

RON Little Rock, AR

Thursday, July 22, 1993

PREV RON Little Rock, AR

xxx CDT **WHEELS UP Little Rock, AR**

Flight Time: 2 HRS.
Time Change: + 1 HR.

Manifest:

(b)(6)

003

xxx EDT **WHEELS DOWN Washington, DC**
 Andrews Air Force Base

xxx **DEPART Andrews**
 EN ROUTE White House

xxx **ARRIVE White House South Portico**

RON The White House

- meeting w/ NSC -
 - review
 - culture, ethq rules - call in
 - interpersonal - coord efforts
 - pronunciation guide
 - Debbie - key phrases
 - Books - writing Co. →
mindset
 - Embassy - Act. Guideline
 - Bad Colors -
pos, neg.
bare shield for
greening
 - no casual footwear
clothing
layering
 - Regt info to trip event
 - Role Ceram. & photog.
-
-

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 1, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR MAGGIE WILLIAMS

FROM: WILL ITO 

SUBJECT: Briefing Materials for the First Lady to Use in
Accompanying the President to Tokyo and Seoul,
July 5-12, 1993

The National Security Council has provided briefing materials to assist Mrs. Clinton in preparing for her participation in the President's upcoming trip to Tokyo and Seoul. Although Mrs. Clinton's role in accompanying the President on this trip is in the ceremonial/social role of First Lady, we have provided substantive briefing materials so that she will be familiar with the President's goals and objectives for the trip.

We do not anticipate that her interlocutors will raise substantive issues with Mrs. Clinton in the course of the trip as she is scheduled to participate principally in official/ceremonial events. We have, however, provided her with background and talking points on the key substantive issues that the President will raise so that, if asked, she can respond in a manner supportive of the President's trip agenda.

I hope this material will be useful to the First Lady.

**HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON'S
TRAVEL TO
TOKYO AND SEOUL**

July 6 - July 11

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOKYO

Luncheon with Prominent Japanese Women

- Preliminary List of Participants
- USIA: American Attitudes Toward Japan -- Key Findings
- USIA: Current Japanese Attitudes on U.S.-Japan Relations

G-7 Summit Spouses Dinner

G-7 Summit Spouses Luncheon

G-7 Summit Spouses Imperial Palace Dinner

Scenesetters

Tokyo City Brief
Meiji Shrine and Park
Tokyo National Museum
Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building
Meguro Incineration Plant
Tour of Imperial Palace and Gardens
Kamakura

Background Papers

History of the G-7 Process
Japan's Domestic Political Situation
Japan's Economy at a Glance
Environmental Issues in Japan
Municipal Waste Incinerators
EPA's Political Analysis of Visit

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TABLE OF CONTENTS, cont.

Background Papers, cont.

Japan and Whaling
Health Care in Japan
Fact Sheet: U.S. Embassy Tokyo
Japanese Etiquette
List of Spouses of Heads of Delegations and Ministers
Japan: Country Profile
Japan: Background Notes

Press Q's and A's

The First Lady's Image in Japan and Korea

Biographies

Country Profiles

Belgium	Canada
Denmark	France
Germany	Italy
Luxembourg	Netherlands
Russia	

Articles

"An American In Tokyo," Steven Weisman, NYT Magazine, 7/26/92
"Letter From Tokyo," James Fallows, Atlantic, 8/86
"Japan Invents the Future," Daniel Pipes, Society, March/April 1992
"Panel Says Japan Lags Behind On Equality of the Sexes," Japan Economic Newswire, 5/11/93
"With Other Doors Closed, Japanese Women are Turning to Law," Asahi News Service, 5/19/93
"Women Reach for Greater Involvement in Politics," Asahi News Service, 6/2/93

(NOTE: Final participant lists, event sequences, etiquette and other supplemental information will be provided in Japan and Korea.)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SEOUL

Meeting with Mrs. Kim Young Sam

Meeting with Mrs. Han Yun-Bok

Scenesetters

Seoul City Brief
Blue House
Korean National Assembly
Toksu Palace
Kyongbok Palace
Yongsan Army Base
Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) -- Camp Casey

Background Papers

Korea's Domestic Political Situation
Korean Economy at a Glance
Human Rights Issues in Korea
Fact Sheet: U.S. Embassy Seoul
Korean Etiquette - Social Customs
Korea: General Overview
Korean Health Care
Korean Ideas and Values
Korea: Country Profile
Korea: Background Notes

Press Q's and A's

Biographies

UNCLASSIFIED

LUNCHEON WITH
PROMINENT JAPANESE WOMEN
JULY 7
AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

This luncheon provides you an opportunity to meet with leading Japanese women in academia, government, politics, business and the arts. All of the women invited are important Japanese opinion leaders. The Crown Princess also may attend.

You will be able to engage in a lively discussion of public policy issues of common interest and underscore the President's message about U.S.-Japan relations and an expanded global leadership role for Japan. The Japanese women will be interested in your work on health care reform and engage you in a discussion of the changing professional and economic roles of women in both countries.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Review the U.S. vision of the three pillars of the bilateral relationship, stressing the need to achieve concrete progress on economic issues in order to sustain domestic political support for the political/security pillar and advance cooperation on global issues.
- o Explain the President's commitment to domestic economic renewal.
- o Encourage Japan to spur its own economic recovery through further substantial macroeconomic stimulus which promotes domestic demand-led growth and improved access to its market for foreign goods, services, and investment.
- o Outline your efforts on the President's health care reform package and solicit views on the Japanese health care system.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

- o The U.S.-Japan alliance is fundamental to the ability of both nations to meet the challenges of the post Cold War. The security alliance is critical to your defense and to ours. The political alliance provides the basis for cooperative efforts on issues ranging from democracy and human rights to UN peacekeeping.
- o Domestic political support for the alliance is being eroded by American perceptions that Japan is an unfair trader. We need to craft a new economic partnership to allow us to make concrete progress on structural and sectoral barriers that impede the ability of firms to compete in Japan.

- o The Japanese press and some in government view our economic initiative as a heavy handed effort at managed trade. That is not the case. We seek an opportunity to compete fairly and we want to be able to measure the extent to which we have improved that situation through our negotiated agreements.
- o Our two countries should explore cooperative efforts to address global issues, regional security in Asia, reform and democratization in Russia and UN peacekeeping efforts.
- o We should consider joint global cooperation programs to address the challenges of transnational issues -- the environment, AIDS, population, democracy and human rights.
- o The United States is deeply committed to a domestic economic renewal program which provides new jobs and expanded opportunities for all people.
- o A strong and vibrant American economy will spur world economic recovery; Japan also must lead in rejuvenating the global economy by stimulating domestic demand-led growth.
- o I'd welcome your views on the Japanese health care system. I've been leading our review of the American system -- cost controls, delivery of services, insurance coverage -- and I believe this issue will determine the future vitality of each of our domestic economies.

Lunch
Wednesday, July 7, 1993
12 noon
Ambassador's Residence

In honor of Hillary Rodham Clinton

Konomi ARA	Professor of American literature, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
Mitsuko HORIUCHI	Director, Office of Women's Affairs, Prime Minister's Office
Sumiko IWAO	Professor of communications, Keio University
Mitsu KIMATA	President, The Body Shop (Japan)
Charmine KODA	Free lance journalist
Yuriko KOIKE	Member, House of Councillors (Japan New Party)
Masako KURIYAMA	Wife of the Japanese Ambassador to the U. S.
Mariko MITSUI	Former Member of Assembly, Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly (ex-Japan Socialist Party)
Hiroko NAKAMURA	Pianist
Mitsuko SHIMOMURA	Senior staff writer, <u>Asahi Shimbun</u>
Margaret (Peggy) Breer	Wife of Deputy Chief of Mission
Dorothy Rodham	Mrs. Clinton's mother
Two White House Staff	tbd
Hostess	Roberta (Bonny) Armacost

Bio-data for participants in women's lunch

Konomi ARA, Professor of American literature, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Born in 1946 in Saitama, Professor Ara first went to the United States as an exchange student to San Gabriel (California) High School in 1963. She graduated from Ochanomizu Women's University in 1969 and did graduate work in American literature at Tokyo University from 1970 to 1975 and Harvard 1975-1976. She first taught at Chuo University before moving on to become a professor at Tsuda College, Japan's first and foremost woman's university from 1982 to 1992. She has written several books, including Onna no Amerika (Women's America), and has translated into Japanese Alice Walker's In Search of Our Mothers' Gardens and Samuel Elicit Morrison's Christopher Columbus. She will be in the U.S. next year on sabbatical at Columbia University where she will do research on black American writers.

Mitsuko HORIUCHI, Director, Office of Women's Affairs, Prime Minister's Office

Born in Yokohama in 1943, Ms. Horiuchi received her B.A. in political science and law from Tokyo University of Education in 1966. In 1979 she also received a Government of Japan research fellowship to study women workers in the U.S. at Harvard University. Following graduation she entered the Ministry of Labor and served in various positions around Japan, mostly in the field of women's affairs. She has written several books, including Changing Women's Work in 1983 and A Message from the World in 1989, and was a co-translator into Japanese of Equal Rights in 1986. She has been an official Japanese delegate to many international meetings, the latest being the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and is often called on to speak at symposia and conferences.

Sumiko IWAO, Professor of communications, Keio University

Professor Iwao received her B.A. from Keio, and her M.S. and Ph.D. from Yale University--all in psychology. She has been a professor at Keio since 1975. One of Japan's leading female scholars, she has been asked to be a member

of several government committees, including the National Public Safety Commission, the Council on Public Pensions, the Council on Diplomatic Personnel and the Council on Postal Services and Public Insurance. She has been a visiting lecturer at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Tokyo University, Cambridge University and Harvard University. Her latest book is The Japanese Woman. She is married.

Mitsu KIMATA, President, The Body Shop (Japan)

Born in Fukuoka in 1936, Ms. Kimata studied in the U.S. before graduating from Tokyo University with a degree in public health. She immediately joined the Ministry of Labor and moved up in the bureaucracy to the counsellor level. She was a Minister at the Japan Mission to the UN from 1986 to 1989. In 1990 she left the government to become president of Aeon Forest, the Japanese company which has the franchise for The Body Shop in Japan. In her government work she was active in women's affairs and attended many international conferences. She is married to a doctor.

Charmine KODA, Free lance journalist

Ms. Koda received her B.A. from the University of Sacred Heart in Tokyo in 1979 after having studied at the Sorbonne in 1975 and 1976. She recently returned to school to get an MPA from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University in 1992. A well known TV personality, she began her broadcasting career as a newscaster at NHK from 1980 to 1982. She became well known as the co-anchor on Fuji TV's national evening news from 1984 to 1988. She has written many books, her most recent being Harvard Women--A Challenge to the Glass Ceiling. She is a member of many professional associations.

Yuriko KOIKE, Member, House of Councillors (Japan New Party)

Born in 1952 in Hyogo prefecture, she was educated at Kwansei Gakuin University, the American University in Cairo and Cairo University. She is one of Japan's few Arabic speaking politicians. She started out as a television news broadcaster on NTV, becoming especially popular as the anchorperson for TV Tokyo's "World Business

Satellite," one of the Japanese TV's most successful business affairs programs. Her well known face led to her overwhelming victory in the House of Councillors' first election of the Japan New Party in 1992. She has written many books on Japan and the Arab world and received a number of telecasting prizes, most recently for her reporting on the Gulf War. She achieved additional fame several years ago for her involvement in the campaign to change the name of Japanese massage parlors from "Turkish Bath" (a name which gave offense to Turks living in Japan) to "Soap Lands!"

Mariko MITSUI, Former Member of Assembly, Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly (ex-Japan Socialist Party)

Born in Akita prefecture in 1948, Ms. Mitsui quickly established a reputation for herself as an aggressive and different type of female politician. She received her B.A. from Ochanomizu Women's College in Tokyo and an M.A. from the Columbia University School of Education in 1982. This was made possible by a Fulbright Scholarship. She began her career as an English teacher in Tokyo and eventually ran for election as a member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly from the Japan Socialist Party. She made a stir by opposing the city's use of funds for a Miss Tokyo contest. She has also contributed to bills that have improved the situation of women, the elderly, children and the handicapped as well as the environment. She created another ruckus when she recently left the party charging sexual harassment by party leaders. Among her books are On a Clear Day You Can See Men Forever and Pink Power, The World's Women Change Politics.

Hiroko NAKAMURA, Pianist

Ms. Nakamura began playing the piano at the age of three and at fifteen was the youngest winner of Japan's most prestigious music competition. She studied in New York at the Juilliard School of Music and soon after won the Chopin Concours, again, as the youngest prize winner. She has made over 30 recordings, one with the London Symphony Orchestra selling over 100,000 in a year. She is clearly one of--maybe--the most popular classical pianist in Japan today. She is also a popular writer of non-fiction and TV personality. She is regularly chosen to serve as a judge at international music competitions. She is married to a novelist and is the proud owner of a cat named Tobacco.

Mitsuko SHIMOMURA, Senior writer, Asahi Shimbun

A graduate of Keio University, Ms. Shimomura also holds an M.A. from New York University and was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard in 1987. Ms. Shimomura works for one of Japan's leading newspapers, with a circulation of 8 million daily. She was formerly the editor-in-chief of the Asahi Journal, a distinguished weekly magazine of news and commentary published by the same company. She first joined the Asahi in 1965 and was the first woman to ever become a foreign correspondent for a Japanese newspaper (New York in 1980). She has also reported from the Middle East, Europe, China and the former Soviet Union. She was also the first woman recipient of the highly respected Vaughn-Ueda International Journalism Award in 1982.

PROMINENT JAPANESE WOMEN

[NOTE: Final participant list will be provided by Lawry Payne upon arrival.]

Academic

Konomi Ara

Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies

Sumiko Iwao

Professor, Keio University

Aiko Kimura

Professor, Japan Women's University

Government/Bureaucratic

Mitsuko Horiuchi

Director, Office of Women's Affairs, Prime Minister's Office

Yuriko Kawaguchi

Miti

Sadako Ogata

Unchr

Political

Yuriko Koike

House of Councillors, Japan New Party

Wakako Hironaka

House of Councillors, Kometio

Mariko Mitsui

Ex-City Assemblywoman, EX-JSP

Media

Charmy Koda

Free Lance Journalist

Yoshiko Sakurai

Newscaster, NTV

Mitsuko Shimomura

Asahi Shimbun

Business

Mitsu Kimata

President, The Body Shop (Japan)

Harumi Sakamoto

Senior Managing Director, Seiyu

Kumi Sato

Cosmo

Cultural

Michiko Miyamoto

Writer

Aiko Miyawaki

Sculptor

Hiroko Nakamura

Pianist

Other

Takako Watt

Akebono Society

Kazuko Ciason

Translator; Wife of Philippine Ambassador

Embassy

Peggy Breer

Wife of DCM

One or two additional embassy spouses.

June 17, 1993

American Attitudes Toward Japan: Key Findings

A review of recent polls on U.S. public attitudes toward Japan and U.S.-Japanese relations reveals:

Positive Views of Japan Down Since Mid-1980's

- 77% view U.S. relations with Japan as "friendly" overall -- down from 88% in 1985. (CBS 12/92)
- 50% view Japan as a "dependable ally" (vs. 40% "not dependable") -- down from 56% "dependable" vs. only 20% "not dependable" in 1985. (Gallup 2/93)
- But only 33% now rate Japan as a "reliable ally ... that can be trusted to cooperate in almost any circumstance" -- down sharply from 66% in 1986. (ABC 3/93)

Majority Sees Japan As an Economic Threat

- 47% perceive Japan as having a stronger economy than either the U.S. or Germany (34% see the U.S. economy as strongest; 13% see Germany's as strongest). (NBC 12/92)
- A 55-40 percent majority think Japan's *current economic strength* poses a "threat" to the U.S. (ABC 3/93)
- Japan is the top target of American protectionist sentiment: 60% believe the U.S. is "trading too much" with Japan, which is much higher than the percentages who think the U.S. is trading too much with China (42%), Mexico (27%), western Europe (19%), or Canada (14%). (Roper 6/92)

(Note: Overall protectionist sentiment has remained fairly stable during the past two decades: About two-thirds have favored "restricting imports" of competitively-priced foreign products; about half have favored "high tariffs" on imported products.)

Support for Changes at Home, as Well as Abroad, to Fix Trade Imbalance

- Americans blame insufficient U.S. competitiveness (49%), as well as Japanese unfairness (40%), for the trade imbalance with Japan. (CBS 12/92)
- By nearly two-to-one, Americans favor a "hard line" posture (58%) rather than a "flexible policy" (31%) in negotiations with Japan over the trade imbalance. At the same time, the public's specific preferences on how to deal with this issue are (1) *improve the international competitiveness of American business* (49%), (2) *pressure Japan to remove its import barriers* (29%), and (3) *restrict imports from Japan* (13%). (ABC 3/93)

Majority Supports Security Ties with Japan

- 61% believe that maintaining the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty is in the U.S. interest. (Gallup 9-10/92)
- A plurality (45%) favor keeping U.S. troops in Japan at their current level, compared to 22% who want U.S. troops reduced and 17% withdrawn entirely. (CBS 12/92)
- Most Americans favor Japan becoming a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council (62%), and also favor Japan contributing military forces to international peace-keeping operations (66%). (ABC 3/93, Gallup 9-10/92)

Al Richman
USIA/R

June 11, 1993

CURRENT JAPANESE ATTITUDES ON U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS

Highlights on bilateral relations are from a May 18-25, 1993 USIA-sponsored poll in Japan among a representative sample of 1116 adults age 18 and over.¹

Although Tokyo's bristling over bilateral economic and trade issues this spring has played prominently in the Japanese media, there are as yet no big shifts in generally positive public attitudes toward the U.S.

Overall opinion of the U.S. remains favorable despite frictions over trade. Six-in-ten have an overall favorable opinion of the U.S., about the same as a year ago. Yet there are some signs of strain -- unfavorable ratings (37%) are at their highest level in at least ten years. In addition:

- Opinion divides about evenly on President Clinton (44% favorable; 42% unfavorable).
- While half (49%) think U.S.-Japan relations are in good shape, about as many (46%) see them as "poor." However, these views are no worse than last year.

The public's views on trade issues are mixed. Half (53%) reject American complaints about the openness of Japan's market (a third think they are valid). However, half (53%) also think Japan could do more to respond to U.S. complaints; a third say Japan has done as much as it can. These proportions haven't changed much over the last two years.

The rice issue remains divisive -- but now there is more support (52%) than opposition (40%) to liberalizing imports.

Most expect trade frictions with the U.S. to continue (including 46% who think they will increase). A plurality continue to say both sides are about equally to blame for current frictions.

A gloomy picture of the domestic economy prevails. Two-thirds see Japan's economy as in "poor" shape and only two-in-ten predict any improvement in Japan's general economic situation over the next year.

¹Almost all interviewing was completed before reports of the acquittal of Rodney Peairs (in the shooting death of a Japanese exchange student) in afternoon editions of the major dailies and the evening television news on May 24.

Next to environmental problems (59%), the public picks economic growth (35%) as the two most important topics for discussion at the Tokyo summit in July. Two-in-ten think restrictions on trade between countries should be a key topic.

The economic slump may be undermining Japanese self-confidence. Last year, Japanese picked their own country well ahead of the U.S. as the world's strongest economy; this year about as many pick the U.S. (30%) as Japan (34%). When asked to look ahead even five years, China is the top choice (36%).

Seven-in-ten favor maintaining the security alliance with the U.S.; only 13% think it is no longer needed. A smaller majority (56% vs. 30%) think the U.S. military presence in East Asia is important for preserving peace and stability in the region. However, six-in-ten favor reductions in the American bases in Japan (16% want them out entirely; while 14% would maintain them as is).

A majority (55%) favor "global partnership" with either the U.S. or with the U.S. and Western Europe. Three-in-ten prefer an alternative -- either "a leader in Asia" (27%) or an "independent" (4%) foreign policy.

A majority (56% vs. 35%) remain confident in U.S. leadership. The public is less sure of their own country's ability to lead: while half (48%) are confident in Japan's ability to deal responsibly with world problems, as many (45%) lack confidence. Many also believe that Japan is not well-understood by other countries (77%), and worry that economic frictions will result in Japan's isolation (64%). Furthermore, a solid majority (59% vs. 30%) think they should not risk their way of life and well-being by getting involved with other nations.

Prepared by: James S. Marshall, R/EA
(202) 619-5982

B-20-93

Approved by: Stephen M. Shaffer
Acting Director, Office of Research

**G-7 SUMMIT SPOUSES DINNER
JULY 7, 7:30 P.M.
NEW TAKAMANA PRINCE HOTEL**

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

Mrs. Miyazawa will host this dinner for spouses of heads of delegation and ministries. It will feature Japanese cuisine in a Japanese style setting (sitting on the floor, but with leg well and backrest). There will be some entertainment in the form of traditional music and dance at the beginning of the event.

There is no set agenda.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Review U.S. goals for the G-7 Summit meeting on the three core issues: global growth, the Uruguay Round, Russian reform.
- o Articulate U.S. vision of political and economic challenges facing G-7 countries.
- o Clarify perceptions of the Clinton administration's domestic agenda.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

- o The global growth focus of the summit meshes with our domestic economic focus. The President's program is intended to spur the growth of the U.S. economy.
- o G-7 countries must coordinate macroeconomic policies to speed growth, lower unemployment, remove market rigidities and reduce global imbalances.
- o A successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round is the litmus test for the summit. Failure to achieve a market access breakthrough will doom chances to wrap up the round by year end.
- o An open multilateral trading system is crucial to boosting world economic growth. All countries must exercise leadership and make the tough political decision in favor of market opening.
- o Reform in Russia is the key challenge facing the G-7. Sustaining political and economic reforms in Russia will determine whether G-7 countries can devote resources to domestic economic challenges.
- o We are also interested in developing a G-7 program to facilitate privatization in Russia, improve the safety of nuclear power plants in Russia and the NIS, and assist in the safe dismantlement of nuclear weapons.

LUNCHEON WITH PROMINENT JAPANESE WOMEN

Preliminary List of Participants

USIA: American Attitudes Toward Japan -- Key Findings

USIA: Current Japanese Attitudes on U.S-Japan Relations

G-7 SUMMIT SPOUSES LUNCHEON
JULY 8, 12:45 P.M.
TOKYO KAIKAN RESTAURANT

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

This luncheon follows the morning briefing on environmental issues at the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building (City Hall) and the visit to the environmentally sound incineration plant in the Meguro district. The luncheon will be held at the Tokyo Kaikan, a prestigious venue in Marunouchi, the downtown financial district located between the Ginza and the Imperial Palace. The meal will be western style, probably featuring French cuisine.

There is no set agenda.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Discuss the growing importance of environmental issues in the United States and worldwide.
- o Explore ways the G-7 can promote environmental sensitivity.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

- o Environmental issues are increasingly a component of foreign policy and provide an avenue for G-7 countries to exercise international leadership.
- o Environmental policy questions, R&D needs and the marketing of commercial technologies are all areas ripe for cooperation.
- o We should consider exploring joint projects on air pollution, water quality, recycling and pollution control mechanisms.
- o Central and Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia might be appropriate places to begin.

G-7 SUMMIT IMPERIAL PALACE DINNER
JULY 8, 7:30 P.M.

CONTEXT OF THE EVENT

This G-7 Summit dinner on Thursday night will be a formal dinner at the Imperial Palace. This is intended to be a non-working event. Unlike last year Russian President Yeltsin will be invited. President Yeltsin will not have participated in the day's G-7 events. His first meeting with the G-7 leaders will take place on Friday at lunch.

YOUR OBJECTIVES

- o Discuss the three major summit issues - the global economy, agreement on a market access package to move toward successful conclusion of the Uruguay round, and Russia.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS

- o Global economic growth continues to fall short of potential output and is inadequate to provide work for increasing numbers of unemployed or provide sufficient resources to address social needs in education and the environment.
- o More policy action is needed to improve growth. Each country needs to make the necessary commitments so the world can realize sustained, medium-term growth. Fiscal stimulus packages and interest rate cuts can play important roles if applied prudently.
- o Global growth cannot take off without global trade. Trade is the engine of growth. Endorsement of a G-7 market access package is the most important thing the Summit can do to improve the world growth outlook.
- o A successful Uruguay Round will add to the real GDP of all the G-7 countries and increase employment.
- o G-7 support for Russia is an important symbol of international recognition of the challenges Russia faces in implementing political and economic reform.
- o All of the G-7 nations stand have benefitted from the end of the cold-war. All of us will benefit from successfully integrating Russia into the world economy.
- o The summits need to be more informal and less structured. They should be a place where the exchange of ideas and free-flowing discussion help promote collective understanding of the world's complex problems.

Lunch with Mrs. Miyazawa

The lunch with Mrs. Miyazawa will be Western style. The Tokyo Kaikan (KYE-kahn) is a large banquet facility often used by corporations and others for large parties. Today's meal will be French cuisine.

Meeting Mrs. Clinton at the door will be Yoichi TAKAHASHI (TAH-kah-hah-shee) who will escort her to the dining room.

Dinner with Mrs. Miyazawa

The dinner with Mrs. Miyazawa will be at the New Takanawa (TAH-kah-nah-wah) Prince Hotel. It will be Japanese style.

Meeting Mrs. Clinton at the hotel door will be Takeo MIYAZAWA (MEE-yah-zah-wah), no relation to the hostess or the prime minister, but the manager of the hotel. Escorting her to the site of the dinner will be Ms. AYABE (AH-yah-bay).

Upon arriving at the Fe-An (AY-ahn) or "Prosperous Tea House," Mrs. Clinton should remove her shoes. She will be served a refreshment while she is asked to sit on the veranda and observe a traditional Japanese candymaker work his wonders. Following this the group will retire to the room where dinner is served.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

TOKYO, JAPAN

July 6 - 10, 1993

EVENT: Informal Coffee with Japanese Friends of
President and Mrs. Clinton

DATE: July 10, 1993

TIME: 9:30 A.M.

LOCATION: Ambassador's Residence, Small Dining Room

ATTENDEES: U.S. Participants Japanese Participants

THE PRESIDENT

TBD

Mrs. Clinton

8 - 10 Guests

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and First Lady arrive and proceed to small dining room where they will informally meet and greet friends for approximately one hour. THE PRESIDENT and First Lady depart small dining room, say their formal goodbyes to the Ambassador and his wife and proceed to motorcade enroute to Haneda Airport.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

TOKYO, JAPAN

July 6 - 10, 1993

EVENT: Meet and Greet with Embassy and Military Personnel and Families

DATE: July 10, 1993

TIME: 9:00 A.M.

LOCATION: Embassy Courtyard or Rain Site Embassy Auditorium

ATTENDEES: 300 + Embassy and Military Personnel and Their Families

PRESS: Closed

SCENARIO: THE PRESIDENT and First Lady will walk from the Ambassador's residence escorted by Ambassador Armacost. They will work a brief rope line onto stage. Ambassador Armacost will introduce THE PRESIDENT who will make brief remarks. THE PRESIDENT and First Lady will exit stage area and work rope line as they depart for Ambassador's residence via motorcade.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

TOKYO, JAPAN

July 6 - 10, 1993

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VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

TOKYO, JAPAN

July 6 - 10, 1993

EVENT: Reception for Japanese Opinion Leaders

DATE: July 6, 1993

TIME: 6:00 pm - 7:15 pm

LOCATION: Ambassador's Residence

ATTENDEES: 40

U.S. Participants

THE PRESIDENT
The First Lady
Secretary Warren Christopher
Secretary Lloyd Bentsen
Ambassador Michael Armacost
William Breer Dep. Chief of Mission
Lawrence Farrar, Political Minister
Paul Blackburn, Public Affairs Officer
Joseph Winder, Economic Minister
Robert Reis, Economic Counselor
James Foster, Political Officer
Blair Hall, Political Officer
Angus Simmons, Economic Officer
Ann Kambara, Political Officer
Aaron MacDougal, Site Officer

Japanese Participants (Confirmed)

Seiroku Kajiyama, Secretary General, LDP
Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, PARC Chairman, LDP
Michio Watanabe, Chairman, LDP Watanabe Faction
Morihiro Hosokawa, Chairman, Japan New Party
Sadao Yamahana, Chairman, Japan Socialist Party
Hirotaka Akamatsu, Secretary General, Japan Socialist Party
Kenichi Omae, Chairman, Heisei Isshin no Kai
Gaishi Hiraiwa, Chairman, Keidanren
Koichi Ejiri, Chairman, Japan Foreign trade Council
Takeshi Nagano, Chairman, Japan Employers Federation
Akio Morita, Chairman, US-Japan Businessman's Council
Rokuro Ishikawa, Chairman, Japan Chamber of Commerce
Kazou Inamori, Chairman, Kyocera Corporation

Etsuya Washio, President, Japan Steelworkers Union
Junnosuke Ashida, Vice Chairman, Japan Trade Union Federation
Amb. Nobuo Matsunaga, Japan Institute for International Affairs
Hatsuhisa Takashima, Chief Commentator, NHK
Toshitada Nakae, President, Asahi Shimbun
Tsuneo Watanabe, President, Yomiuri Shimbun
Tetsuya Chikushi, Anchorperson, TBS
Reona Esaki, President, Tsukuba University

Japanese Participants (Not-Confirmed)

Tsutomo Hata, Chairman, Shinseito
Yohei Kono, Chief Cabinet Secretary
Masaru Hayami, Chairman, Keizai Doyukai
Nobuhiko Kawamoto, President, Honda Motors Corporation
Shoichiro Toyoda, Chairman, Toyota Motors Corporation
Yutaka Kume, Chairman, Nissan Motors
Mitsuharu Warashina, Advisor to Japan Trade Union Federation
Mikio Kawaguchi, Chairman, NHK
Shinichiro Asao, President, Japan Foundation
Prof. Yutaka Kosai, Japan Center for Economic Research
Prof. Chumaru Koyama, President, Waseda University
Kazuo Aichi, LDP Diet Member, Miyagi Prefecture

Press: Pool. Press pool arrives and is escorted to holding area in garden. Press escorted to roped off press area in rear of Salon for photo opportunity.

Scenario: The President and Mrs. Clinton arrive Ambassador's Residence, sign guest book and proceed to holding area (Library). Secretaries Warren Christopher and Lloyd Bentsen, and other members of party proceed directly through foyer into the Salon to join guests. The President and Mrs. Clinton enter Salon through foyer entrance, where they are greeted by Ambassador Armacost. (WHCA Intro) Ambassador Armacost introduces President Clinton. President Clinton gives brief remarks to assembled guests (consecutive interpretation). Remarks conclude. President joins Ambassador and greets guests individually in receiving line; introduced by Ambassador Armacost; photo opportunity. When receiving line concludes, The President and Mrs. Clinton will mingle informally with guests. The President and Mrs. Clinton depart Ambassador's Residence and walk to the Okura Hotel.

Invitees to July 6 Opinion-Leaders Reception

Kazuo Aichi (56) Member, Lower House A graduate of Tokyo University, Aichi inherited his seat from his father and has subsequently been elected six time from his Miyagi prefectural constituency. He is interested in foreign affairs and the environment. Aichi voted in favor of the recent no-confidence motion and resigned from the LDP to join the Shinseito.

Hiroataka Akamatsu (47) Secretary General, Japan Socialist Party A Waseda University graduate, Akamatsu served three times in the prefectural assembly before his election to the Diet in 1991. He was a surprise nominee for the number two spot in the party and is an advocate for reform in hardline socialist positions.

Amb. Shinichiro Asao (65) President, Japan Foundation A graduate of Tokyo University, Asao had a distinguished diplomatic career, including a time as Director General of MOFA's North American Affairs Bureau. He has served as Ambassador to Italy.

Junnosuke Ashida (59) Vice Chairman, Japan Trade Union Federation A long-time labor activist, Ashida is chairman of the Textile Workers Union.

Tetsuya Chikushi (50) Anchorman, TBS Evening News A former senior editor at the Asahi Shimbun, Chikushi is a respected journalist who now anchors the most widely watched evening news program in Japan.

Koichiro Ejiri (65) Chairman, Japan Foreign Trade Council A graduate of Tokyo University, Ejiri entered Mitsui Trading Company and was posted in Australia for six years and the U.S. for two. He currently is the chairman of Mitsui.

Reona Esaki (68) President, Tsukuba University A graduate in physics from Tokyo University, Esaki was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1973 for his pioneering work on tunneling in solids and discovery of the tunnel diode.

Tsutomu Hata (57) Chairman, Shinseito A Seijo University graduate, Hata worked for his family's bus company before succeeding to his father's Diet seat. He subsequently has been elected eight times to the Diet from his Nagano LH constituency. A strong proponent of political reform, he joined with Ichiro Ozawa to form the Shinseito (New Life Party) after the June 18 dissolution of the Diet.

Masaru Hayami (68) Chairman, Keizai Doyukai A graduate of Hitotsubashi University, Hayami married the daughter of the founder of the Nissho Iwai trading company and subsequently rose through the ranks to become its president.

Gaishi Hiraiwa (79) Chairman, Keidanren A graduate of Tokyo University, Hiraiwa is concurrently chairman of Tokyo Electric Power Company. He and other utilities executives are currently the dominant force in Japan's business community.

Morihiro Hosokawa (55) Chairman, Japan New Party A Sophia University graduate, Hosokawa worked as a newspaper reporter before entering politics. He subsequently served two terms as an LDP Upper House member and two terms as governor of Kumamoto prefecture. In April 1991, he organized the Japan New Party to reform Japan's politics. He was elected to the Upper House in July 1992 and currently is contesting for a Lower House seat.

Rokuro Ishikawa (67) Chairman, Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry A Tokyo engineering graduate, Ishikawa began his career in the Transport Ministry and subsequently entered Kajima Construction company, where he is chairman of the board.

Kazuo Inamori (61) Chairman, Kyocera Corporation An iconoclastic industrialist, whose company manufactures ceramic housings used in semiconductors, Inamori is an advocate for change in traditional Japanese business practices. He is a graduate of Kagoshima Technical College.

Seiroku Kajiyama (67): LDP Secretary General A graduate of the Imperial Military Academy, Kajiyama had a career in local politics before entering politics. He has been elected seven times from his Ibaraki LH constituency. As secretary general, Kajiyama is charged with managing the LDP campaign effort in the current election.

Mikio Kawaguchi (63) Chairman, NHK A graduate of Tokyo University, Kawaguchi is only the fourth NHK employee to head up the influential semi-government broadcasting network. Kawaguchi based his career on production of a number of successful musical and cultural shows.

Nobuhiko Kawamoto (57) President, Honda Motors Corporation
A graduate of Tohoku University, Kawamoto is an engineer by profession.

Yohei Kono (56): Chief Cabinet Secretary A Waseda and Stanford University graduate, Kono is the son of LDP founder and powerbroker Ichiro Kono. Kono broke with the LDP in 1976 to establish the conservative reformist group, the New Liberal Club. He returned to the party after the 1986 election and is a key leader of the LDP Miyazawa faction. He has been elected nine time from his Kanagawa LH constituency.

Dr. Yutaka Kosai (60) President, Japan Center for Economic Research A graduate of Tokyo University, Kosai worked at the Economic Planning Agency before leaving to teach economics at the Tokyo Institute of Technology and later head up the JCER, which is a think-tank sponsored by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun group.

Dr. Chumaru Koyama (56) President, Waseda University A graduate of Waseda University, Koyama is a specialist in Western Philosophy.

Yutaka Kume (72) Chairman, Nissan Motors A graduate of Tokyo University, Kume majored in engineering.

Amb. Nobuo Matsunaga (70) President, Japan Institute for International Affairs A graduate of Tokyo University, Matsunaga has had a distinguished diplomatic career, including serving as Ambassador to the United States between 1985 and 1989.

Hiroshi Mitsuzuka (65) Chairman, LDP Policy Affairs Research Council A graduate of Waseda University, Mitsuzuka entered politics after working as a Diet staffer. He has been elected seven times from his Miyagi LH constituency. Known for his expertise in the transport area, Mitsuzuka is a candidate to succeed Kajiyama as secretary general and a possible future prime ministerial candidate.

Yoshiro Mori (56): MITI Minister A Waseda University graduate, where he played rugby, Mori entered politics after working as a reporter and a Diet staffer. Elected eight times from his Ishikawa LH constituency, he is a key member of the LDP Mitsuzuka faction and considered a future prime minister.

Akio Morita (72) Chairman, U.S.-Japan Businessmen's Council A graduate of Osaka University in physics, Morita is the founder and chairman of the Sony Corporation.

Takeshi Nagano (70) Chairman, Japan Employers Federation A Tokyo University graduate who also attended Colombia University for advanced studies in metallurgy, Nagano is chairman of the Mitsubishi Material Company.

Toshitada Nakae (64) President, Asahi Shimbun A graduate of Tokyo University, Nakae moved through the ranks before assuming the top position at Japan's most influential newspaper in 1989.

Kenichi Omae (50) Chairman, Heisei Isshin no Kai A Waseda University graduate, Omae is the controversial head of the Tokyo office of the American consulting firm, McKinsey. With an eye on reforming Japan's politics from a business perspective, he organized the Heisei Isshin no Kai (Heisei Reformation Group) last year to promote progressive candidates. His group has endorsed 70 in the current election.

Hatsuhisa Takashima (49) Chief Correspondent, NHK A graduate of Gakushuin University, Takashima was NHK's Washington correspondent from 1974-1978. He has anchored NHK's widely watched evening news broadcast.

Shoichiro Toyoda (68) Chairman, Toyota Motors Corporation A graduate of Tokyo University, Toyoda majored in engineering.

Mitsuharu Warashina (55) Member, Upper House A graduate of Waseda University, Warashina a former chairman of the powerful Electrical Workers Union and a strong advocate of political reform.

Etsuya Washio (54) Chairman, Japan Steelworkers Union A graduate of Waseda University, Washio played a key role in the creation of the moderate Japan Trade Union Federation and is a proponent of unity among Japan's opposition parties.

Michio Watanabe (70): Chairman, LDP Watanabe Faction A Hitotsubashi University graduate, Watanabe was a tax accountant before entering politics. He has been elected ten times from his Tochigi LH constituency. Watanabe resigned as Foreign Minister in April 1993 due to probable pancreatic cancer, but remains a potential successor to Prime Minister Miyazawa.

Tsuneo Watanabe (67) CEO, Yomiuri Shimbun A Tokyo University graduate, Watanabe joined the paper as cub reporter in 1950. He was the Washington bureau chief from 1968 to 1971.

Sadao Yamahana (57) Chairman, Japan Socialist Party A Chuo University graduate, Yamahana was a lawyer before entering politics. He has been elected six times from his Tokyo LH district. Yamahana was the surprise compromise candidate to succeed outgoing chairman Makoto Tanabe, who resigned in December 1992. He is seeking to modify JSP positions on the Self Defense Forces and nuclear power, which are out of step with majority opinion in Japan.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT

TO

TOKYO, JAPAN

July 6 - 10, 1993EVENT: Imperial Palace DinnerDATE: July 8, 1993TIME: 7:30 pmLOCATION: Imperial PalaceATTENDEES:U.S. Participants

THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Hillary Clinton

Secretary of State Warren Christopher

Secretary of the Treasury Lloyd Bensten

Ambassador Mickey Kantor

Foreign Participants

Japan

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa

Mrs. Miyazawa

Foreign Minister Kaban Muto

Minister of International Trade and Industry Yoshiro Mori

France

President Francois Mitterrand

Mrs. Danielle Mitterrand

Foreign Minister Alain Juppe

Finance Minister Edmond Alphandery

Germany

Federal Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl

Mrs. Hannelore Kohl

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel

Finance Minister Theodor Waigel

Minister for Economics Gunter Rexrodt

United Kingdom

Prime Minister John Major
Mrs. Norma Christina Elizabeth Major
Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd
Finance Minister Kenneth Clarke

Italy

Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi
Mrs. Franca Ciampi
Foreign Minister Beniamino Andreatta
Finance Minister Piero Barucci

Canada

Prime Minister Kim Campbell
Foreign Minister Perrin Beatty
Finance Minister Gilles Loiselle

European Community

President Jaques Delors
Mrs. Marie Delors
Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene
Mrs. Cely Verbeke Dehaene
Foreign Minister Willy Claes

PRESS: **Closed**

SCENARIO: The President and Mrs. Clinton arrive in the order of precedence at the south porch (Minami-Kurumayose). The President and Mrs. Clinton are greeted by The Crown Prince and Princess. Conducted by a master of ceremonies, the President and Mrs. Clinton proceed to the drawing room (Matsukaze-No-Ma) where they are greeted by the Emperor and Empress. Formal photographs are taken.

The President and Mrs. Clinton along with the Heads of Delegation and their spouses, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress, conducted by the grand master of the ceremonies and followed by Prime Minister Miyazawa and his wife, proceed to Shakkyo-No-Ma, where the members of the Imperial Palace are presented to them by the Emperor and Empress.

Heads of Delegation and their spouses, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress, conducted by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies and followed by Prime Minister Miyazawa and his wife, proceed to Shunju-No-Ma (where the Secretaries and Ambassadors have convened.) Ambassador Armacost presents Secretary Bentsen and his spouse, Secretary Christopher and his spouse, and Ambassador

Kantor and his spouse to the Emperor and Empress. A two to three minute ancient court dance is presented.

The Heads of the Delegation and their spouses, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress, conducted by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies and followed by Prime Minister Miyazawa and his wife proceed to the Homei Den State Banquet Hall. Dinner is served (seating arrangement not yet decided.) The Emperor will present a toast, no response by THE PRESIDENT is expected.

The Heads of Delegation and their spouses, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress, conducted by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, proceed from Homei-Den to Shunju-No-Ma. Secretaries and Ambassadors together with the Imperial Family follow them. Coffee and drinks are served.

The Heads of the Delegation and their spouses, accompanied by the Emperor and Empress, conducted by the Grand Master of the Ceremonies and followed by Prime Minister Miyazawa and his wife proceed to the South Entrance Hall (Minami-Damari). Where the Emperor and Empress see them off in order of Diplomatic Precedence. (The rest of the Imperial Family says their Good-Byes in the Shunju-No-Ma Room.)

SCENESETTERS

Tokyo City Brief
Meiji Shrine and Park
Tokyo National Museum
Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building
Meguro Incineration Plant
Tour of Imperial Palace and Gardens
Kamakura

SCENESETTER

TOKYO CITY BRIEF

Tokyo lies at the head of Tokyo Bay on the Kanto Plain, the largest level area in Japan. The city proper covers 221 square miles; the 796-square-mile metropolitan area occupies sea-level stretches along the bay and rivers, as well as rolling areas of suburban cities and towns further inland. Population of the metropolitan area now stands at over 11 million, making it the world's most populous city. Tokyo's climate is similar to Washington, D.C.

Tokyo originally developed around a feudal castle built during the 16th century. Towards the end of that century, a great feudal lord named Tokugawa Ieyasu came to rule this castle and its surrounding area. In 1603, after a series of civil wars, he set himself up as a military dictator for all Japan and administered his rule from Edo, which later came to be called Tokyo. Under succeeding Tokugawa rulers, the city grew in importance and became the area's leading commercial center.

Tokyo has been, for all practical purposes, the capital of Japan since 1603, although an ineffectual court in the ancient capital of Kyoto maintained nominal authority until 1868. The imperial court moved to Tokyo and a western-style government was established in the 1860s.

In addition to being the seat of the government, Tokyo is the financial, commercial, industrial, communications and educational center of Japan. It has over 6300 plants with 30 or more employees, 103 full 4-year colleges and universities, and supports 21 daily newspapers. Tokyo is Japan's most international city, with more than 110,000 foreign residents. Most foreign companies doing business in Japan have their headquarters here.

Tokyo is a vital city of striking contrasts, of confusion and calm. Business and residential properties are jumbled together, giving a patchwork quilt impression. It has lovely parks and shrines, broad thoroughfares, modern office buildings and hotels, expressways, and department stores like those in other large cities. But beyond all of this lies another world of narrow streets, markets, theaters, restaurants, and Japanese-style houses that make Tokyo a unique city.

SCENESETTER

MEIJI SHRINE AND PARK

Enshrining the spirit of the Emperor Meiji and his consort, Meiji Shrine stands as one of Japan's most respected (Shinto) religious sites. The Meiji Emperor reigned from 1852 to 1912, a critical period in Japanese history: during this time Japan made its transformation from a backward, feudal state into a modern industrial power. Most consider the shrine, with its expanse of greenery, one of the most restful and quiet parts of the capital.

The shrine was completed with state funds in 1920, destroyed in World War II, and rebuilt in 1958 through private donations. The single most popular place for New Year's worship in Japan, it usually attracts millions of visitors during the first few days of the year. The "torii" gates at the entrance are among the largest in Japan. Many state guests visit the shrine. President Reagan in 1983 was the most recent official American visitor.

Meiji Shrine lies next to a number of other parks administered by shrine authorities. These include open grassy lawns, museums and sports complexes constructed for the 1964 Tokyo Olympics. They are popular places for jogging, picnics and other weekend activities.

SCENESETTER

TOKYO NATIONAL MUSEUM

The Tokyo National Museum in Ueno Park is a paradox: while its collection is well known for including most of Japan's finest treasures -- which by any definition means many of the world's finest art objects as well -- it is housed in a dark and dreary building and its displays tend to be dull and unimaginative. If one is interested in classical Japanese art, many visits are required; due to the enormous size of the collection, the pieces -- sculpture, fabrics, swords, pottery, porcelain, scrolls, screens, etc. -- must be changed regularly.

SCENESETTER

TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT BUILDING

An immense structure that cost \$1 billion to build, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building (aka City Hall) in the Shinjuku district in the western part of Tokyo has quickly become a major tourist attraction. The observation platform on the 45th floor affords an impressive view of the heart of the city to the east and the sprawl of suburban Tokyo to the west, with Mount Fuji visible in the distance on a clear day. The building is the tallest in Japan.

Even before construction was completed in 1991, the design (and budget) of the building made it a topic of discussion. The building was designed by Kenzo Tange, one of the most influential architects of postwar Japan. Its exterior design, which bears more than a passing resemblance to the facade of Notre Dame in Paris, unifies the entire complex from the twin towers to the City Assembly Chamber at the base. There are several plazas and other open air sculpture courts for gatherings, outdoor concerts and other events. The entire complex with offices for thousands of people, has already put a strain on local transportation systems and the area's restaurants.

Often featured in guided tours is the building's disaster control center. In a city plagued by frequent fires and earthquakes -- Tokyo and Eastern Japan lie astride a major fault line -- this center is equipped with state-of-the-art communications equipment to monitor disaster preparedness and response.

The Shinjuku district is a major transportation and commercial hub of Tokyo. West Shinjuku -- the area west of Shinjuku railroad station, one of Japan's busiest -- is home to the Metropolitan Government building and to many other modern office and hotel buildings. The area was the site of a reservoir until the 1960s, and was then re-developed as a business district in order to relieve the strain on the eastern part of the city. East Shinjuku, on the other side of the station, is a thriving entertainment district that combines some of Japan's most exclusive shopping with some of its seamier nightlife.

SCENESETTER

MEGURO INCINERATION PLANT

Located 15 minutes by car from the Okura Hotel, the Meguro incineration plant is a state-of-the-art incinerator capable of handling 600 tons of residential trash and garbage per day. Completed in March 1991, the plant is fully automated from the weighing of arriving trash trucks to the disposal of ash waste. Built with an eye to preserving the integrity of the surrounding neighborhood, the plant makes use of colors and structural design to overcome the negative image of a traditional waste disposal facility. An 8,000 square meter public green area adjoins the plant and part of the administrative building is designed for use as a community activity center.

One of the plant's noteworthy features is the use of waste heat recovered from the combustion of refuse to drive a steam turbine. The turbine provides electric energy for the operation of the plant. Surplus energy generated by the turbine is used to power the Meguro community center and a nearby elementary school. The remaining excess power is sold to the Tokyo Power Company.

Emission control features of the plant include a wet scrubber to remove sulphur emissions in the flue gas and a catalysis nitric oxide reduction system. The plant burns general residential waste such as paper and garbage. The plant is in compliance with all Japanese standards and regulations for waste disposal and air pollution. While Tokyo Metropolitan Government officials acknowledge that "some" pollution is dispersed into the air during the burning, they claim the level is "near zero." Even the water used by the wet scrubber is treated at the plant before being discharged into the sewage system.

Meguro is a typical "-ku" (ward or administrative district) in the western section of Tokyo. It has a population of 237,500 and a total area of 15 square kilometers. Western Tokyo, including the Meguro area, is higher in elevation as well as income, and has a slightly more stylish image. Crown Princess Masako's parents, Vice Foreign Minister and Mrs. Owada, live in Meguro. The area around Meguro Station has some pretty homes, good restaurants, several embassies, a few old temples, and one of Tokyo's best known traditional hotel/social centers, the Gajoen. Meguro, like most sections of Tokyo, is a zoning patchwork quilt with residential and commercial districts, entertainment facilities, parks, schools and industrial plants all side by side.

SCENESETTER

TOUR OF IMPERIAL PALACE AND GARDENS

Located in almost the exact center of Tokyo, the Imperial Palace occupies the former site of the Shogun's castle. The original castle's heyday dates back to the Tokugawa period (1600-1868), when it stood as the largest palatial structure in the world. With the restoration of the monarchy in 1868, the emperor moved to Edo, renamed it Tokyo or "Eastern capital" to mark the event, and chose the site of the Shogun's castle for his palace. Very little of the original structure remains, as a result of the turmoil of the Meiji Restoration, fire and earthquake. Still, the remaining walls and moat give an impressive idea of what it must have been like in earlier times.

The palace today consists of a group of modern ceremonial buildings for state banquets and similar events. There are lovely old gardens and modest residences tucked away on the grounds. A new residence for the Emperor is currently under construction and will soon be finished. (In the meantime, he occupies a residence on the Imperial grounds behind Akasaka Palace.) The offices of the Imperial Household Agency are also located on the Imperial Palace grounds.

The public generally is not allowed inside the palace gates except on New Year's and the Emperor's Birthday. The day after the Crown Prince's June Wedding was a recent exception. The East Gardens, however, are open daily and provide a pleasant area for strolling.

SCENESETTER

KAMAKURA

Kamakura was the capital of Japan from 1185 to 1333, when the first shogun, or military governor, ran the government. The period was a turbulent one politically -- rife with conflict and intrigue. Amidst political battles, Buddhism and the arts flourished, making Kamakura synonymous with the romance of Japan's past. When political power moved on, Kamakura returned to its roots as a quiet fishing village and many of its artistic and cultural treasures were spared the wars, pillage and destruction that engulfed the rest of Japan.

Kamakura lies south of Tokyo, facing out to Sagami Bay and the Pacific. Because of its commuting proximity, the city has become a popular place to live in the 1990's. Summer transforms Kamakura into a beach resort, with cars, young people and families all clogging the streets. Ringed by lush wooded hills, which provided a natural means of defense during its military period, the real Kamakura can be found in little valleys and out-of-the-way temples and shrines.

Despite the trappings of a modern suburban city around the train station and in some of the housing developments, one is never far from reminders of Kamakura's medieval past. Among the sites most frequented by visitors today is the "Daibutsu" (Great Buddha), popularly recognized around the world as a symbol of Japan. Worshipers at the Zeni-Arai Benten shrine expect their money to increase if they wash it in the shrine's sacred waters. Atop the hills are a number of beautiful homes overlooking the city and the bay.

Tokyo National Museum

The Tokyo National Museum must be one of the most paradoxical places on earth. Its collection is well known for including most of Japan's finest treasures--which by any definition means many of the world's finest art objects as well. Regrettably, this is housed in one of the darkest, dreariest buildings whose displays--even for the occasional special shows several times a year--are dull and unimaginative. If one is interested in classical Japanese art, one must visit many times since there is so much in the collection that objects--sculpture, fabrics, swords, porcelain, scrolls, screens, et al.--are changed regularly.

Today's visit will begin with a greeting by the museum director, Bunichiro SANO (SAH-no) at the museum door. He will escort Mrs. Clinton to the second floor where she will be met by Mrs. MIYAZAWA (MEE-yah-zaw-wah). Mr. Sano will not introduce; the two ladies will introduce themselves. After some drinks in a small room, the group will be escorted down the hall by Mr. Yuji DAINOBU (DYE-noh-boo), one of the curators. The first stop will be at a glass case containing a screen and a glass-top display table containing an ancient scroll. As far as we can tell, none of these have any special significance, but are representative of their art. Next the group will move on to a room where an array of smaller treasures will be displayed on tables. Mr. Dainobu will give a brief review of Japanese art history from the earliest times as exemplified by the pieces on display: a clay figure, bronze bell, Buddhist statue, lacquerware, scroll, ink paintings, noh drama mask, and screens. On the table in front of Mrs. Clinton will be a Heiji picture scroll from the Kamakura period of Japanese history (13th century). Most of the pieces are designated as national treasures and are priceless. Following that, the group will continue their tour passing cases of kimono and other items, before arriving at the front door and departing.

Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building

Once the design and budget were made public, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building (aka City Hall) became a subject of intense discussion among the public as well as urban planners. An overwhelming structure with more than a passing resemblance to Notre Dame in Paris, its luxurious finishings and \$1 billion price tag have made it a major tourist attraction. Visitors line up to ride its speedy elevators to the observation platforms on its 45th floor, the highest in Tokyo. (It will be the tallest building in Japan only until a new behemoth in Yokohama is completed early next year.) Designed by Kenzo Tange (TAHN-gay), the most influential architect of post-war Japan, its exterior design--supposedly based on a silicon chip--unifies the entire complex from the twin towers to the city assembly chamber. There are several plazas and other open air spaces--filled with modern sculptures--for gatherings, outdoor concerts and other events. The entire complex, offices for thousands of people, has already put a strain on local transportation systems and the area's restaurants.

Upon arriving at the main entrance, Mrs. Clinton will be greeted by Vice-Governor Yoichi MAKINO (MAH-key-no) who will escort her to the seventh floor where Governor and Mrs. Shunichi SUZUKI (SUE-zoo-key) will meet the guests. Governor Suzuki is one of Tokyo's most popular governors, but endured a tough campaign race last time when age (he is 80) became an issue. To get around that he had pictures taken of himself exercising--even touching his toes! Governor Suzuki will escort the spouses to a next door meeting room where he will discuss the environmental problems of a mammoth city like Tokyo. Garbage disposal will be a central topic. After that the spouses will go up to the observation platform to see the city spread beneath their feet. If it is a clear day one gets an idea of the huge size of Tokyo. Other features--the Imperial Palace, Tokyo Bay, planes taking off from Haneda Airport, even Mount Fuji--may be visible.

Meguro-ku Incineration Plant

Meguro (MAY-gu-row) is a typical -ku (ward or administrative district) in the Western section of Tokyo. It has a population of 237,500 and a total area of 15 square kilometers. If a map of Tokyo were superimposed on a clock face, with the Imperial Palace at the center where the hour and minute hands come together, then Meguro would be around 8 o'clock. Western Tokyo, including the Meguro area, is higher in elevation as well as income, and has a slightly more fashionable atmosphere to it. It is no surprise that the home of Crown Princess Masako's parents is in Meguro. The area around Meguro station has some lovely homes, good restaurants, several embassies and a few old temples. Meguro, like most sections of Tokyo, is a zoning crazy-quilt with residential and commercial districts, entertainment facilities, parks, schools and industrial plants all side by side. Of course it is this mix that keeps most of Tokyo alive all hours of the day. It is also this mix that generates so much trash and makes the incineration plant here--one of sixteen such plants in Tokyo--so typical of modern refuse disposal facilities in Japan.

Upon arriving at the facility, Mrs. Clinton and the other wives will be met by over 50 primary school children who will have flowers to present. They will also meet Masaaki UENO (UUH-ay-no), the director-general of the office responsible for waste disposal. The spouses will be escorted to a meeting room where there will be remarks by Isamu MOTOYOSHI (MOE-toe-yoe-shee) and a brief film. Following that, the group will tour the plant. Of special interest are the giant claw which pulls out hundreds of pounds of garbage at one time from a pit of refuse many meters deep, and the control room which shows the garbage actually being incinerated. The plant is also an electricity generation plant; it produces several million dollars of power a year.

Imperial Palace and Gardens

Located almost in the exact center of Tokyo, the palace is the former site of the shogun's castle and became the obvious choice for the Emperor's palace when the monarchy was moved from Kyoto to Edo (which was then renamed Tokyo or "eastern capital" to mark the event) in 1868. In its heyday during the Tokugawa period (from 1600 to 1868) the castle was the largest such structure in the world. Very little of it remains thanks to the turmoil of the Meiji Restoration, fire and earthquake, although the moat and its walls give an impressive idea of what it must have been like. The current palace today is more a group of modern ceremonial buildings for state banquets and the like. The Emperor's actual residence was recently finished and is located closer to the center of the wooded and peaceful compound. The offices of the Imperial Household Agency are also located on the grounds.

The public is not allowed inside the grounds except on New Years Day, the Emperor's birthday and very special occasions. The day after the crown prince's wedding in June was one recent exception. The East Gardens, however, are open daily and provide a pleasant area to stroll and unwind.

To be visited today are several sites inside the palace grounds: the Fujimi Tower, the Bonsai garden and the south garden outside the state banquet hall. Ambassador Kiyoshi SUMIYA (SUE-mee-yah) will first greet the group. Ambassador Tadayuki NONOYAMA (NO-no-yah-mah) will escort the group around the grounds. Both are former Ministry of Foreign Affairs persons now assigned to the Imperial Household Agency.

Kamakura

Kamakura (KAH-mah-koo-rah) was the capital of Japan from 1185 to 1333, the period when the first shogun, or military governor, ran the government. It was a turbulent period full of political conflict, intrigue and battles. Fathers were pitted against sons, wives against husbands, brothers against brothers. Add to this the involvement of politically ambitious priests and frustrated aristocrats, and you get some idea of the drama of the times. Zen took hold in Kamakura because of its popularity with the military class. Due to patronage from the feudal lords, the arts flourished as well. As a result Kamakura is almost synonymous with the romance of Japan's past, its culture and traditions. Fortunately, when political power moved on and Kamakura went back to being a quiet fishing village, many of its artistic and cultural treasures were spared the wars, pillage and destruction that engulfed the rest of Japan.

Kamakura's peaceful location belies its violent beginnings. It is located south of Tokyo and faces the Sagami Bay, a part of the Pacific. Thus it is often a few degrees warmer than Tokyo. Because of its commuting proximity, it has become an attractive place to live. In the summer it is a popular beach resort with many of its streets clogged with young people, families and their cars. Ringed by lush wooded hills, which provided a natural means of defense during its military period, the real Kamakura can be found in the little valleys and out-of-the-way temples and shrines that dot the landscape.

Among the sites most frequented by tourists today is the Daibutsu (DYE-boots-sue) or Great Buddha, popularly recognized around the world as a symbol of Japan. Thought to have been built sometime in the 13th century, it was once covered by a large building, until a giant tidal wave destroyed the structure and left the Buddha outdoors--where it has been ever since. The figure is Amida (AH-mee-dah), the merciful Buddha of the Western Paradise. The serene expression on the face and the graceful quality of the figure's design make it a particularly attractive work of art. Unusual is the tilt of the head which lends the figure the appearance of gazing directly at the worshipper. One can only imagine the effect inside a candle-lit building. The name of the temple is Kotoku-in (KOE-toe-ku-een).

Meeting Mrs. Clinton will be the chief priest, Sato (SAH-toe), and the members of his family. Mrs. Clinton may wish to throw a few coins into the collection box and give a slight bow as a token of respect to the temple. After escorting her around the image, they will lead her to their private home through a beautiful garden, typical of Japanese landscape design that features rocks, moss, bushes, etc., and no flowers. In the Sato's home Mrs. Clinton will be served tea.

Atop the hills are a number of lovely homes overlooking the city and the bay. Among the most beautiful is the one owned by Yoshi and Reiko TAKISHITA (YOE-she and RAY-ko TAH-keesh-tah), a reconstructed farmhouse with a museum quality collection of antiques. The view on a clear day is spectacular: Kamakura city, Sagami Bay and in the distance the island of Oshima with its smoking volcano. Mr. Takishita has two professions--he sells antiques and rebuilds old Japanese farmhouses. The Takishitas will show Mrs. Clinton around their home before having lunch. After lunch they will adjourn to a newer house next door which contains even more antiques.

The Zeni-Arai Benten (ZEN-ee-ah-rye BEN-ten) shrine, just down the hill from the Takishita home, is better known as the "money-washing shrine." It exerts a special appeal since worshippers expect their money to increase if they wash it in the sacred waters. A shrine in honor of Benten, the goddess of fortune, it goes back to Kamakura's mistiest past. Surrounded on all sides by high cliffs with caves and overhanging rocks, it is an unforgettable site. Greeting Mrs. Clinton at the tunnel which leads to the shrine area, will be Mr. USUI (UUH-sue-ee), the senior parishioner. He will show Mrs. Clinton how to wash her money--three times or else no results! The folded paper cranes hanging from the cave ceiling are symbols of peace.

Kabuki-za

There is nothing like kabuki (KAH-boo-key). A type of theater unique to Japan, the mixture of color, drama, music and dance combine to form an aesthetic spectacle whose closest Western counterpart might be 19th century Italian grand opera. Performed on a wide stage that must have given Cinerama its inspiration, a kabuki performance is often accompanied by a narrator/singer and a samisen player. This is one aspect of its roots in bunraku, the classical doll theater of Japan. In fact, many of the stylized gestures of actors are based on the original movements of the bunraku dolls.

All kabuki performers are men; even female roles are portrayed by men. These actors often become renowned for their ability to create the classic ideal of Japanese femininity. Kabuki stars become nationally known personalities and many fans come to see their favorite actor as much as the play. Often enthusiastic fans will yell the actor's name whenever he strikes a particularly dramatic pose. The actor featured in the July program, Ennosuke (EN-nose-kay), is celebrated for his use of special effects, for quick role and costume changes, for reviving many plays, for exploring Western operatic art forms in addition to kabuki, and for attracting new audiences to kabuki.

Costumes and makeup are as exaggerated as the gestures and voices. Courtesans often walk on clogs a foot high, red faces indicate villains, fashionable characters sport very colorful outfits. The subjects of kabuki plays are history or legends with lords, warriors and princesses often locked in mortal combat. Some "plays" are merely excuses for a beautiful dance with gorgeous sets; others will detail a famous scandal or a doomed romance of several hundred years ago. On-stage murders, dastardly betrayals and heart-rending suicides are the rule rather than the exception.

One of the special features of kabuki is the hanamichi (HAH-nah-mee-chee), "flower way," the extension of the stage into the audience. This is often the scene of dramatic entrances and exits. Because it runs right through the auditorium, it skillfully draws the audience into the drama itself.

Kabuki originated in the early Tokugawa period, but early on had its ups and downs with the authorities--partly from the questionable after hours activities by actresses that led to their being banned from the theater. Censors were

often unhappy with the stories. Eventually, it developed into the form you see today. It quickly became the theater of choice for the common people (as opposed to the more aristocratic noh theater) and rose in popularity. It fell out of favor after the war, but with the emergence of some attractive and skilled young stars, it has undergone a renaissance in the past few years.

Kabuki audiences are devoted, but seemingly casual about their attendance. They often come and go during a performance, eat, chat, even fall asleep. While audiences remain mostly older people, the popularity of certain stars--like Ennosuke--has guaranteed its survival at a time when Western performing arts seem likely to overwhelm the traditional here.

The Kabuki-za (-za [ZAH] means theater) is the "shrine" of kabuki in Japan. The building was built in 1889, damaged in the war and rebuilt in 1925. It includes many shops and restaurants. The theater and company are now owned by the entertainment conglomerate, Shochiku (SHOW-chee-ku).

An American plays a key role in the Kabuki-za today. In charge of the commentary heard over the earphones is Mark Ohshima, a Japanese-American student of theater.

Greeting Mrs. Clinton at the curb will be the theater manager, Takeo OKAWA (OH-kah-wah), and the chief of protocol, Masato TAKENAKA (TAH-kay-nah-kah). They will escort her to the front door where the chairman of Shochiku, Takemasa NAGAYAMA (NAH-gah-yam-mah) will be waiting. They will show her to her seat in the theater. Following the performance, Mrs. Clinton will be led backstage where she will have a chance to meet the actors.

Tonight's play is Toryu Oguri Hangan, a spectacular drama of the kind favored by Ennosuke. It features quick changes, fantastic effects and even a horse flying through air--in short, the perfect summertime kabuki entertainment. A summary of the plot is in the program booklet; earphones will transmit an English version of the dialog.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

History of the G-7 Process
Japan's Domestic Political Situation
Japan's Economy at a Glance
Environmental Issues
Municipal Waste Incinerators
EPA's Political Analysis of Visit
Japan and Whaling
Health Care in Japan
Fact Sheet: U.S. Embassy Tokyo
Japanese Etiquette
Japan: Country Profile
Japan: Background Notes
List of Spouses of Heads of Delegations and Ministers

HISTORY OF THE G-7 PROCESS

The G-7 process, launched in 1975 in Rambouillet, France by the leaders of the seven leading industrialized nations, was born from the need for a forum to coordinate international economic policies among the major economic powers.

While initially focussed on monetary issues in the wake of the breakdown of the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates, the G-7 has expanded its scope over time to broader economic issues and, more recently, to political issues of common concern.

- Macro-economic coordination remains central to the G-7 process. Finance Ministers and their Deputies meet regularly to discuss developments in their economies and the evolution of policies. Exchange rates are included in the discussion.
- The G-7 also addresses trade policy, development assistance, debt, environment and other economic issues, including the sharing of the costs of the Gulf War against Iraq. In recent years, the G-7 has taken on a growing number of political issues, including Iran, Iraq, Libya, non-proliferation and the Arab Boycott.

Organizationally, the annual G-7 Summit of heads of state remains the centerpiece of G-7 activities. "Sherpas" meet regularly to prepare the economic agenda for the Summit and monitor Summit decisions. Political directors also meet periodically to discuss political issues. Issue-specific working groups have been set up on occasion.

There have been growing complaints that the G-7 process has become overly rigid and bureaucratic in recent years and that the Summit Communique no longer reflects the actual Summit discussions.

- Last year, British Prime Minister Major proposed streamlining the process, with a heads-only meeting and a short Communique reflecting the discussion. We support moving in this direction.

JAPAN'S DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION

Following passage of an opposition-sponsored no-confidence motion, Prime Minister Miyazawa dissolved the Diet on June 18, paving the way for general elections. The vote was 255-220 with 18 abstentions. Elections will likely take place on or about July 18, with a two week campaign period to begin about the time of the G-7 Summit.

The no-confidence vote was introduced following Miyazawa's failure to push forward legislation reforming Japan's corruption-plagued political system. Miyazawa had vowed last month to lead the fight for reform but buckled in the face of opposition by the Liberal Democratic Party's (LDP) senior hierarchy. The result was a public outcry over Miyazawa's turnabout and a decision by the LDP's pro-reform elements to join the opposition in supporting the no-confidence vote.

Prospects for the election are uncertain. If the Hata/Ozawa faction leaves the party, the LDP could well lose control of the Lower House, losing its majority of 256 seats for the first time since the party's formation in 1955. Should the party fail to achieve a majority and be unable to form a government, a coalition government may emerge. Some Socialist Party members and elements of smaller political parties are hopeful that a break in the LDP structure could result in a realignment of Japanese politics, with a reform-minded centrist party emerging to challenge the decades-long grip on power by the LDP.

The LDP, however, cannot yet be counted out. The party could still manage to retain its majority in the Lower House. Should it do so, it is not inconceivable that Miyazawa could stay on as Prime Minister, but that prospect now appears highly unlikely.

The no-confidence vote, though precipitated by the political reform issue, stems from the splintering of the LDP's internal structure brought on by a long-running series of corruption scandals and jockeying for power among party leaders. The once powerful Takeshita faction broke into two opposing blocs following the forced resignation of former party kingpin Shin Kanemaru. The breakaway faction under former Finance Minister Hata and former party Secretary General Ozawa remained part of the LDP, but its members' vote for the no-confidence motion could result in their expulsion from the party. Also, discredited members of the party's old guard such as former Prime Ministers Takeshita and Nakasone, are now vying with younger party members for factional leadership.

The political situation in Japan is likely to be unsettled over the mid-term. The process toward broad political reform that now appears to be underway, however, supports our long-term interest in seeing a more open political system better suited to meet the demands that we and others are placing on Japan.

JAPAN'S ECONOMY AT A GLANCE

Recent Economic Trends

- o Japan is in its worst recession since the 1973-oil shock, though a weak recovery may be underway in some sectors. In 1992, real 1992 GNP growth was just 1.5 percent. Corporate profits fell 25 percent, the third straight year of decline. Industrial production has fallen continuously for the past 19 months. The Tokyo stock market is off almost 50 percent from its 1989 peak. Inflation is steady at 1-1.5 percent, and unemployment is about 2.2 percent.
- o Japan's 1992 global current account surplus was a record \$117.6 billion, up 61 percent from 1991. It is still growing. Japan's exports are again leading GNP growth while the domestic economy is a drag on growth. This reverses the domestic demand-led growth that prevailed from 1986 until 1990, when high-growth and asset inflation of the "bubble economy" ended.
- o Private investment spending, which grew by double-digit jumps in the late 1980's, shrank in JFY 92 (for manufactures, the decrease was 18 percent). Nonetheless, Japanese private investment spending remains high by international standards, actually exceeding U.S. levels for the last four years. Japan's 1990 investment in new plants and equipment was \$660 billion (25.4 percent of GNP); the United States', \$510 billion (9.3 percent of GNP).

United States-Japan Economic Relations

- o U.S. and Japanese combined GDP is roughly one-third of world output.
- o The U.S. 1992 trade deficit with Japan grew 12 percent to \$49.4 billion; U.S. exports were flat at about \$48 billion but imports grew 6 percent to \$97 billion. Manufactures comprised 65 percent of U.S. exports to Japan, up from 55 percent in 1985. For manufactures covered by bilateral trade agreements, such as semiconductors, telecommunications equipment and medical products, U.S. exports between 1985-1991 rose 265 percent to \$5.5 billion. However, U.S. market share in these areas is still low compared to third markets.
- o Japanese total investment in the United States has slowed since its 1988 peak of \$90 billion. Japan's stock of total investment in the United States actually shrank in 1990-91 (although its FDI has continued to grow, albeit slowly). Japan remains the second largest foreign direct investor in the United States, with a year-end 1992 total FDI of \$87 billion; the U.S. is the largest foreign direct investor in Japan, with \$23 billion at the end of 1992. Japan, however, has the lowest per capita level of inward FDI in the OECD.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Environmental issues are now a major factor in Japanese foreign policy. Japan is intent on using environmental issues to exercise international leadership, and is also keen on promoting the sale of environmental technology.

The Japanese government wants to cooperate with us on environmental policy and environmental technology R&D. The dilemma is to find areas of cooperation, not competition.

In formal terms, we have two relevant agreements with Japan. The United States-Japan Agreement for Cooperation in Environmental Protection, managed by EPA, is used to facilitate joint projects and seminars focused on issues such as air pollution, pollution control mechanisms and water quality. The United States-Japan Science and Technology Agreement, managed by an interagency group chaired by State, promotes cooperation in various technical areas.

There are also numerous examples of cooperation outside these agreements. We work closely with Japan on two Multilateral Working Groups (Water and Environment) under the Middle East Peace Process. We have worked together on a satisfactory interpretation of the Biodiversity Treaty, and have consulted extensively concerning our response to the global change agenda established at Rio de Janeiro. We are discussing a major joint program with Japan for environment-related assistance for Central and Eastern Europe, and DOE and EPA are moving to expand their cooperation with Japan to develop environment-friendly and energy-efficient technologies.

Currently, State Department Counselor Tim Wirth is actively exploring ways for the United States and Japan to further expand their cooperation in international environment policy and programs.

Last year, then-Senator Gore and Japanese Diet member Aichi chaired a joint working group on the environment. Its report recommended cooperation to move needed capital and technology to developing countries; proposed organizing aid programs around environmental considerations, especially sustainable development; and suggested business partnerships to produce "green" technologies and reduce pollution.

MUNICIPAL WASTE INCINERATORS

Approximately several dozen municipal waste incinerators have been built in the United States during the last 15 years to dispose of household garbage. These facilities, which burn garbage, should not be confused with hazardous waste incinerators, although both are environmentally controversial.

Comparison with the Meguro plant

Like the Meguro plant, municipal waste incinerators built in the United States in recent years generate electricity and sell it to electric utilities. American plants also have some of the same air pollution controls. However, notably the Meguro plant uses a technique called "catalytic reduction" to reduce the emission of a pollutant called NOx, an important cause of smog in U.S. cities. EPA has heretofore not required this control measure, which is more effective but also more expensive, on American plants.

Points of Controversy in the United States

Incinerator vendors and many municipal officials promote incineration as an attractive alternative to landfilling urban garbage. Existing landfills are rapidly filling up in many localities, and many cities find it difficult to gain political acceptance for opening new ones. Environmental and community organizations often strongly oppose new incinerators, citing concerns about toxic air emissions and toxic ash residues. Their chief concerns are dioxin and heavy metals, such as lead and mercury, and smog-forming pollutants, such as NOx. In some communities, proposals to site new incinerators have been defeated.

Environmental groups and an increasing number of local and state governments prefer recycling and source reduction (e.g., making products with less packaging) to lessen the amount of trash being routed to either landfills or incinerators. Typical ordinances require a 25% reduction in garbage, achieved by recycling newspapers, bottles, cans, and yard waste. If promoted inappropriately, incinerator construction can undercut incentives to establish these recycling programs.

Under the Clean Air Act, EPA is required to issue state-of-the-art air pollution limits for garbage incinerators. However, EPA has not met its statutory deadlines, and is being sued. As for ash residue produced by incinerators, the Supreme Court has just agreed to decide a long-running dispute over whether incinerator ash is "hazardous" under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act -- a classification that would require more protective and more expensive requirements when incinerator ash is landfilled.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL
AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Meguro municipal incinerator facility visit

FROM: Robert W. Hickmott *RWH*
Associate Administrator

TO: Kim Tilley
White House Communications Research

Purpose of Memo

To provide background, political analysis, and press responses regarding visit to Meguro incineration facility in Japan.

Background -- Japanese Incineration

The Meguro municipal solid waste (MSW) facility is located in Tokyo in a relatively wealthy neighborhood of government workers. It is one of the newest plants in the world, built in 1991. It is considered a large facility by Japanese standards (midsize by U.S. standards), burning 660 U.S. tons of garbage per day. It cost \$180 million to build and uses "Volund" technology, a Swiss technology with Japanese pollution control devices. It produces 11 megawatts of electricity each day.

Japanese waste management policy is to burn or recycle all waste by the year 2000. The policy is driven primarily by the lack of landfill space in Japan, and because the society is so dependent on imported resources. Recycling is a national security issue because of the scarcity of resources. No recyclable or combustible materials are burned in Japanese incinerators. Bottles are standardized sizes to ease collection and refilling. They burn well over half of their municipal waste in hundreds of small facilities around the country. They recycle much of the rest. Less than 10% goes to landfills. Ash disposal depends on the locality but they are promoting more reuse of ash as construction material, primarily in marine areas to fill in bays and canals and to create artificial reefs. Air pollution devices also vary by locality but are generally considered equivalent or superior to those in the U.S. They use wet scrubber devices to prevent acid gases and metals from polluting the air. In

general, these facilities try to be a good neighbor, establishing cultural centers that provide swimming pools, day care centers, greenhouses, etc. They also provide digital scoreboards outside of plants to show communities emission levels inside. There is little environmental controversy surrounding these facilities -- largely because there are few environmental activists in Japan.

Background -- U.S. Incineration

The U.S. promotes a hierarchical integrated waste management approach: first, source reduction; second, recycling; and third incineration and disposal. We currently allow burning of recyclables and combustible materials in incinerators. We require ash to be disposed in municipal landfills. There is much controversy surround ash management; some wanted it to be managed in hazardous waste landfills, others wanting it to be reused as a construction material. Legislation has been offered to do both and we have been sued by environmentalists to regulate as hazardous. EPA recently announced a new strategy to curb and better control use of hazardous waste combustion incinerators. It does not apply to municipal incinerators because our first priority is to bring all the existing hazardous waste incinerators into compliance. It is possible in the future that we may decide to apply the technical standards discussed in this strategy to municipal incinerators as well. There is a great deal of controversy surrounding incinerators in the U.S. including issues related to risks to human health and the environment, disincentives to recycling, and shipments of ash to developing countries.

Q and A's

Q: Are municipal incinerators safe?

A: Municipal incinerators which operate in compliance with federal and state environmental standards are protective of human health and the environment.

Q: Does the use of incinerators preclude recycling?

A: No, we believe that waste management is not an easy task and that there is no one solution to the problem.

In fact, the Environmental Protection Agency promotes a hierarchical integrated waste management approach: first, source reduction; second, recycling; and third, treatment and disposal.

We believe that a complementary mix of the elements of this integrated waste management system will effectively meet the waste management needs of communities.

Q: Shouldn't there be a moratorium on incinerators? Doesn't

the combustion strategy that the EPA recently announced apply to municipal incinerators?

- A:** We believe that the necessity and appropriateness of using municipal incinerators depends on the specific waste management needs of individual states and local communities. Decisions to construct and use these facilities are not, and should not, be dictated by the federal government, but rather should be addressed by states and communities as part of their comprehensive waste management planning efforts.

The combustion strategy recently announced by Carol Browner does not apply to municipal incinerators. EPA's first priority is to bring under EPA's permitting process all existing unpermitted commercial hazardous waste incinerators and industrial furnaces.

However, it is possible in the future that we may decide that applying the technical standards discussed in the strategy to other combustion facilities like municipal incinerators is an appropriate national priority.

- Q:** Why is Mrs. Clinton promoting Japanese MSW combustion technology by visiting the facility?

- A:** The Japanese government invited her to tour the facility.

She is aware that the management of municipal waste is an issue not only in the United States, but worldwide, and she is always interested in how other nations are finding solutions to the problem of managing their municipal wastes.

- Q:** Why isn't the Clinton Administration keeping its promises on WTI?

[WTI, a hazardous waste incinerator in Ohio, was an issue during the campaign because Gore told Greenpeace and community groups that he would not allow the facility to operate until certain environmental/health studies were done. But Bush Administration took actions at end of administration that made it legally impossible to stop operation of facility prior to completing studies.]

- A:** The facility has now completed its trial burn and the studies are ongoing. Based on these studies, changes to protect health and the environment will be made before the facility goes on line full time.

- Q:** What is the Clinton Administration doing on Vertac?

[Vertac is a hazardous waste incinerator located at a Superfund site in Jacksonville, Arkansas. President Clinton was involved when he was governor because it was a state-lead Superfund cleanup site. Three weeks ago, it became an

federal-lead Superfund site. We support the state's decision to use incineration to burn dioxin-contaminated soil at the site. There are a number of community-filed lawsuits. Recently, employees reported leaking drums at the site and air pollution from the incinerator. The community is trying to get temporary restraining order to shut it down. Community group filed lawsuit against state, Vertac and EPA. Hearings are going on this week.

A: Its in litigation and would be inappropriate to comment at this time.

Q: Japan is reusing ash for construction purposes. Why are we not reusing ash in the U.S.?

A: In the U.S. there is much controversy over appropriate ash management. Some people would like to reuse it in construction. Others want to manage it as a hazardous waste. Currently, we require ash to be disposed of in a municipal waste landfill.

Q: Is Japan exporting its ash from municipal incinerators like the Meguro facility to developing countries? What is the Clinton Administration's position on the Basel convention governing waste trade issues?

[The Basel convention is an international treaty governing exports and imports of waste. The U.S. signed this treaty but must enact legislation to become a Party and implement the Basel Convention controls in the U.S. Japan has not yet signed the treaty.]

A: She doesn't know whether Japan is exporting ash from this or any facility to other countries; the question should be referred to the Japanese government.

The U.S. is committed to the Basel convention and became a signatory a few years ago. We will likely consider legislation over the next few years to become a Party.

Q: How does the Clinton Administration feel about siting incinerators in low income and minority neighborhoods? What are you doing to address eco-justice concerns?

[Siting of facilities is primarily a local issue in the U.S. Legislation has been introduced by Sen. Baucus and Rep. Lewis requiring minorities and low-income facilities to be given special consideration in siting decisions.]

A: The President and the Administrator of EPA are concerned about environmental justice. We are now looking at these issues as part of a new strategy on incinerators we announced this month.

**MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COMBUSTION (MWC)
comparison of practices
between
JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES**

*** WASTE MANAGEMENT PROFILES (1990 data):**

	JAPAN	UNITED STATES
Generation:		
Per Capita (lbs/person/day)	3.0	4.3
National Total (Mil tons/year)	60	196
Disposal Practices:		
Recycling Rate	23%	17.4%
Land Disposal Rate	17%	66.3%
<u>Combustion Rate</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>16.3%</u>
Total	100%	100%

*** JAPAN RELIES MUCH MORE HEAVILY ON MWC THAN THE UNITED STATES.**

	JAPAN	UNITED STATES
Total Number of Facilities	1940	185
Percentage of Waste Combusted	60%	16.3%

*** JAPANESE MWC'S ARE GENERALLY MUCH SMALLER, MUCH OLDER, AND LESS LIKELY TO RECOVER ENERGY THAN THOSE IN THE U.S.**

JAPAN	UNITED STATES
Average size: 57 tons/day	Average Size: 592 tons/day
Total number of MWC's rose from 1,915 in 1983 to 1,940 in 1992.	U.S. total was 43 plants in 1983 vs. 185 in 1992.
Less than 3% of Japanese plants generate power for off-site use.	More than 80% of U.S. plants generate power for off-site use.

*** JAPANESE AIR EMISSIONS STANDARDS ARE LESS STRINGENT THAN U.S. STANDARDS.**

- There are no Dioxin emissions limits in Japan.

*** JAPANESE AND U.S. PRACTICES FOR DISPOSAL OF MWC RESIDUES ARE SIMILAR - LAND DISPOSAL IN MIXED WASTE LANDFILLS OR ASH ONLY MONOFILLS.**

JAPAN AND WHALING

There has been a moratorium on commercial whaling in place under the International Whaling Commission (IWC) since 1986. During the moratorium, the IWC has been assessing minke whale populations. While the IWC has made no formal decision, most scientists agree Antarctic minke whale stocks, and possibly others, could sustain a controlled harvest. Japan and Norway honored the moratorium, assuming once a new management scheme for whaling was adopted, the IWC would again allow commercial minke whaling.

At the May IWC meeting in Kyoto, Japan requested it be allowed to resume commercial whaling. Failing that, it requested an interim quota of 50 minke whales for its "small-type coastal whalers." But all attempts by Japan and Norway to resume commercial whaling through the IWC have been rebuffed by the United States and the European leadership at the forum.

In a recent poll, 54 percent of the Japanese population said Japan should resume whaling, while 35 percent replied "whaling is no longer necessary." Younger, urban Japanese sense it is impractical for Japan to isolate itself on this issue. American attitudes towards whales, on the other hand, have emphasized whale protection, treating whales as a symbol of the marine environment.

Japan is watching carefully the fallout of Norway's decision to resume commercial whaling without the IWC's blessing. There is pressure within Japan to withdraw from the IWC and resume commercial whaling unilaterally, but the government is unlikely to make such a dramatic move in light of the current domestic political turmoil.

HEALTH CARE IN JAPAN

The success of Japan's health care system is reflected in the fact that Japanese have the world's longest average life expectancy. The proportion of Japanese aged 65 and over is rapidly growing and is projected to reach 20 percent by 2010.

Although Japan has fewer doctors, dentists, and nurses per capita than most OECD countries, including our own, Japanese see a doctor more often, 12 times per year, than do other OECD nationals. Americans average five visits a year. Hospital beds are relatively plentiful, but a Japanese is half as likely as an American to be admitted to a hospital in any given year. American doctors' salaries are more than twice Japanese levels; on the other hand, malpractice suits in Japan are rare. Eleven percent of U.S. GDP is spent on health care; in Japan it is seven percent, but rising rapidly as the population grows older.

Japan's government limits health care spending and sets standardized reimbursement rates for providers. Standardized payments and mandated coverage and benefits allow Japan to generally avoid cost shifting (i.e., providers offsetting the cost of charity care and low reimbursement from some patients' insurers by raising charges to other, more generous insurers). National laws require that health care purchasers reimburse providers according to rates that are for the most part uniform.

Most Japanese employees and their dependents obtain health insurance through their employers. Workplace-based insurance is largely financed by mandatory payroll contributions from both employees and employers. (Employer contributions are lower than the U.S., while employee contributions are higher.) These contributions are calculated based on a broad cross-section of the population, not just the average expected costs for the individual group. Payroll contributions are supplemented by transfers from the national budget.

Health insurance coverage in Japan is universal. The self-employed, people working for small businesses, and others not covered by workplace-based insurance can apply for low-cost National Health Insurance, which provides coverage similar to workplace-based insurance. Almost all patients in Japan can choose their own physician: outpatient services are provided by private physicians, inpatient care takes place in both private and public hospitals. Physicians providing outpatient services are paid on a fee-for-service basis, but physicians delivering inpatient care are often salaried hospital employees.

Still, Japan's system is not without problems. Private practitioners, limited in the fees they can charge, often over-prescribe drugs from their attached pharmacies. Doctors may deny patient's access to their own medical files, to the frustration of many Japanese. Japan's physicians are known for not informing some patients when they have serious diseases like cancer. Finally, state-of-the-art health care in Japan lags behind the United States -- both in terms of procedures (like transplants) and equipment used (lasers, CAT scans, etc.).

FACT SHEET: U.S. EMBASSY TOKYO

The U.S. Mission comprises the Embassy in Tokyo, Consulates General in Osaka and Sapporo, a Consulate in Fukuoka, a Representative Office in Nagoya, and a United States Information Service (USIS) cultural center in Kyoto. The nine-story chancery building, designed by prominent American architect Cesar Pelli and constructed in 1976, lies in the heart of downtown Tokyo. The hotel Okura is across the street, and the government districts of Kasumigaseki (government Ministries) and Nagatacho (Diet) are less than 10 minutes by car.

Also located on the chancery compound is the Residence, dating from the 1920s and home to a series of U.S. representatives, including General MacArthur during the Occupation. The building was the first Ambassador's residence constructed overseas by the U.S. government. The structure is due for extensive refurbishment, scheduled to begin after Ambassador Armacost departs post. Ambassador-designate Mondale will use the Deputy Chief of Mission's residence during the reconstruction period. The U.S. government-owned housing compound, located on an 11-acre hill within a 10-minute walk from the chancery, comprises 173 apartments and townhouse units, as well as various recreational facilities.

The complexity of bilateral U.S.-Japan relations is reflected in the size and breadth of U.S. government representation in Tokyo. The Embassy's State Department contingent is composed of five sections: political, economic, science and technology, administrative and consular. Representatives of USIS, the Department of Defense, the Department of Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice (the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation), the Department of Energy and the Agency for International Development also are assigned to the Embassy. As of mid-June, the Embassy had 311 U.S. citizens and 405 Foreign Service National (FSN) employees.

An additional 47,000 Americans are located at 14 major and several dozen smaller U.S. military bases in Japan, primarily in the Tokyo area, in the Western and Northern reaches of Japan, and on the island of Okinawa. Embassy Tokyo and the independent U.S. military command in Japan work closely together in managing our security alliance with Japan.

June 25, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON

FROM: Kim Tilley
SUBJECT: Japanese Etiquette

The following is a compilation of information provided by the American Embassy in Tokyo and Japan Desk in the State Department. We've been informed an embassy officer will be available to accompany both you and the President to your separate events if you so choose. Robin Barrington, your assigned embassy officer, should be able to provide greater and more specific detail as needed. Also, Capricia has more detail on the clothing dos and don'ts. While some of the advice is rather obvious, it seemed better to err on the side of inclusiveness -- please ignore the tutorial tone.

Overview

The Japanese are a very polite people and social manners are strictly observed. Fortunately, foreigners are not expected to know all the nuances of Japanese etiquette and mistakes are readily excused -- in fact, even expected. The foreigner who makes an attempt to observe the basics, however, delights most Japanese and makes a very favorable impression. Although a few rules are unusual, most are governed by common sense. When in doubt, ask or observe what is happening around you.

Greetings

Japanese customarily bow to each other rather than shake hands upon meeting. However, most Japanese accustomed to dealing with foreigners expect to shake hands with them and are rarely embarrassed when a foreigner offers his hand. A frequently used compromise is a handshake accompanied by a slight bow. Women in Japan do shake hands, so you will offend no one if you shake hands. It is advised, however, a subtle, tentative offering of the hand (and the hand clasped without much pressure) would be appreciated. If you do bow, do so with hands at your sides -- don't put your hands together.

Physical Contact: Overall, the Japanese are not into physical contact. Japanese do not mind being touched or shoved in an impersonal situation like a subway car, but they do not appreciate anything more than a handshake in a personal situation. This extends to physical proximity when greeting one another. Japanese stand farther apart when they talk than we do. Try not to close the gap or they will begin to feel crowded.

Name Cards: Name cards are frequently used. If you receive a name card when meeting somebody, be sure to go through the motions of looking at it for a few seconds. It is considered rude to ignore it.

NOTE: If wearing sunglasses when greeting someone, it is considered polite to remove them.

Conversation

A number of specific points should be remembered in communicating with Japanese:

- The Western manner of maintaining eye contact is a bit too aggressive and unsettling for Japanese tastes. Although they may be listening intently to what you are saying, their eyes will probably shift away from yours. Just assume they are paying attention and try not to maintain eye contact yourself.
- Japanese are at ease with long pauses in conversation. Just because they have stopped talking does not mean that it is your turn. Admittedly, it is difficult to know when they have finished, but one clue is if their eyes meet yours. Relax, and let them finish. (The eye contact is the equivalent of a walkie-talkie's "over and out" signal.)
- Japanese have a high regard for good listeners. While listening, Japanese frequently indicate they are paying attention by repeatedly saying "Hai" (hi) or yes. This indicates "they hear you" and not necessarily agreement.
- When Japanese try to make a point, they usually start around the edges and lead into the main point carefully. Americans, on the other hand, usually state their main point first and then back it up until they feel the point is made.
- Your Japanese hosts will speak English at varying skill levels. It helps if you have a clear idea of what you intend to say, then say it in short sentences without slang or popular expressions. Put your listener at ease and always be prepared to say the same thing in a different way.
- Japanese tend to be very serious at the beginning of a meeting but relax as the conversation proceeds.
- Avoid negative questions in English. The yes-no meanings are reversed. (e.g. Don't you have test stand here? Yes -- meaning they do not.)

Language

Most Japanese are addressed by their last name -- plus the all important title. Do not call people by their first name unless they urge you to do so and then only if they really

insist. The title -san is attached to all names, male and female. It is a sexless combination of Mr. Mrs., and Ms., - chan is sometimes used with children or between childhood friends as terms of endearment. Another title you may hear is -sensei (sen-say) used for teachers, elders, artists, politicians or others in respectful positions. Sometimes people are addressed only with the title. Shacho (shah-cho), for examples, means "company president" or okusan (oaks-sahn) means "wife".

Though most Japanese have studied English in school, very few speak it with any fluency. The exceptions to this rule are employees of large hotels and restaurants which cater to foreigners, and the large department store where an English-speaking clerk can be summoned. Tax drivers, policemen, proprietors and clerks in small shops, etc., usually do not speak English, but the Japanese are a courteous and helpful people, particularly when dealing with foreigners, and if you are obviously in a jam someone might well step forward to help you out.

Courtesy and Manners

You will find the Japanese to be very courteous and well-mannered. Their behavior in public is quiet and usually dignified. "Good manners" in Japan are very much like good manners in America. By practicing simple good manners you are not likely to offend them.

The concept of being fashionably late does not exist in Japan -- it is extremely important to be prompt. Also, avoid blowing your nose in public if at all possible.

Dining Japanese Style

The place of honor in a Japanese dinner party is in the front of and with your back to the tokonoma, an elevated alcove which usually contains a scroll hanging on the wall and an ornament or flower arrangement on the floor. You should sit on cushions on the floor called zabuton. Usually at the beginning of a Japanese-style dinner, the sake cups or beer glasses are filled and the host raises his cup in a toast ("cheers" or "Kampai") to all present. After joining him in the toast, you will be asked to start eating. The meal will be served in many courses and may last for several hours. You will continue drinking beer, sake, or whiskey throughout. You should drink the soup, holding the bowl in your left hand. The last three dishes are usually rice with pickles, fruit, and finally dessert and tea.

A few additional points:

- Chopsticks are usually set at Japanese meals. (Foreign style meals will have a knife and fork.) Although it looks good to make the effort, if truly uncomfortable, ask for the Western utensils. They are almost always available, particularly when it is known in advance foreigners will be present.

- When not using chopsticks, leave them on a small chopstick rest by the dishes. Never stick them in the rice (it looks like incense sticks at a buddhist funeral ceremony). If you take food out of larger common dish, turn your chopsticks around and use the larger ends that have not been in your mouth to remove the food. When eating, of course, turn the ends around again to the original way.
- Never pour soy sauce on rice.
- Do not begin eating until the host/hostess starts. There is usually a toast at the start of a formal meal.
- It is perfectly acceptable to eat noisily and in fact eating too quietly in some Japanese eyes may mean you are not really enjoying your meal. Soup or noodles are usually consumed with appropriate slurping noises.
- At a Japanese style meal it is acceptable to hold the dish close to the mouth thus reducing the distance between dish and mouth and limiting the danger of dropping things with chopsticks. Soup, for example, is drunk directly from the bowl.
- If someone pours a drink for you, be sure to lift the glass and tilt it slightly in his/her direction. (Women will usually hold the glass in the right hand with their left hand under the glass while their drink is being poured.) It is good form to reciprocate immediately after, offering to pour his/her beer, wine, sake, tea or whatever.
- If sitting on the floor Japanese style, there will always be a cushion. Legs are usually folded under the body or angled to the right or left side. If things get uncomfortable, it is acceptable to shift the legs around left to right. In fact, most modern Japanese have similar problems sitting on the floor for long periods, too. Women, however, should never sit with their legs crossed in front of them as most men do.
- Hot towels are often provided in a Japanese restaurant prior to a meal. It is acceptable to wipe your hands, but never your face. When done using it, simply roll or fold it back up.
- If all else fails, watch your hostess. Mrs. Miyazawa has had extensive experience with foreigners and knows how to deal with Westerners unaccustomed to Japanese ways.

Dress

There are four main events during your visit: the spouses's program, the two meals hosted by Mrs. Miyazawa and the dinner at the Imperial Palace. For the first three it would be appropriate to wear a suit or dress. Slacks would be out of place. Any color or pattern is fine. Whatever is in good taste in Washington or Little Rock will be in Japan too. If the event involves a Japanese style meal and sitting on the floor, tight skirts may be a problem. Full skirts are recommended. For the Imperial Dinner, since

it is black-tie event, more formal attire is needed such as a long evening dress. A hat or gloves are not required. Black probably should not be worn. Although Black is combination with another color is fine, since it will be near the end of the rainy season and likely to be warm and humid, light washable clothes are best. An umbrella is indispensable.

- If you are wearing an overcoat or raincoat, take it off before entering a house, an office or any place where people are waiting to see you. Most Japanese take their coat off just outside the door and carry it over the arm as they enter and bow. Men will often go through a door, enter a room or get in a car before women. Do not be surprised if this happens.
- Don't wear white -- white is the funeral color of Japan.

Shoes

You may wear your street shoes into all Western-style restaurants and some Japanese restaurants in Tokyo. However, at any traditional Japanese restaurant and many temples and other tourist sites, you will be expected to remove your shoes before entering. There is usually a wooden elevation above the entrance hall of such places; you should remove your shoes and put on slippers provided by establishment before stepping on the wooden elevation. Before entering a Japanese-style room covered with a straw matting, you should take off the slippers and enter in your stocking feet. (NOTE: One can almost always tell where it is appropriate to remove shoes by noting the presence of shoes, slippers and shoe horns in the entry hall.)

If you are already in slippers, take them off when entering a Japanese style room with the straw tatami mats. Never wear slippers on tatami. People will shuffle around in their stocking feet.

Gifts

If you receive a gift, ask if it is O.K. to open it at that moment. Usually, the answer will be yes. If you have a gift prepared, it is best to give it just before departure such as at the end of the meal or the end of the meeting.

Japanese Bath

You may wish to test the pleasures of a Japanese bath, as there is a large bath (together with a sauna) on the first floor of the Okura Hotel. Before entering the bath, you should always wash with soap at the faucets and showers surrounding the tub. Rinse thoroughly before entering the bath, which may be extremely hot, and soak for as long as you wish. You never bring soap into the bath. Baths in Tokyo are generally not mixed.

Payment of Restaurant Bills

While it's doubtful you'll be in a position where you're paying a restaurant bill, please be aware that the bill is generally not brought to the table in restaurants in Japan. At the end of the meal, you should simply walk to the cashier's desk to the entrance of the restaurant; the bill will be ready for you there. You should expect a ten percent tax and a ten-to-fifteen percent service charge to be added to your bill.

Tipping

There is virtually no occasion in Japan when tipping is expected. You should not tip in taxis, restaurants or hotels -- in fact, Japanese frequently refuse to accept tips even when offered. Hotel and restaurant bills generally include a ten-to-fifteen percent service charge.

Superstition

Avoid doing anything in bunches of four. The number "4" is bad luck because its Japanese pronunciation has the same sound as the word for death. This extends to giving gifts that include groups of four such as plates, glassware, napkins, etc.

Press

Japanese press are well behaved but persistent and have a herd mentality.

Sensitivities

Aside from obvious topics not to be discussed or referenced such as the period prior to and during WWII, Japanese don't have the same sensitivity about Asian countries as the others do about them. Making reference to Korea is not problematic (the same does not hold true in Korea.)

Country Profile

Japan



Official Name: Japan

► Geography

Area: 377,765 sq. km. (145,856 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than California.

Cities: *Capital*—Tokyo. *Other major cities*—Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Kobe, Kyoto.

Terrain: Varied, predominantly mountainous to rugged.

Climate: Varies from subtropical to temperate.

► People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Japanese.

Population (1992 est.): 125 million.

Annual growth rate (1992): 0.5%.

Ethnic groups: Japanese; Korean 1%.

Religions: Shintoism and Buddhism; Christian 1%.

Language: Japanese.

Education: *Literacy*—99%. *Life expectancy*—males 76 yrs., females 81 yrs.

Work force (63 million): *Services*—43%.

Trade, manufacturing, mining, and construction—32%. *Agriculture*—8%.

Government—7%.

► Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy.

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.

Subdivisions: 47 prefectures.

Political parties: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP); Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Komeito (Clean Government Party), Japan Communist Party (JCP).

Suffrage: Universal at 20.

Flag: Red sun on white field.

► Economy

GNP (1992): \$3.6 trillion.

Real growth rate (1992): 1.5%.

Per capita GNP (1992): \$28,800.

Natural resources: Negligible mineral resources, fish.

Agriculture: *Products*—rice, vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, silk.

Industry: *Types*—machinery and equipment, metals and metal products,

textiles, autos, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment.

Trade (1992): *Exports*—\$380 billion: motor vehicles, machinery and equipment, electrical and electronic products, metals and metal products. *Major markets*—US 29%, Western Europe 21%, developing countries 43%. *Imports*—\$210 billion: fossil fuels, machinery and equipment, raw materials and foodstuffs. *Major suppliers*—US 23%, Western Europe 17%, developing countries 48%.

► Principal Government Officials

Prime Minister—Kōichi Miyazawa

Foreign Minister—Kibun Muto

Other ministers:

Finance—Yoshiro Hayashi

Trade/Industry—Yoshiro Mori

Justice—Masaharu Gotōda

Health/Welfare—Yuya Niwa

Transportation—Ihei Ochi

Labor—Masakuni Murakami

Construction—Kishiro Nakamura

Ambassador to the United States—

Takakazu Kimiyama

Ambassador to the United Nations—

Yoshio Hatano ■



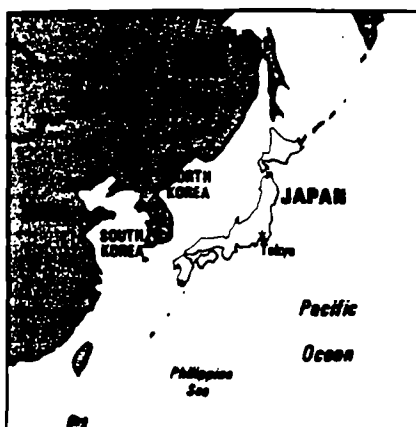
background notes

Japan



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

December 1990



Official Name:
Japan

PROFILE

Geography

Area: 377,765 sq. km. (145,856 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than California. **Cities:** *Capital*—Tokyo. *Other major cities*—Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Kobe, Kyoto. **Terrain:** Rugged, mountainous islands. **Climate:** Varies from subtropical to temperate.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Japanese. **Population** (mid-1987 est.): 123,100,000. **Annual growth rate** (1989): 0.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Japanese; Korean 0.6%. **Religions:** Shintoism and Buddhism; Christian 0.8%. **Language:** Japanese. **Education:** *Literacy*—99%. **Life expectancy** (1987)—males 75.5 yrs., females 81.3 yrs. **Work force** (60.7 million, 1988): *Agriculture*—7.9%. *Trade, manufacturing, mining, and construction*—32.4%. *Services*—43.3%. *Government*—7.2%.

Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy. **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.

Subdivisions: 47 prefectures.

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.

Flag: Red sun on white field.

Economy

GNP (1989): \$2.836 trillion. **Real growth rate:** 4.9% (1989); 4.4% (1987-89). **Per capita GNP** (1989): \$23,040.

Natural resources: Negligible mineral resources, fish.

Agriculture: *Products*—rice, vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, silk.

Industry: *Types*—machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles, autos, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment.

Trade (1989): *Exports*—\$269.7 billion: motor vehicles, machinery and equipment, electrical and electronic products, metals and metal products. *Major markets*—US 33.8%, Western Europe 20.5%, developing countries 37.7%, communist countries 4.6%. *Imports*—\$210.7 billion: fossil fuels, metal ore, raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment. *Major suppliers*—US 22.9%, Western Europe 16.7%, developing countries 47%, communist countries 7.4%.

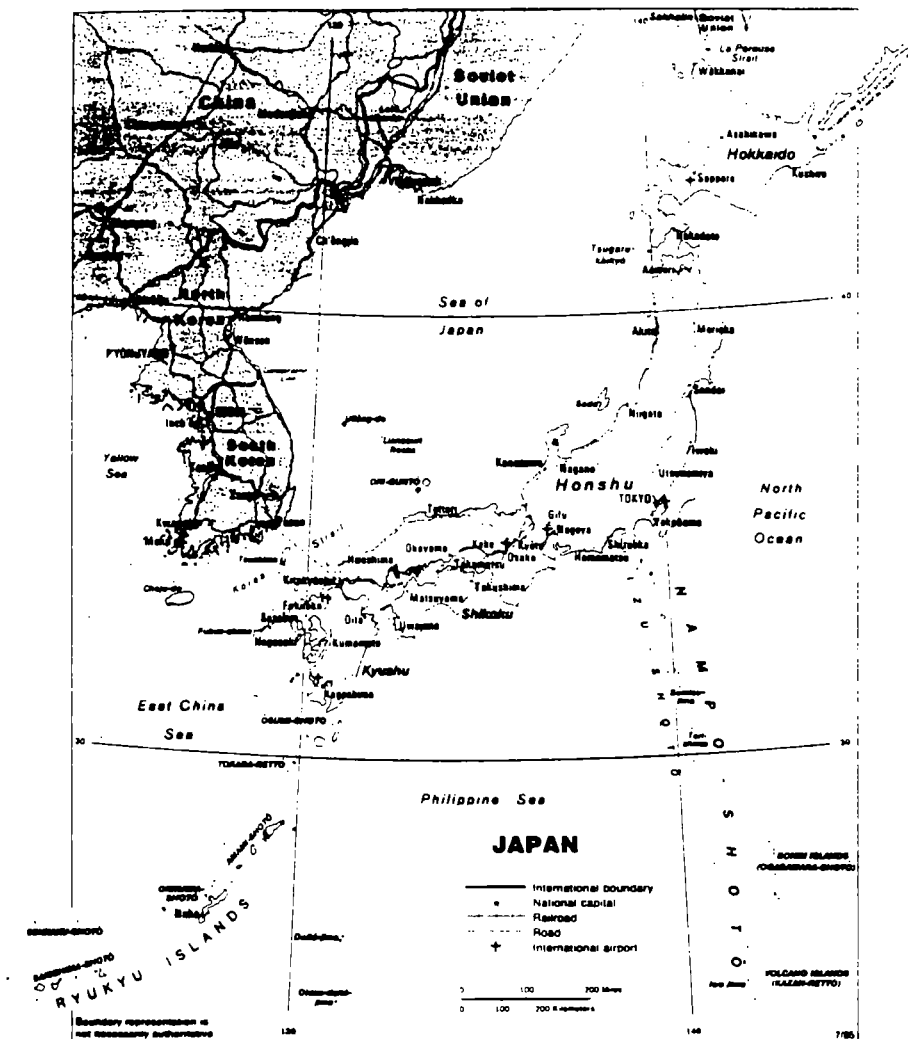
Fiscal year: April 1-March 31.

Exchange rate (avg. 1989): 138 yen=US\$1.

Total net official development assistance: \$8.9 billion (1989 disbursements, 0.3% of GNP).

Membership in International Organizations

UN and several of its specialized and related agencies, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Court of Justice (ICJ), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), International Labor Organization (ILO), International Energy Agency (IEA), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), INTELSAT.



PEOPLE

Japan is one of the most densely populated nations in the world, with almost 318 persons per square kilometer (823 persons per sq. mi.). The growth rate has stabilized at about 0.5% in recent years, giving rise to some concern about the social implications of an increasingly aged population.

The Japanese are a Mongoloid people, closely related to the major groups of East Asia. However, some evidence also exists of admixture with Malayan and Caucasoid strains. About 675,000 Koreans and much smaller groups of Chinese and Caucasians reside in Japan.

Buddhism is important in Japan's religious life and has strongly influenced fine arts, social institutions, and thought. Most Japanese still consider

themselves members of one of the major Buddhist sects.

Shintoism is an indigenous religion founded on myths, legends, and ritual practices of the early Japanese. Neither Buddhism nor Shintoism is an exclusive religion; most Japanese observe both Buddhist and Shinto rituals, the former for funerals and the latter for births, marriages, and other occasions. Confucianism, more an ethical system than a religion, profoundly influences Japanese thought.

About 1.5 million people in Japan are Christians, of whom approximately 60% are Protestant and 40% Roman Catholic.

Education

Japan provides free public schooling for all children through junior high school. Ninety-four percent of students go on to 3-year senior high schools, and

competition is fierce for entry into the best universities. Students may attend either public or private high schools, colleges, and universities, but they must pay tuition. Japan enjoys one of the world's highest literacy rates (99%); nearly 90% of Japanese students complete high school.

Communications

Mass communications in Japan are more extensive than those of most other advanced, industrial nations. The mass media are highly competitive, even though they are dominated by four national daily newspapers—the *Yomiuri*, the *Asahi*, the *Mainichi*, and the *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*—with individual circulations of 4-14 million (combined morning and evening editions) daily. These newspapers and several smaller ones publish weekly magazines and have interests in commercial radio and television. The combined circulation of Japan's 178 newspapers totals more than 65 million (in a nation of 120 million people), and Japan publishes more than 3,500 magazines.

Radio and television follow the British pattern, with a nationwide, government-owned network competing with commercial networks. The Japanese motion picture and publishing industries rank among the largest in the world. The Japanese publishing industry creates more new titles each year than the United States.

Social Welfare

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

HISTORY

Traditional Japanese records contain the legend that the nation was founded in 600 BC by the Emperor Jimmu, a direct descendant of the sun goddess and ancestor of the present ruling imperial family. About 405 AD, the Japanese court officially adopted the Chinese writing system. During the sixth century, Buddhism was introduced. These two events revolutionized Japanese culture and marked the beginning of a long period of Chinese cultural influence, which resulted in a strong affinity for China.

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, blown off its course to China, landed in Japan. During the next century, traders from Portugal, the Netherlands, England, and Spain arrived, as did Jesuit, Dominican, and Franciscan missionaries. During the early part of the 17th century, growing suspicions that the traders and missionaries were actually forerunners of a military conquest by European powers caused the shogunate to place foreigners under progressively tighter restrictions. This culminated in the expulsion of all foreigners and the severing of all relations with the outside world, except severely restricted commercial contacts with Dutch and Chinese merchants at Nagasaki. This isolation lasted for 200 years, until Commodore Matthew Perry of the US Navy forced the opening of Japan to the West with the Convention of Kanagawa in 1854.

Renewed contact with the West profoundly altered Japanese society. In 1868, the shogun was forced to resign, and an emperor was restored to power. The feudal system subsequently was abolished, and many Western institutions were adopted, including a West-

ern legal system and constitutional government along quasi-parliamentary lines.

The Meiji Constitution initiated many reforms. Eventually, in 1898, the last of the galling "unequal treaties" with Western powers was removed, signaling Japan's new status among the nations of the world. In a few decades, by creating modern social, educational, economic, military and industrial systems, the Emperor Meiji's "controlled revolution" had transformed a feudal and isolated state into a world power.

Wars with China and Russia

Japanese leaders of the late 19th century 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. The war with China established Japan's dominant interest in Korea, while giving it the Pescadores Islands and Formosa as well. After Japan defeated Russia, the resulting Treaty of Portsmouth awarded Japan certain rights in Manchuria and in southern Sakhalin, which Russia had received in 1875 in exchange for the Kurile Islands. Both wars gave Japan a free hand in Korea, which it formally annexed in 1910.

World War I to 1952

World War I permitted Japan, which fought on the side of the victorious Allies, to expand its influence in Asia and its territorial holdings in the Pacific. The postwar era brought unprecedented prosperity to the country. Japan 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 Pacific islands north of the Equator formerly held by Germany.

During the 1920s, the country progressed toward a democratic system of government. However, parliamentary government was not rooted deeply enough to withstand the economic and political pressures of the 1930s. During this period, military leaders were increasingly influential.

Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931 and set up the state of Manchukuo. In 1933, it resigned from the League of Nations. The Japanese invasion of China in 1937 followed Japan's signing the "anti-Comintern pact" with Nazi Germany the previous year and was part of a chain of developments culminating in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. After almost 4 years of war, resulting in the loss of 3 million Japanese lives and including the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan signed an instrument of surrender on the USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Harbor on September 2, 1945.

As a result of World War II, Japan lost all of its overseas 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 USSR; and the United States became the sole administering authority of the Ryukyu, Bonin, and Volcano Islands. The United States returned control of these islands to Japan by 1972 with the reversion of Okinawa.

After the war, Japan was placed under international control of the Allied Powers through the Supreme Commander, Gen. Douglas MacArthur. US objectives were to ensure that Japan would become a peaceful nation and to establish democratic self-government supported by the freely expressed will of the people. Political, economic, and social reforms were introduced. 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.

GOVERNMENT

Japan's parliamentary government—a constitutional monarchy—operates within the framework of a constitution that became effective on May 3, 1947. Japan has universal adult suffrage with a secret ballot for all elective offices. The government consists of an executive branch, responsible to the Diet, and an independent judicial branch.

Sovereignty, previously embodied in the emperor, is vested in the Japanese people, and the emperor is defined as the symbol of the state. The cultural prestige of the imperial institution remains great, however, and the enthronement of Emperor Akihito in November 1990 was a major national event.

The government is essentially patterned on the British parliamentary model, with a House of Representatives and a House of Councillors. Executive power is vested in a cabinet composed of a prime minister and 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 and has the power to appoint and remove ministers, the majority of whom must be from the Diet.

Japan's judicial system, based on the model of Roman law, consists of several levels of courts, with the Supreme Court as the final judicial authority. The Japanese constitution includes a bill of rights similar to the US Bill of Rights, and the Supreme Court has the right of judicial review. Japanese courts do not use a jury system, and there are no administrative courts or claims courts. Because of the system's basis in Roman law, court decisions are made in accordance with statute law, and only Supreme Court decisions have any direct effect on later interpretation of points of law.

Japan does not have a federal system, and its 47 prefectures are not sovereign entities in the sense that US states are. Most are not financially self-sufficient and depend on the central government for subsidies. Governors of prefectures, mayors of municipalities,

and prefectural and municipal assembly members are popularly elected for 4-year terms.

Principal Government Officials

Prime Minister—Toshiki Kaifu
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Taro Nakayama
Ambassador to the United States—Ryohei Murata
Ambassador to the United Nations—Yoshio Hatano

Japan maintains an embassy in the United States at 2520 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20008 (tel. 202-939-6700). Consulates general are in Anchorage, Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Guam, Honolulu, Houston, Kansas City, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York City, Portland, San Francisco and Seattle; honorary consulates general are in Buffalo, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Nashville, Miami, Minneapolis, Mobile, Phoenix, St. Louis, San Diego, and San Juan; and an honorary consulate is in American Samoa.

The Japan National Tourist Organization, at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10111, also maintains offices in Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Honolulu.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Japan is one of the most politically stable of all postwar democracies, ruled for more than 40 years by moderate and conservative political interests. A generally close cooperation among politicians, an efficient and dedicated bureaucracy, and the business community have tended to give cohesion to national policymaking. The political organization representing Japanese moderate conservatism is the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). The party is a coalition of several well-organized factions, the success of which depends on the factional leaders' ability to obtain a position of power in the cabinet or party.

In the February 1990 lower house election, the Socialist party (JSP)

increased its strength by 55 seats (from 83 to 138), making it overwhelmingly the largest opposition party. Continuing ideological conflict between the Marxist class-struggle approach of its left wing and the more pragmatic approach of the right wing has kept the JSP from consolidating its own position in the Diet, while disputes with other opposition parties have frustrated attempts to form more than temporary alliances. Although advocating reduction and eventual elimination of US military forces in Japan, the JSP has moved to broaden its dialogue with the United States.

The Komeito (Clean Government Party) is a political affiliate of the Buddhist Soka Gakkai sect but has attempted to expand its base. The party grew rapidly in its early years, but membership has leveled off. The Komeito is moderate but joins the other opposition parties in parliamentary maneuvers against the LDP.

The Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) is a moderate socialist party patterned after the European social democrats. Its membership broke away from the JSP in 1960. Much of its support is from private sector labor unions.

No longer stridently revolutionary, the Japan Communist Party (JCP) rejects close ties with the Soviet Union and espouses a parliamentary road to power like the major West European communist parties. However, it remains hostile to the United States. It is highly unlikely that the JCP ever will have a broad electoral base.

The LDP has ruled Japan continuously since its founding in 1955. Although Japanese politics are stable, the LDP cannot take its parliamentary majority for granted. In the 1989 upper house elections, the LDP lost its majority. However, in the more powerful lower house, the LDP scored an impressive victory in elections in February 1990. It won 275 races and, together with 11 conservative independents who subsequently joined the party, the LDP's 286 seats in the 512-seat chamber give it chairmanship and voting majorities in every committee. The LDP counts on the inability of its opponents to unite. Its excellent overall

performance in achieving high levels of economic growth has improved the lot of the people in the postwar era, and it is still the only party that a majority of the public seems to trust to manage the economy.

ECONOMY

Japan's reservoir of industrial leadership and technicians, its intelligent and industrious work force, its high savings and investment rates, and its intensive promotion of industrial development and foreign trade have resulted in a mature industrial economy. Along with North America and Western Europe, Japan is one of the three major industrial complexes among the market economies.

Japan has few natural resources, and only 19% of its land is suitable for cultivation. The agricultural economy is highly subsidized and protected. With great ingenuity and technical skill, resulting in per hectare crop yields among the highest in the world, Japan maintains an overall agricultural self-sufficiency rate of about 50% on fewer than 5.6 million cultivated hectares (14 million acres). Japan produces a slight surplus of rice but imports large quantities of wheat, sorghum, and soybeans, primarily from the United States.

Given its heavy dependence on imported energy, Japan has aimed to diversify its sources. Since the oil shocks of the 1970s, Japan has reduced dependence on petroleum as a source of energy from over 75% in 1973 to about 57%. Other important energy sources are coal, liquefied natural gas, nuclear, and hydropower.

Gold, magnesium, and silver meet current minimum requirements, but Japan is dependent on foreign sources for many of the minerals essential to modern industry. Iron ore, coking coal, copper, and bauxite must be imported, as well as many forest products.

Japan's exports amount to less than 10% of its GNP, less than the percentage of some other major trading nations. Although small in terms of GNP, the Japanese traditionally have seen this trade as necessary for earning the foreign exchange needed to pur-

chase raw materials for their advanced economy.

Compared with the performance of most industrial nations over the past several years, the Japanese economy has performed well. Its 4.9% real economic growth rate in 1989 is one of the highest of the developed countries.

Transportation

Japan has a well-developed international and domestic transportation system, although highway development still lags. Tokyo and Osaka International Airports and the ports of Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, and Nagoya are important terminals for air and sea traffic in the western Pacific. However, greatly increased traffic in the Pacific markets is putting severe strains on Japan's airports.

The domestic transportation system depends on the government-owned rail network. Rail transportation is supplemented by private railways in metropolitan areas, a developing highway system, coastal shipping, and several airlines. The rail system is efficient and well distributed and maintained throughout the country. The super express "bullet trains" take as little as 3 hours between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 520 kilometers (325 mi.).

Labor

Japan's labor force consists of approximately 60 million workers, 40% of whom are women. Members of labor unions number about 12 million (about 27% of the nonagricultural labor force).

In 1989, the 3-million member, predominantly public-sector union confederation Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) merged with the 5.5 million member Rengo (Japanese Private Sector Trade Union Confederation) to form the 8-million member Japanese Trade Union Confederation, also called Rengo.

US-Japanese Trade

The United States is Japan's largest trading partner; Japan is the second largest trading partner for the United States after Canada. Bilateral trade

totaled \$138 billion in 1989. Japan is the largest market for US agricultural products, more than \$8 billion annually. Manufactured goods constitute 58% of US exports to Japan. In 1989, the leading US export to Japan was machinery and equipment. Japan is the first- or second-best market for many US manufactured goods, including chemicals, pharmaceuticals, photo supplies, commercial aircraft, nonferrous metals, plastics, and medical and scientific supplies.

The US trade deficit with Japan has been a source of significant bilateral friction. US trade policy has concentrated on efforts to encourage structural change to reduce Japan's export orientation and increase imports; negotiation on specific market access problems; coordination of macroeconomic policies; and coordination in multilateral fora such as the GATT and OECD.

There have been some encouraging trends. Japan's economic growth has been generated more by domestic demand than exports. Between 1981 and 1989, US exports to Japan grew more than twice as fast as our exports to the rest of the world. And the \$49 billion US merchandise trade deficit with Japan in 1989 represented a 5% improvement over 1988. Nevertheless, the United States is continuing to focus on opening Japanese markets and increasing US exports.

Significant bilateral trade negotiations have occurred. In 1988, the United States signed agreements with Japan covering beef, citrus, other agricultural products, and public works procurement. In April 1990, the two countries reached agreements on the three sectors—satellites, supercomputers, and wood products—identified for trade liberalization under the Super 301 provision of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988. In June 1990, the US and Japan concluded 9 months of intensive talks under the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) by producing a final report which commits both countries to comprehensive measures to reduce impediments to current account adjustment.

Despite the lack of formal barriers to trade compared with other countries, the Japanese market continues to be

difficult for new firms to penetrate. Efforts to improve access to that market continue to take place in semiannual bilateral meetings of the trade committee and meetings related to the market-oriented sector-selective (MOSS) process. US follow-up talks with the Japanese government continue in medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, auto parts, construction, semiconductors, intellectual property rights, and services.

In August 1990, the US and Japan reached agreement on liberalizing the Japanese telecommunications market for terminal equipment and international value-added services.

There are considerable investment flows between the United States and Japan. US direct investment in Japan rose by \$1.4 billion from 1988 to 1989, much of it largely in finance, banking, and manufacturing. The total stock of US direct investment at the end of 1989 totaled \$19.3 billion. Japanese direct investment in the United States expanded by \$16 billion in 1989 over 1988 with substantial increases in real estate, finance, and manufacturing. The total stock of Japanese direct investment in the United States at the end of 1989 was \$69.7 billion.

DEFENSE

After World War II, the Allies disarmed and occupied Japan. Article IX of the Japanese constitution provides that "land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained." During the Korean war, this position was modified by the establishment of a national police reserve force. Before the end of the occupation in April 1952, the first steps had been taken to expand and transform the force into the Self-Defense Force (SDF). At the same time, the Japanese government derived from Article 51 of the UN Charter the doctrine that each nation has the right of self-defense against armed attack and that this right is consistent with Article IX of the Japanese constitution.

In 1954, the Japan Defense Agency was created with the specific mission of defending Japan against external aggression. Ground, maritime, and air self-defense forces were established

Houston Economic Summit, July 9-11, 1990

President Bush hosted the 16th annual G-7 summit for the leaders of the major industrialized democracies—Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and the president of the European Community, in Houston, Texas, July 9-11. The summit was held against the backdrop of movement toward democracy and freer markets in many parts of the world, including elections in Eastern Europe and Nicaragua, increasing momentum toward German unification, and political reforms in the Soviet Union. The summit leaders agreed on most international economic and political issues, but intense discussions were needed on agricultural subsidies in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, economic assistance to the Soviet Union, and global warming before consensus could be reached.

Economic Accomplishments

- Agreement on progressive reductions in internal and external support and protection of agriculture and on a framework for conducting agricultural negotiations in order to successfully conclude by December 1990 the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

- Request to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Coopera-

tion and Development, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to undertake, in close coordination with the European Community (EC), a study of the Soviet economy, to make recommendations, to establish the criteria under which Western economic assistance could effectively support Soviet reforms, and to submit a report by the end of 1990.

- Support for aid to Central and Eastern European nations that are firmly committed to political and economic reform, including freer markets, and encouragement of foreign private investment in those countries and improved markets for their exports by means of trade and investment agreements.

- Pledge to begin negotiations, to be completed by 1992, on a global forest convention to protect the world's forests.

Political Accomplishments

- Promotion of democracy throughout the world by assisting in the drafting of laws, advising in fostering independent media, establishing training programs, and expanding exchange programs.

- Endorsement of the maintenance of an effective international nuclear nonproliferation system, including adoption of safeguards and nuclear export control measures, and support for a complete ban on chemical weapons.

under a joint chiefs of staff organization patterned after that of the United States.

In recent years, the Japanese public has shown a substantially greater awareness of security issues and increasing support for the security treaty and the SDF. However, there are still significant political and psychological constraints on strengthening Japan's defense. An important minority in Japan advocates strict interpretation of Article IX of the constitution. More generally, there continues to be a strong underlying antipathy, resulting from Japan's experience in World War II, toward military matters.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Japan is a major economic power not only in Asia but also in the world. Japanese foreign policy since 1952 aims to promote peace and prosperity for the Japanese people by working closely with the West and through strong support for the United Nations. Japan

has diplomatic relations with nearly all independent nations and has been an active member of the United Nations since 1956.

Although a military role for Japan in international affairs is precluded by its constitution and government policy, Japanese cooperation through the US-Japan security treaty has been important to the peace and stability of East Asia. 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 for strategic protection. In recent years, within the context of a close relationship with the United States, Japan has diversified and expanded its ties with other nations.

Good relations with its neighbors continue to be of vital interest to Tokyo. After the signing of the peace and friendship treaty with China in 1978, ties between Tokyo and Beijing developed rapidly. Prior to the June 1989 events in Tiananmen Square, the

Japanese extended significant economic assistance to the Chinese in various modernization projects. At the same time, Japan has maintained economic but not diplomatic relations with Taiwan, where a strong bilateral trade relationship thrives.

Japanese ties with the Republic of Korea have improved since an exchange of visits in the mid-1980s by the Japanese and South Korean political leaders. Most recently, President Roh Tae Woo made a highly successful visit to Japan in May 1990. Japan has limited economic and commercial ties with North Korea; the release in October 1990 of two Japanese seamen held by Pyongyang since 1983 removed a key obstacle to a normalization of relations.

Although the Japanese have sought to improve relations with the Soviet Union, relations between Tokyo and Moscow never have been close, because the Soviets continue to occupy the Northern Territories—small islands off the coast of Hokkaido that have been occupied by the USSR since the end of World War II. The Japanese reacted strongly to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and supported various initiatives, including boycotting the Moscow Olympics, to express their opposition.

Soviet President Gorbachev's scheduled visit to Tokyo in early 1991 will be the first by a Soviet leader in the post-war period. It may provide the occasion for movement toward a settlement of the territorial dispute and major improvement in Soviet-Japanese relations.

The Japanese have pursued a more active foreign policy in recent years, recognizing the responsibility that accompanies Japan's economic strength. Japan has expanded its ties with the Middle East, which provides most of its oil. The Japanese also have been increasingly active in Africa and Latin America and have extended significant support to multilateral and bilateral development projects in both regions.

After the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, Japan rapidly adopted tough sanctions against Iraq and strongly supported the UN effort to roll back the aggression. Initial Japanese contributions included

\$2 billion in assistance to countries most affected economically by the crisis, an additional \$2 billion for the multinational military force, and aid to refugees.

Development assistance is a major tool of Japan's foreign policy. Japan became the world's largest aid donor in 1989, surpassing the United States with aid levels of \$9 billion. Japanese aid to other Asian countries far exceeds that of the United States, and Japan is also a major donor to Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, and the Philippines. Japan and the United States hold subcabinet-level consultations regularly to coordinate foreign assistance programs. The United States supports Japan's efforts to open its markets to developing nations' products.

US-JAPANESE RELATIONS

The close and cooperative relationship with Japan is the cornerstone of US policy in Asia and the basis of a strong, productive partnership in addressing global issues. Despite different social and cultural traditions, Japan and the United States have much in common. Both have open, democratic societies, high literacy, freedom of expression, multiparty political systems, universal suffrage, and open elections. Both have highly developed free-market industrial economies and favor an open and active international trading system. Given Japan's economic power and its growing international role, it clearly has become one of the most important countries to the United States.

In accordance with Japan's enhanced international influence and its continued close ties with the United States, the two countries have developed a close global partnership in supporting the many values they share. This global cooperation spans fields as diverse as counter-terrorism, anti-narcotics collaboration, human rights, development assistance, support for refugees, and international action to protect the environment.

Bilateral trade problems attract significant attention and often generate considerable controversy within the relationship. The United States is working hard to achieve greater access

to Japan's markets and has made much progress. Trade problems may be the most visible and contentious part of an extremely broad and important relationship. Overall US policy toward Japan goes well beyond the problem areas and is based on three principles.

First, the United States has worked to achieve a close bilateral relationship with Japan as an equal partner. The past decade has brought a significant expansion of Japan's economic and technological prowess, an increase in its defense awareness and capability, and a greater interest and involvement in international political and economic affairs. Although there still are differences in their relative political, economic, and military positions in the world, both nations approach and conduct their relationship as equals.

Second, because of the two countries' combined economic and technological impact on the world—together accounting for 40% of world GNP and 60% of the Western industrialized nations' GNP—the US-Japan relationship has become global in scope. Although in the past the partnership has been measured primarily in economic and technological terms, in the future it will have a larger political dimension as Japan assumes a greater international role and associates itself more actively and closely with Western political and security goals.

Third, Japan is becoming increasingly assertive in global matters and is forging a wider international role.

The United States encourages this trend toward a broader international political and economic role by Japan, within the framework of a continued close bilateral relationship. The United States has called for a "global partnership" with Japan, in which the combined efforts of the two countries can be utilized to promote peace and prosperity throughout the world.

US-Japan Security Relationship

The US-Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security is 30 years old. The original security relationship dates from the early 1950s, when Japan was virtually defenseless. The present security treaty, revised on a broader basis of equality, came into force on

Travel Notes

Japan is one of the countries participating in the Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Pilot Program. As such, visitors to Japan for either tourism or business for a period of less than 90 days who possess round-trip or onward tickets on a participating carrier do not need visas. This program expires September 30, 1991, unless it is extended by legislation. Meanwhile, for all other types of travel, including official business, a visa is required and must be obtained from a Japanese consulate or embassy before departure.

Travelers transiting Japan for less than a 72-hour stay may routinely apply for a special landing permit upon arrival, provided their passport is properly visaed for onward travel and entry and departure are from the same international airport. If travelers are in any doubt regarding specific transit plans, a visa should be obtained before departure. No immunization is necessary for travel to Japan from the United States.

Detailed tourist information can be obtained from the Japan National Tourist Organization, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10111.

June 23, 1960, and became subject to abrogation by either party upon 1 year's notice in June 1970. At the time, both governments declared their intention to extend the treaty indefinitely.

Under the treaty, Japan hosts elements of the US 7th Fleet. The bases and facilities provided by Japan under the treaty do not exist solely for the defense of Japan. They are also important to the US ability to maintain

commitments to other allies in Asia. US military assistance to Japan was terminated at the end of 1967. Since 1952, US military forces in Japan have decreased from more than 260,000 to the present level of about 65,000, more than half of whom are stationed in Okinawa. For Japan, the treaty provides a strategic guarantee against external attack.

As US forces were withdrawn, the Japanese SDF expanded its capabilities and has assumed primary responsibility for the immediate conventional defense of Japan. Japan's defense roles and missions, which the United States supports, are the defense of its homeland, territorial seas and skies, and sea

Principal US Officials

Ambassador—Michael H. Armacost
Deputy Chief of Mission—William T. Breer

Economic Minister-Counselor—Joseph Winder
Political Minister—Rust M. Deming
Public Affairs Minister—Robert L. M. Nevitt

Administrative Minister—Jose J. Cao-Garcia

Commercial Minister—Keith R. Bovetti

Agricultural Minister—James V. Parker

Consul General—Nancy Sambaiew

Labor Counselor—John J. LaMazza

Science Counselor—Edward Malloy

Defense Attache—Capt. S. A. Van Hoften

Customs Attache—Gary W. Waugh
Mutual Defense Office Director—Capt. Walter T. Dziedzic

lines of communication out to 1,000 nautical miles. Japan has been increasing its defense budget annually and continues to make qualitative force improvements. As a matter of policy, Japan has foresworn nuclear armaments and forbids arms sales abroad. A bilateral agreement signed in 1983, however, allows the export of Japanese defense and dual-use technology to the United States.

In addition to its own forces, Japan also provides bases and facilities to US forces in Japan and contributes substantially to the support of US forces (over \$3 billion in FY 1990).

The US Embassy in Japan is located at 10-5 Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo (107); tel 224-5000; fax 505-1862; mailing address: American Embassy Tokyo, APO San Francisco 96503. US Consulates General are in Osaka, Sapporo, and Naha, and a Consulate is in Fukuoka. The American Chamber of Commerce in Japan is at 7th floor, Fukide No. 2 Bldg., 1-21 Toranomon 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo (105). ■

Published by the United States Department of State • Bureau of Public Affairs • Office of Public Communication • Washington, DC • December 1990 • Editor: Peter A. Knecht

Department of State Publication 7770
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JAPANESE YEN (Y) CONVERSION TABLE AT Y 110 = U.S. \$

(Yen = 100 sen)

<u>YEN TO U.S. DOLLARS</u>		<u>U.S. DOLLARS TO YEN</u>	
<u>Yen</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>Yen</u>
10	0.09	0.10	11.00
25	0.23	0.25	27.50
50	0.45	0.50	55.00
75	0.68	0.75	82.50
110	1.00	1.00	110.00

500	4.55	2.00	220.00
1,000	9.09	5.00	550.00
2,000	18.18	10.00	1,100.00
5,000	45.45	20.00	2,200.00
10,000	90.91	50.00	5,500.00
25,000	227.27	100.00	11,000.00
50,000	454.55	300.00	33,000.00
100,000	909.09	500.00	55,000.00

NOTE: ALL U.S. DOLLAR VALUES ARE ROUNDED TO NEAREST U.S. CENT. VALUE OF YEN FLUCTUATES DAILY ACCORDING TO CURRENCY MARKET CONDITIONS.

MAY 1993

SPOUSES OF THE HEADS OF DELEGATION AND MINISTERS (as of 6/12/93)

Heads of Delegates

France:	Danielle Mitterrand (not attending) Marie-Josephe Balladur
U.S.A.:	HRC
F.R.G.:	Mrs. Kohl
U.K.:	Norma Christina Elisabeth Major (not attending)
Italy:	Fianca Ciampi (not attending)
Canada:	
Belgium:	Celia Dehaene
E.C.:	Marie Delors
Russia:	Naina Yeltsin

Foreign Ministries

France:	Christine Juppe
U.S.A.:	Marie Josephine Christopher
F.R.G.:	Ursula Kinkel
U.K.:	Judy Hurd
Italy:	Mrs. Andreatta
Canada:	
Belgium:	Mrs. Claes
E.C.:	
Russia:	Irina Kozyrev

Finance Ministries

France:	Lausanne Alphandery
U.S.A.:	Beryl Ann Bensten
F.R.G.:	Karin Waigel (not attending)
U.K.:	Gillian Mary Edwards Clarke
Italy:	Maria Barucci
Canada:	
Belgium:	
E.C.:	Mrs. Christophersen
Russia:	

Secretariat for TSH other Ministries

F.R.G.:	Ingrid Rexrodt
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PRESS Q&A'S

Press Analysis of First Lady's Image in Japan and Korea

PRESS Q'S AND A'S

JAPAN

STATE OF U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS

Q: How do you evaluate the state of U.S.-Japan relations, and what should be done to improve them?

A: -- Japan is a key ally, a nation of enormous economic, strategic and political importance to us. As an essential security partner, Japan shares our interest in promoting democratic government and free market economies worldwide.

-- The overall state of U.S.-Japan relations is solid. But there are serious imbalances in our economic relationship which must be addressed. Japan's global trade and current account surpluses are a problem. Japan needs to open its market to American products, services and investment.

U.S.-JAPAN SECURITY RELATIONS

Q: With the demise of the Soviet Union, isn't it time for the U.S. to consider at least some withdrawals of American forces from Japan while expecting the Japanese to shoulder a larger share of the burden of their own defense?

A: -- Our alliance with Japan is essential to U.S. strategic interests in Asia. Our security arrangement continues to serve American interests, as well as those of Japan and other nations in Asia.

-- Japan strongly supports our forward deployed troop presence and provides generous host nation support for the 50,000 American troops based there. Seventy percent of non-salary costs of our troop presence is now paid by the Japanese government.

-- Japan bears primary responsibility for its own defense. U.S. forces play a supporting role and are available to meet regional contingencies.

ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA

Q: With Russia in desperate need of support, why is Japan holding back its assistance?

- A: -- Japan shares our interest in seeing that economic and political reform in Russia succeeds and is participating actively in multilateral efforts for Russia and the other states of the former Soviet Union.
- As this year's chairman of the G-7, Japan has assumed a leading role in organizing G-7 efforts to assist Russia. Tokyo hosted the joint foreign and finance ministers meeting on support for Russia in April and invited President Yeltsin to Tokyo in connection with the summit.
- To date, Japan has pledged \$4.6 billion in support of Russian reform in export credits, trade insurance, technical assistance and humanitarian aid. This also includes \$100 million for the safe and secure destruction of nuclear weapons.

JAPAN-RUSSIA TERRITORIAL DISPUTE

Q: What is the U.S. position on the dispute between Japan and Russia over the Northern Territories? Can the U.S. play a brokering role to help resolve this territorial issue?

- A: -- The United States has long supported Japan's claim to the Northern Territories. We are willing to do what we can to help but do not seek a role as mediator.

VIETNAM

Q: Has Japan pressed the United States to take further steps to normalize relations with Vietnam, including allowing IMF loans to Vietnam?

- A: -- We appreciate Japan's support for our efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting of our servicemen missing from the war in Vietnam. Prime Minister Miyazawa understands that addressing the POW/MIA issue is a high priority for this Administration. No other country has been more supportive on this issue than Japan.
- The United States and Japan consult frequently on a wide range of issues, including matters involving the International Monetary Fund, and will continue to do so. For our part, we have made no decisions concerning further steps in U.S. policy toward Vietnam.

JAPANESE AID TO BURMA

Q: Is Japan giving assistance to Burma?

A: -- Like the U.S. and other major donors, Japan has suspended all new assistance to Burma since the military crackdown there.

-- The United States believes the current regime should restore civilian government in Burma, implement the results of the 1990 election, release Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners and improve human rights practices and cooperation on counter-narcotics efforts. We and the Japanese have conveyed these views to the authorities in Burma.

ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)

Q: How are the United States and Japan cooperating in the new Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization?

A: -- Japan and the United States agree APEC represents the most appropriate forum in which to discuss regional economic issues facing Asia and the Pacific.

-- APEC is a visible symbol of our commitment to remain fully engaged in Asia and the United States will work through APEC to stimulate trade and investment in the Pacific Rim.

-- As APEC chair this year, the United States will host the APEC Ministerial Meeting in Seattle this November. We are pleased that Japan will assume the role of APEC chair in 1994.

ASIAN SECURITY DIALOGUE

Q: Would a modified "Asian" version based on an existing regional security organization in Europe (e.g. NATO or the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe)) be acceptable to the United States?

A: -- The United States is open-minded and willing to engage in dialogue. Multilateral dialogue can supplement, but not replace, U.S. bilateral alliances, which continue to be the basis for U.S. security in the Pacific.

-- The Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs attended a highly successful senior officials meeting on regional security matters in May and Secretary Christopher will represent the United States at the annual ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference in July.

- The United States knows there has been talk of an "Asian" version of the CSCE structure. We do not believe the circumstances that existed in Europe when the CSCE was established correspond directly to the circumstances that exist in Asia today. We nevertheless have an open mind on this and look forward to productive discussions at the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference.

JAPANESE PERMANENT SEAT ON UN SECURITY COUNCIL

Q: What is the U.S. position on Japan's effort to secure a permanent seat on the Security Council?

- A: -- The United States supports permanent seats for Japan and Germany on the UN Security Council. President Clinton urged this on several occasions during his campaign for the Presidency.
- At the same time, we have stressed that any revision of the UN Charter must be undertaken with great care not to undermine the new effectiveness of the Security Council. In addition, we have emphasized the importance of Japan (and Germany) participating in the full range of UN peacekeeping activities as a demonstration of commitment to maintaining international peace and stability.

JAPAN AND PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Q: What kind of a role do you envision for Japan in UN peacekeeping operations?

- A: -- The United States welcomes Japan's broadening role in peacekeeping efforts around the world.
- We're pleased Japanese troops are currently serving in the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). The head of the authority, Mr. Akashi, is a Japanese national serving with distinction.
- In addition, Japan recently deployed a 50-person contingent to Mozambique.

U.S.-JAPAN TRADE IMBALANCE

Q: Despite years of negotiations, Japan's market remains essentially closed and the U.S. trade imbalance is worsening. How will the United States deal with this problem? How does this approach differ from that of previous Administrations?

- A: -- In April, Japan and the United States agreed that to meet the needs of a new era, we must build a new partnership founded on three pillars: our security alliance and political partnership, our economic interaction and our cooperative efforts to address

global issues. But we recognized the economic pillar urgently needs attention.

- For this reason, the Prime Minister and the President agreed to put in place a "Framework for a New Economic Partnership" to address, in a concrete fashion, our economic agenda.
- The framework is only a beginning. We now need to negotiate the specific agreements called for in the framework. The Prime Minister and the President will stay personally involved in this process, meeting twice yearly, to review progress on economic and other aspects of the relationship.

JAPAN: MANAGED TRADE

Q: Does the U.S. seek managed trade with Japan?

- A: -- We are not seeking quotas or "managed trade."
- The primary U.S. objective in our economic dialogue is to work with Japan to strengthen the world trading system -- by promoting growth, opening markets and expanding trade.
 - The U.S. and Japan are the world's two largest trading nations, accounting for more than one-third of world GNP. We have the potential and the responsibility to drive world growth and forge a vibrant world trading system. However, to achieve these goals, we need to see a reduction in Japan's global current account surplus and improved market access.
 - The United States is pursuing market opening measures with Japan on a most-favored-nation basis, meaning that any market openings will be openings for everyone. We are not looking for special deals for American companies, just a fair chance to compete.

JAPAN: NUMERICAL TARGETS IN ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

Q: Please elaborate on the so-called "numerical targets," which the U.S. has pushed to include in the new economic framework.

- A: -- The concept of "numerical targets" has been somewhat distorted in the press. Our framework is a joint undertaking and we and the Japanese will be responsible for advancing agreed objectives. Once we establish our objectives, we see an obvious benefit in agreeing on clear indicators or criteria to help us assess the progress that both sides are making towards those objectives.
- Objective indicators can eliminate ambiguity and the disappointments and renewed friction that accompany it.

- We recognize that no single indicator or benchmark may be sufficient to assess progress. Market share is one method. Other quantitative and qualitative benchmarks may be useful.

EFFECTIVENESS OF BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH JAPAN

Q: Have the numerous bilateral agreements to open Japanese markets over the years been effective?

A: -- The U.S. has concluded an extensive series of market-opening agreements with Japan in recent years which have improved access to some extent in specific industry sectors in Japan. While U.S. exports in sectors covered by agreements have generally increased faster than our overall exports to Japan, in some cases the change in concrete market access has been negligible. We will continue to insist on full implementation of these agreements.

- In our new economic framework, the United States will emphasize issues that are within the power of the Japanese government to address. We will focus on areas in which the United States should be highly competitive in an open Japanese market. We will explore areas in which we can enhance our mutual benefit through economic integration and cooperation. Finally, we will seek to open Japan's market to global competition, not to secure bilateral advantage for U.S. exporters and investors alone.

JAPAN: TRADE RETALIATION

Q: U.S. officials have said the new framework does not include any explicit threat of automatic retaliation. Does that mean that the United States will not impose sanctions even if the targets are not met?

A: -- Economics and trade are where we now have the greatest tension in our bilateral relationship. Our two governments are working positively to create a mechanism that will serve our mutual interests in the long term. We think it wise to concentrate our vision on how to strengthen the economic pillar of our relationship at this time, even as we maintain the strength of the other areas of our cooperation. We are confident we will succeed if we work together constructively and see no purpose in speculating on failure.

JAPAN: EUROPEAN AND ASIAN REACTION TO FRAMEWORK

Q: There is reported to be opposition to the U.S.-Japan framework agreement among Asian and European nations, which are concerned that it could undermine the multilateral trading system. How does the United States respond to such criticism?

A: -- The primary U.S. objective in this effort is to work with Japan to strengthen the world trading system. We are pursuing market opening measures with Japan on a most-favored-nation basis, meaning that any market openings will be openings for everyone. Our bilateral efforts with Japan will also reinforce our work in the Uruguay Round negotiations.

-- Our European and Asian allies share our concern about the need to strengthen the world trading system and seek strong U.S. and Japanese support for trade expansion globally. We have been actively explaining our objectives to these partners. Their initial reactions to our explanations have been positive.

U.S.-JAPAN STRUCTURAL IMPEDIMENTS INITIATIVE (SII)

Q: The Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks have been the focus of U.S.-Japan economic dialogue for the past three years. Do you believe they were productive? What happens to SII now that you have this new framework agreement?

A: -- SII was a unique attempt to address some of the root causes of our trade and investment imbalances. It helped both the U.S. and Japanese sides identify many structural barriers that affect U.S. and foreign companies in a broad range of industries. And some progress was made in reducing these barriers, although there is still much to be done.

-- We are completing our third and final year of SII. However, while the SII forum per se will no longer exist, many of the issues addressed in SII will be incorporated into our new framework: e.g., promoting deregulation in such areas as financial services and stronger enforcement of anti-monopoly laws.

SEMICONDUCTOR ARRANGEMENT

Q: What is your view of how the Semiconductor Arrangement has worked? Should the United States now set new targets for foreign semiconductor market share?

A: -- Foreign share of Japan's semiconductor market in first quarter 1993 was 19.6 percent, a slight drop from the 20.2 percent figure from fourth quarter 1992 but still far above levels achieved in the past.

- These figures indicate U.S. and other foreign suppliers are becoming an important part of the Japanese semiconductor market, a key objective of the Semiconductor Arrangement. We expect market share to continue to grow, as relations solidify between Japanese users and foreign suppliers.

SUPERCOMPUTER AGREEMENT

Q: In light of last year's questionable Japanese supercomputer procurement process, is the Supercomputer Agreement working?

A: -- U.S. access to the Japanese Government supercomputer market is still limited, despite the fact that procurement of our supercomputers has increased since conclusion of the agreement. Our companies have never won a government supercomputer contract in Japan when there was a Japanese competitor, even though the U.S. is the most competitive producer of supercomputers in the world (U.S. share of Europe's public sector market is about 85% versus 11% in Japan). There is no question that in a truly open Japanese market, the U.S. would have a much larger share.

AUTOS AND AUTO PARTS

Q: What are we doing about the enormous auto/auto parts deficit?

A: -- The United States continues to work for removal of remaining Japanese barriers to imports of U.S. autos and auto parts, including standards and certification problems. The Japanese must ensure U.S. auto and parts makers have the same access to Japan that Japanese vendors have in our market.

- Cooperative agreements between our two industries should be encouraged and expanded. The Japanese industry issued voluntary plans to procure more U.S. parts (\$19 billion by 1994) and to increase by about 40 percent the U.S. parts content of Japanese transplant vehicles assembled in the United States. We expect the Japanese car makers to meet these goals and to maintain efforts to design U.S. parts into Japanese vehicles.

SPACE STATION

Q: Is Japan's participation in the Space Station project going to be changed because of the redesign?

A: -- The President has proposed to Congress a modular international Space Station, derived from the Space Station Freedom design. This approach accommodates a Japanese module.

- The redesign of the Space Station may require some adjustments for all the participating partners, including Japan, Canada and the European Space Agency. I expect Japan will continue to be an active participant in this important technological endeavor.

SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

Q: Has Japan agreed to contribute to the SSC project?

A: -- Japan is still considering whether to join us in building the Superconducting Super Collider; I hope Japan will decide to participate.

JAPAN AND THE URUGUAY ROUND

Q: What is the United States doing to convince Japan to pull its weight in Uruguay Round negotiations?

A: -- A successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round is essential to strengthening the world trading system and promoting global growth. Japan must play a leadership role in completing these negotiations.

- This is an important first step, but we and Japan still face many tough but essential decisions if we are to bring the Round to a close by year's end. For Japan, this will mean concessions in key areas such as agriculture and financial services.

U.S.-JAPAN AVIATION RELATIONS

Q: The Japanese government has reportedly been trying to restrict U.S. airlines' operations in Japan to protect its less efficient domestic airlines. Will the Administration support U.S. airlines?

A: -- U.S. airlines need to be able to exercise their existing rights under our agreement with Japan and we urge Japan to respect these rights and to look at them in the broader context of expanding and improving our economic relationship.

- The U.S. aviation industry has made the tough choices needed to be a world-class competitor. It is an efficient, low-cost provider of high quality service. We believe our very competitive airlines should be welcomed, not restricted, by foreign countries.

- U.S. negotiators look forward to renewed talks with Japan in early August where we will be seeking to expand access to Japan's new Kansai Airport, scheduled to open in 1994.

THE G-7ECONOMIC GROWTH

Q: What did the G-7 agree to do to stimulate global economic growth?

- A: -- We are naturally concerned about the lingering effects of recession on global employment and low economic growth, though we are doing better in North America than in Germany and Japan. We agreed that we must work together to restore strong, sustainable growth of our economies. We will pursue appropriate monetary and fiscal policies, reducing budget deficits over the medium term and improving the efficiency of our public sectors.
- We are focusing special attention on structural reforms in labor markets, savings and investment, and reduction of subsidies and are coming to grips with the impact of an aging population and containing health care costs, while progressing with financial deregulation.
- We paid special attention to recent trends in current account imbalances which could, if unchecked, yield protectionist pressures. Successful efforts on macroeconomic problems should have a positive impact on external imbalances.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Q: How will the G-7 promote development for LDCs with so much assistance being diverted to Russia and the NIS?

- A: -- Assistance for Russia and the NIS has come almost entirely from new funds. Very little aid has been diverted from developing countries. We recognize that sustainable development is essential for peace and prosperity in the post-Cold War era: the poorest countries in particular deserve special attention.
- That is why we are revamping our own AID agency in the U.S. and taking an entirely fresh look at how we can use our development assistance more effectively.
- We look forward to successful outcomes for the Tokyo International Conference on African Development this October and for the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next year.

ENVIRONMENT

Q: What did the G-7 do about sustainable development and the environment?

- A: -- The issue of global environment remains a high priority on our policy agenda. In particular, we welcomed the successful holding of the inaugural meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development.
- We renewed our determination to promote and attain sustainable development on a global scale through a steady follow-up on the agenda laid out at UNCED. Further, we reaffirmed our commitment to publish national plans by the end of 1993.
- We also will work to ensure that the Global Environmental Facility, with necessary improvements, functions as a major financial mechanism.

G-7 SUMMIT REFORM

Q: Did the Summit produce any changes in the way the G-7 will operate in the future?

- A: -- We agreed that we would continue to use existing arenas for international cooperation and not create new ones. We will strive for better coordination and efficiency within the summit process. Future summits will involve less ceremony and concentrate more on the issues at hand.

JUN-29-93 TUE 14:33

USIA Ops Center

FAX NO. 2022050484

P. 03

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547



June 29, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ms. Mary Ellen Connell
Executive Secretary

THROUGH: Jodie Lewinsohn
Director
East Asian and Pacific Affairs

FROM: Michael McCarthy
Policy Officer
East Asian and Pacific Affairs

SUBJECT: The First Lady's image in Japan and Korea

In response to your request concerning Mrs. Clinton's image in Japan and Korea, we offer the following:

USIS Japan and USIS Korea report that Mrs. Clinton's image in these countries is largely positive, complicated a bit by her policy role in the Administration, and still quite superficial. In both countries, her visit offers the opportunity to strengthen the positives by adding a human dimension to an image formed entirely by second-hand reporting.

President Clinton's election generated in both countries a sense of excitement and the feeling that America was in the process of renewing itself with a new generation of young and vigorous leadership.

That strongly positive view extended to Mrs. Clinton, generally portrayed as an energetic, intelligent "modern woman", and frequently referred to in Japanese press accounts as a "co-president". Since the Inauguration, however, coverage and public views have become more mixed as the Administration has endured some bumps and both countries have experienced anxiety about bilateral relations, particularly concerning trade. In some ways, coverage has mirrored that in the U.S.; indeed, much of the reportage in both countries focusses on American coverage of the Clintons.

JUN-29-93 TUE 14:34

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FAX NO. 2022050484

P 04

-2-

Both Japan and Korea remain male-dominated cultures, and Mrs. Clinton's active public profile generates mixed reactions. Many Japanese and Koreans, particularly women, see Mrs. Clinton as an excellent role model. Before the imperial wedding in Japan, Japanese comparisons of Mrs. Clinton with Crown Princess Masako were fairly common, though it was generally noted that Mrs. Clinton has considerably more scope for action than the Crown Princess. This even spawned an aphorism: the Crown Princess is the Hillary Clinton of Japan, but Mrs. Clinton is in no way the Masako Owada of the U.S. (Because of Japanese sensitivities concerning the imperial family, we should avoid making any such comparisons, or inviting others to do so.)

Those in Japan and Korea with more traditional views have lingering concerns about Mrs. Clinton's activism, and are used to their own first ladies playing much more traditional roles. This feeling is perhaps stronger in Korea, which remains a more conservative society than Japan. USIS Japan reports that this negative attitude is not widespread, but that it does inform some articles such as the Bungei Shunju article attached, which blames Mrs. Clinton for just about everything bad in the bilateral relationship. (Note: Bungei Shunju is one of Japan's most popular magazines, and tends toward intellectual topics. Circulation is 605,000.)

In confronting this largely positive but quite superficial image, USIS Japan and Korea suggest that Mrs. Clinton use media opportunities before and during the Summit to introduce herself more fully to the general public. Because the role of women is a subject of such current interest for the Japanese in the wake of the imperial wedding, Mrs. Clinton may wish to discuss how she balances her family and professional responsibilities. Japanese also will be interested in knowing how she sees her professional role in the Administration, and her concerns about raising her daughter in the White House. Japanese press are likely to ask her about health care reform, but this discussion will probably focus on her role, rather than on policy details. The same questions are likely to be of interest to reporters and the public in Korea.

It will also be extremely useful for Mrs. Clinton to express her interest in visiting Japan and Korea for the first time as First Lady, and to comment on aspects of the visit -- such as cultural events -- to which she may be particularly looking forward.

Note on timing: the Japanese election campaign begins on July 4. While press availabilities by Mrs. Clinton will be welcome at any time, they will draw considerably more attention in Japan if conducted in advance of the campaign.

Attachment: a/s

JUN-29-93 TUE 14:35 USIA Ops Center

FAX NO. 2022050484

11:05

Bungai Shun'iu,
June 1993 IssueJapan Bashing" in Hillary's Style SecunBy Takashi Yuasa
Harvard Law School fellowBehind the Higher Yen Offensive There Is Empress Hillary

The result of the recent Miyazawa-Clinton meeting was not favorable for the new president. Clinton demanded that Miyazawa reduce Japan's ever growing trade surplus and even present total import figures. But the request was met with a mild refusal by the Japanese. This revealed Clinton's inclination for managed trade and a disparity between official policy and actual intention.

But this raised a concern in the U.S. that "Clinton was unable to do any Japan-bashing." And now the strongest Japan-bashing in history is about to start, or rather, has already started. Its main player is the strongest "super-woman" in the U.S., Hillary Clinton.

President Clinton's "Change for the U.S." is called the "Clinton Revolution." At the same time, the "Hillary Revolution," which aims at a "fair America," is underway. It is not too much to say the latter is more vigorous than the former.

"The two presidents" or "the joint presidency," the name coined by the Japanese media to refer Bill and Hillary Clinton, in some cases underestimates Hillary's power. At the beginning in the U.S. there was no "wife of President Clinton" or even "Hillary Clinton."

Mrs. Clinton does not like to be called "Hillary Clinton" and requested to be called "Hillary Rodham Clinton." The media has complied with her request. The Federal District Court in Washington ruled that closed sessions by the presidential panel, the Task Force on National Health Care Reform under the direction of Mrs. Clinton, are against the law.

(Judge Royce Lamberth rejected the Clinton Administration's arguments that Mrs. Clinton is the functional equivalent of a government employee. He said "the new president will precipitate a constitutional confrontation" if he does not comply with this decision. -- The New York Times, March 11.)

What should be noted here is not a rebuff to the White House, but the fact the American system did not expect the emergence of a political superpower like Hillary.

JUN-29-93 TUE 14:36 USIA Ops Center

FAX NO. 2022050484

P. 05

'What matters is that President Clinton will not be able to fire Hillary when he has to cut personnel in the future.' This is a view held by some Americans.

Some quarters of the American media propose the term 'the President's Partner' as a more suitable name for Mrs. Clinton, who does not want to be called 'the First Lady.' But it seems that this partnership with absolute power has probably brought to the U.S. the smallest but 'strongest faction in its history' -- an occurrence not anticipated by the American political system. The actual head of the faction is, of course, Hillary.

In addition to a couple like the Clintons, there was a case of brothers. John F. Kennedy, for whom President Clinton has great respect, appointed his brother Robert as Attorney General. But the subsequently enacted 'anti-nepotism law' prohibits President Clinton from appointing his wife to a Cabinet position.

But the Congress has the power to check Cabinet members, including Robert Kennedy, which, in a way, is the people's power to check the President.

Let me cite an example: the case of Elliot Richardson, the former Secretary of Defense, Justice, and Commerce, who is a long-time friend of mine both officially and privately. He, as Secretary of Justice, was ordered by then-President Nixon to fire Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox, who was in charge of Watergate. Nixon wanted to stop further investigation by dismissing him.

But Elliot Richardson did not fire Cox on the ground that he was bound by his pledge he made when he assumed the office to the Senate and, through the Senate, to the American people 'to guarantee the independence of the Special Prosecutor.' Instead, he resigned his office. The entire country, including Democrats and Republicans, applauded him for his act. This episode is still repeatedly telecast throughout the country.

In the case of Mrs. Clinton, however, a 'presidential partner' not originally anticipated by the checks and balances system has emerged. The American people have no choice but to watch 'the person whom the president virtually cannot fire' with some awe and affection for the time being.

Equivalent to the Chinese Cultural Revolution

According to British information obtained by Wall Street, there is a view that Hillary's power surpasses that of the Queen of England, and is only comparable to that of the Empress of Russia.

The students of Oxford, a leading British university, maintain that the political, social, and cultural impact of the changes implemented by Mrs. Clinton are as strong as those of the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

JUN-29-93 TUE 14:37

USIA Ops Center

FAX NO. 2022950454

P.07

P.5

JUN 22 '93 09:23AM USIS TOKYO/PAO OFFICE

- The Clinton Administration has appointed many minorities to key Cabinet positions, including a woman to be Secretary of Justice. The center of this move is Mrs. Clinton. Although the idea of appointing minorities to key Cabinet positions in the federal government in order to reflect a diversified America was Bill Clinton's campaign pledge, nobody in the U.S. doubts that its promoter is Mrs. Clinton.

After Zoe Baird, a woman candidate for Secretary of Justice, was forced to step down because of her employing an illegal foreign worker and after the second attempt to appoint an other woman candidate had failed, a third effort resulted in the first woman Secretary of Justice in history. The persistence shown in this effort is attributed to Mrs. Clinton, who is well known as being tough, and not to Bill Clinton, who was remarked by the media during the campaign as being a man who avoids confrontation and whose ability to make a quick decision is still unknown.

Oxford students compare the powerful Hillary revolution for protection and strengthening of minority rights with the Chinese Cultural Revolution. This demonstrates that the student community in Europe has a clearer understanding of the current situation in the U.S. than do the Japanese. The Europeans think that the student community was greatly involved in the Chinese Cultural Revolution. Therefore, they see the Hillary revolution coinciding with the changing student community in the U.S.

The Philosophy of Political Correctness

From the European view, Hillary's political philosophy has a strong ethical, ideological, and dogmatic tint. Some see it as a philosophy of political correctness.

Political correctness is a philosophy of securing fairness for all people, including minorities. Promoted previously by Jessie Jackson and others, this philosophy has brought about various changes for equality, including use of different terminology such as "African-American" for "black".

If a male university student in Japan were publicly accused or suspended or expelled from school because he mentioned something to a female student about her bosom, it would have an enormous impact on society. But in the U.S. this is no longer an unusual thing.

Of course, political correctness is not limited to issues concerning women. For instance, to call an "African-American" "black" or "colored" will lead to heavy sanctions under the principle.

It is an enormous task, even in a Western context, to implement political correctness at the government level. The implementation would be equivalent to having Jessie Jackson inaugurated as President. But the movement of political correctness is spreading across the country.

JUN-29-93 TUE 14:38

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Eyes On the Health Care Issue

Recently an article in Time magazine on "trends in espionage" drew much attention on Wall Street. The point of the article was the following: Speaking to the US Senate, CIA Director Woolsey, referring to other countries' use of industrial intelligence, such as Japan, Russia, China and Germany, proposed discussing the possible use of business intelligence gathered by the CIA. What he meant was that in the present post-cold war era, the CIA should pass trade secrets it had collected through spying on business activities to U.S. companies." -- (TIME, Feb. 22)

The Time article said it would be a great change in CIA policy if this proposal materialized. However, since the plan is being opposed strongly by even some of the Agency's former directors, its approval is doubtful. On the other hand, it is reported in the media that there is also a strong view in the Senate that the CIA should dedicate itself to protecting U.S. companies from foreign spies. What is implied here is that more "foreign bashing," including a new type of "Japan bashing," may arise in the area of national security, which may be combined with economic security.

The U.S. is a country of "scam operations". Thomas Pucchio, a former federal prosecutor and a close friend of mine who arrested and convicted several senators and congressmen in history's greatest scam operation, the "Abscam scandal", once said that the Hitachi-IBM incident could happen to any Japanese company. A careful attitude is also necessary in this area of the U.S.-Japan relationship. For the time being, Japan should be careful about the existence of Hillary.

One of the important issues that Hillary is currently engaged in is health care reform -- the establishment of a new health care system that involves national medical insurance. The U.S. medical system is surprisingly disorganized compared to Japan's organized, government-managed insurance system.

The U.S. health care reform has been considered over the years as a last resort to bring about recovery to U.S. society. Hillary's health care reform package depends on the future of the federal deficit and the country's economic recovery.

In other words, Hillary's success with this reform cannot be achieved without tax increases in new sales taxes and corp. taxes, which could result in a decrease in their internal competitiveness. The media would then focus its attent' trade deficit with Japan. Under such circumstances, it become inevitable that the government would be swayed temptations to promote the appreciation of the yen, suspect that this is probably one of the reasons w' supporting a higher yen were repeatedly made by U officials. And that is why I have said Hillary's has already begun.

JUN-29-93 TUE 14:39

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P.7

Hillary Behind the Yen Appreciation

In charge of the exchange rate are Secretary of Treasury Bentsen and FRB Chairman Greenspan. At the time of the Clinton's Congressional speech, Hillary was seated next to Greenspan. The media did not even seem to know what it might mean and did not make any comment on it. However, it could be well expected that Hillary discussed this matter with Greenspan. She is emerging as the new engine for decreasing the trade deficit with Japan.

Some even assert that the era -- Hillary behind the yen appreciation -- is coming. At the very same time that opposition grew against the possible introduction of a sales tax to pay for Hillary's health care reform, Clinton announced his approval of the yen's rise against the dollar. The timing was too good to be incidental.

Since health care reform and the deficit decrease can never be separated from the country's international competitiveness, Clinton and his Administration will probably do everything possible to support Hillary because the Clinton revolution will not succeed if they do not fully back her up.

If health care reform fails, legislative and political restrictions on the "job" of the First Lady may be discussed in Congress and by the people, and this would be the worst scenario for Clinton. Japan should be careful about such uncertainty involved in the Clinton revolution. If it succeeds, the disorganized health insurance system will be put in order and the same labor conditions offered in Japan will be provided.

According to the international wage statistics released in March by the U.S. Department of Labor, the hourly (manufacturing) wages, including insurance premiums and other benefits borne by employers, in Japan and the U.S. reached the same level for the first time in 1992 (ASAHI Shimbun, March 20, 1993). If the international competitiveness of the U.S. declines relatively as a result of increases in tax and corporate costs in exchange for economic and financial reforms, "Japan bashing" may be boosted politically.

From Hillary's standpoint, the easiest target would surely be women's issues in Japan where career alternatives for women are limited. The issue of limited alternatives for women has gained wide-spread interest in Japan through the media. It can be well expected that Hillary will not miss a chance to take the offensive in women's rights issues if there are any improprieties in speech from leaders in politics, the administration, and private business.

Send Career Women Overseas

It is also highly appraised in other countries that the Clinton revolution is changing not only the political but also social aspects of the U.S. A view is growing strongly that Japan's

JUN-29-93 TUE 14:39

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international competitiveness stands on unfair treatment of women and their sacrifice and therefore attacking Japan would be in the "national interest" of the U.S. When that happens, Japan will be even more isolated from the rest of the world. Then, what should we do about it?

One precautionary measure would be that Japanese companies make clear their intention to appoint more women to overseas posts and to widen career alternatives for women. Japanese companies' overseas subsidiaries and offices should, at the same time, increase their minority employment and offer more career opportunities, even exceeding the level of other U.S. companies. If we initiate these reforms rapidly in Japan, European and American companies will fall in a position of being criticized for their contradictions.

In the beginning of the 1990's, as a result of the recession, Japanese companies withdrew employees from their posts in the U.S. back to Japan. However, in order to survive, they should now plan to expand their businesses in the U.S., where the economy is showing some signs of recovery.

When Japanese politicians made a series of discriminatory remarks, some anti-Japan sentiment surfaced and Japanese company managers in the U.S. became concerned and complained. However, such international divisions themselves should, along with the domestic sector, reflect on their own conduct. That is the key to avoiding Japan's isolation and recovering from the economic depression.

In Japan, more people have complained that there is some anti-Japan prejudice in the U.S. behind the friction in trade. As a member of the Asian community, Japan should speak up against the European-American centered-system if it feels any discrimination. Japan should not hold back its counter argument.

Speaking of myself, there was an occasion when I faced prejudice as a foreigner, and I was helped by Elliot Richardson, former Secretary of Defense, Commerce and Justice, and a close friend of mine both in public and private. I was very moved by the dignity and strength of his leadership. He would never spare his efforts in realizing a fair society.

There is no doubt that the friction between the U.S. and Japan will grow. That is why we should never forget that the U.S., with the most open market in the world, is full of contradictions, too. However, on the other hand, we should also try to understand another aspect of the Hillary revolution -- the country's post attitudes in trying to do something about their own contradictions -- and we should place a high value on it. We Japanese should on our own policy.

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Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. report	US Government Report (2 pages)	6/23/93	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3989

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Background File] First Lady's Trip to Tokyo, Japan and Seoul, Korea July 6 - 11,
1993 Briefing Book [1]

2014-0483-S
sb340

RESTRICTION CODES

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b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

COUNTRY PROFILES

Belgium
Canada
Denmark
France
Germany
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
Russia

Country Profile

Belgium



Official Name:
Kingdom of Belgium

► Geography

Area: 80,519 sq. km. (11,799 sq. mi.); about the size of Maryland.
Cities: *Capital*—Brussels (pop. 950,000). *Other cities*—Antwerp (466,000), Ghent (280,000), Liege (196,000).
Terrain: Varies from coastal plains in northwest, through gently rolling countryside in the center, to the Ardennes Mountains in the southeast.
Climate: Cool, temperate, and rainy, without extreme temperatures.

► People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Belgian(s).
Population (1992 est.): 10 million.
Annual growth rate: 1%.
Languages: Dutch 57%, French 82%, German 0.7%. About 10% of the population lives in the legally bilingual Brussels region.

Religion: Roman Catholic 76%.
Education: *Years compulsory*—to age 18. *Literacy*—98%.
Health (1992): *Infant mortality rate*—8/1,000. *Life expectancy*—70 yrs. man, 77 yrs. women.
Work force (1992, 4.2 million): *Services and transportation*—44%. *Industry and construction*—34%. *Public service*—20%. *Agriculture*—2%. *Unemployment*—8%.

► Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch.
Independence: 1830.
Constitution: 1869 (revised).
Branches: *Executive*—king (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), council of ministers (cabinet). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (Senate and House of Representatives); regional assemblies with executives for regional affairs for Flanders, Brussels, and Wallonia; community assemblies with executives for cultural affairs for Francophone, German-speaking, and Dutch-speaking communities. *Judicial*—Court of Cassation.
Subdivisions: 3 regions (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels); 3 cultural communities (Francophone, Flemish, German); 9 provinces; 589 communes.
Political parties: Flemish Social Christians (CVP), Francophone Social Christians (PSC), Francophone Socialists (PS), Flemish Socialists (SP), Flemish Liberals and Democrats (VLD), Francophone Liberal (PRL), Volksunie (VU), Francophone Democratic Front (FDF), Flemish Ecologists (AGALEV), Vlaams Blok (VB), Francophone Ecologists (ECOLO).

Suffrage: Universal and compulsory at 18.

Flag: Three vertical bands—black, yellow, and red.

► Economy

GNP (1992 est.): \$202 billion.
Annual growth rate (1992 est.): 1.5%.
Per capita income (1992 est.): \$19,800.
Avg. inflation rate: 2.4%.
Natural resources: None.
Agriculture (2.2% of GNP): *Products*—livestock, including dairy cattle, grain, sugarbeets, nursery products, flax, tobacco, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits.
Industry (28% of GNP): *Types*—machinery, iron and steel, textiles, chemicals, glass, pharmaceuticals, manufactured goods.
Trade (1992): *Exports*—\$104 billion: iron and steel, transportation equipment, tractors, diamonds, petroleum products. *Imports*—\$95 billion: fuels, chemical products, grains, foodstuffs. *Trading partners*—European Community 75%, US 5%.

► Principal Government Officials

Chief of State—King Baudouin I
Prime Minister—Jean-Luc Dehaene
Foreign Minister—Willy Claes
Ambassador to the United States—Juan Camero
Ambassador to the United Nations—Paul Noterdame ■



Canada



Official Name: Canada

► Geography

Area: 10 million sq. km. (3.8 million sq. mi.); second largest country in the world.

Cities: *Capital*—Ottawa pop. 833,000.

Other major cities—Toronto 3.5 million, Montreal 3 million, Vancouver 1 million.

Terrain: Varied.

Climate: Temperate to arctic.

► People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Canadian(s).

Population (est.): 27 million.

Annual growth rate (1991-92): 1.5%.

Ethnic groups: British 28%, French 23%, other European 15%, Asian/Arab/African 6%, indigenous Indian and Eskimo 1.5%, mixed background 26%.

Religions: Roman Catholic 46%, Protestant 41%.

Languages: English, French.

Literacy: 99% of population aged 15 and over have at least a ninth grade education.

Health: *Infant mortality rate*—7/1,000.

Life expectancy—73 yrs. male, 80 yrs. female.

Work force (14 million, 1992): *Community/business/personal service*—5 million. *Trade*—2.4 million. *Manufacturing*—2 million. *Public administration*—1 million. *Agriculture*—0.5 million.

► Government

Type: Confederation with parliamentary democracy.

Independence: July 1, 1867.

Constitution: The amended British North America Act of 1867, charter of rights, and unwritten custom.

Branches: *Executive*—Queen Elizabeth II (head of state, represented by a governor general), prime minister (head of government), cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (104-member Senate, 295-member House of Commons). *Judicial*—Supreme Court.

Political parties: Progressive Conservative, Liberal, New Democratic, Reform, Social Credit.

Subdivisions: 10 provinces, 2 territories.

Suffrage: Universal at 18.

Flag: A red maple leaf on a white background flanked by vertical red bands.

► Economy

GDP (1992): \$593 billion.

GDP growth rate (1992): 2.3%.

Per capita GDP (1992): \$21,500.

Natural resources: Petroleum and natural gas, hydroelectric power, metals and minerals, fish, forests, wildlife.

Agriculture: *Products*—wheat, livestock and meat, feed-grains, oil-seeds, dairy products, tobacco, fruits, vegetables.

Industry: *Types*—motor vehicles and parts, fish and forest products, processed and unprocessed minerals.

Trade (1992): *Exports*—\$129 billion: motor vehicles and parts, lumber, wood-pulp and newsprint, crude and fabricated metals, natural gas, crude petroleum, wheat. *Partners*—US 79%, EC 15%, Japan 4%. *Imports*—\$122 billion: motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, crude petroleum, chemicals, agricultural machinery. *Partners*—US 72%, EC 8%, Japan 6%.

► Principal Government Officials

Prime Minister

— Kim Campbell

**Secretary of State
for External Affairs**

— Perrin Beatty

Ambassador to the US

— John de Chastelian

Ambassador to the UN

— Loïse Frechette



Country Profile

Denmark



Official Name:
Kingdom of Denmark

► Geography*

Area: 43,076 sq. km. (16,632 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than Vermont and New Hampshire combined.

Cities: *Capital*—Copenhagen (pop. 1 million in Greater Copenhagen). *Other cities*—Aarhus (195,000), Odense (187,000), Aalborg (114,000).

Terrain: Low and flat or slightly rolling; highest elevation is 173 m. (568 ft.).

Climate: Temperate. The terrain, location, and prevailing westerly winds make the weather changeable.

► People

Nationality: *Noun*—Dane(s). *Adjective*—Danish.

Population (1988, excluding Greenland and the Faroe Islands): 6 million.

Annual growth rate (1987): 0.8%.

Density: 119 per sq. km. (308/sq. mi.).

Ethnic groups: Scandinavian, Eskimo, Faroese, German.

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran (about 97%).

Languages: Danish, Faroese, Greenlandic (an Eskimo dialect), some German. English is the predominant second language.

Education: *Years compulsory*—9. *Attendance*—100%. *Literacy*—99%.

Health: *Infant mortality rate* (within first year, 1988)—8/1,000. *Life expectancy*—men 72 yrs., women 78 yrs.

Work force (1987, 8 million): *Industry and commerce*—50%. *Government*—30%. *Services*—12%. *Agriculture and fisheries*—6%.

► Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy.

Constitution: June 5, 1953.

Branches: *Executive*—queen (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), cabinet. *Legislative*—unicameral parliament (*Folketing*). *Judicial*—appointed Supreme Court.

Political parties (represented in the *Folketing*): Social Democratic, Conservative, Liberal, Progress, Socialist People's, Radical Liberal, Center Democratic, Christian People's.

Suffrage: Universal adult.

Administrative subdivisions: 14 counties.

Defense (1989): About 2% of GDP.

Flag: A white cross on a red field. The Faroe Islands and Greenland maintain separate flags under their respective home-rule governments.

► Economy

GDP (1989): \$105 billion.

Annual growth rate (1989): 1%.

Per capita income: \$20,000.

Avg. inflation rate last 5 yrs.: 4%.

Agriculture (and related production, 6% of GDP): *Products*—meat, dairy products, fish.

Industry (19% of GDP): *Types*—industrial and construction equipment, electronics, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, furniture, textiles.

Natural resources: *North Sea*—oil and gas, fish. *Greenland*—fish, zinc, lead, iron ore, coal, molybdenum, cryolite, uranium. *The Faroe Islands*—fish.

Trade (1989): *Exports*—\$28 billion: machinery and instruments (24%), meat and meat products (10%), chemical, medical and pharmaceutical products (10%), fish and fish products (6%), transport equipment (including ships) (5%), textiles and apparel (4%), and furniture (4%). *Imports*—\$27 billion: machinery (10%), iron, steel, and metals (10%), transport equipment (excluding ships) (7%), crude oils and petroleum products (5%), paper and paperboard (4%), and fish and fish products (8%). *Partners*—Germany 20%, Sweden 12%, UK 10%, US 6%, Central and Eastern Europe 8%.

► Principal Government Officials

Head of State—Queen Margrethe II

Prime Minister—Poul Schlüter

Foreign Minister—Uffe

Ellemann-Jensen

Ambassador to the United States—

Peter Dyrvig

Ambassador to the United Nations—

Bent Haakonsen

*Excludes Greenland and the Faroe Islands. ■



US Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Office of Public Communication

February 24, 1992

France



Official Name:
French Republic

► Geography

Area: 551,670 sq. km. (220,668 sq. mi.); largest West European country, about four-fifths the size of Texas.

Cities: *Capital*—Paris. *Other major cities*—Marseille, Lyon, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Nice, Bordeaux.

Terrain: Mostly flat plains or gently rolling hills in north and west; mountainous regions in east and south.

Climate: Temperate; similar to that of the eastern US.

► People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—French.

Population: 57 million.

Annual growth rate: 0.5%.

Ethnic groups: Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indo-chinese, and Basque minorities.

Religion: Roman Catholic 90%.

Language: French.

Education: *Years compulsory*—10.

Literacy—99%.

Health: *Infant mortality rate*—6/1,000.

Life expectancy—74 yrs. male; 82 yrs. female.

Work force (25 million): *Services*—47%.

Industry and commerce—45%. *Agriculture*—8%.

Unemployment rate: 10.3%.

► Government

Type: Republic.

Constitution: September 28, 1958.

Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state); prime minister (head of government). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (577-member National Assembly, 319-member Senate).

Judicial—Court of Cassation (civil and criminal law), Council of State (administrative court), Constitutional Council (constitutional law).

Subdivisions: 22 administrative regions containing 95 departments (metropolitan France). Four overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, and Reunion); five overseas territories (New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and French Southern and Antarctic Territories); and two special status territories (Mayotte and St. Pierre and Miquelon).

Political parties: Socialist Party (PS), Rally for the Republic (RPR—Gaullists/Conservatives), Union for French Democracy (UDF—center-right), Parti Republicain (PR—center-right), Communist Party (PCF), National Front (FN), various minor parties.

Suffrage: Universal at 18.

Flag: Three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red.

► Economy

GDP: \$1.3 trillion.

Avg. annual growth rate: 1.6%.

Per capita GDP: \$22,800.

Avg. inflation rate: 2.6%.

Natural resources: Coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, forests.

Agriculture: *Products*—beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes.

Industry: *Types*—steel, machinery, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, aircraft, electronics, transportation.

Trade: *Exports*—\$238 billion: chemicals, electronics, automobiles, automobile spare parts, machinery, aircraft, foodstuffs. *Imports*—\$234 billion: crude petroleum, electronics, machinery, chemicals, automobiles, automobile spare parts. *Major partners*—Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, US, UK, Netherlands, Japan.

► Principal Government Officials

President—Francois Mitterrand

Prime Minister—Pierre Berezgouvoy

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Roland Dumas

Ambassador to the United States—

Jacques Andreani

Ambassador to the United Nations—

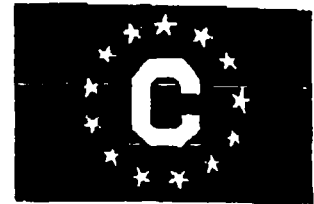
Jean-Bernard P.H.P. Merimee ■





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Bureau of Consular Affairs
Washington, DC 20520

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Consular Information Sheet

France — Consular Information Sheet

France - Consular Information Sheet
October 7, 1992

Embassy and Consulate Locations: The U.S. Embassy in Paris is located at 2 Avenue Gabriel; telephone (33) (1) 4296-1202. The Consular Section is located one block away, across the Place de la Concorde, at 2 Rue St. Florentin. There are also consulates in Bordeaux, at 22 Cours du Marechal Foch, telephone (33) (56) 52-65-95; in Marseille, at 12 Boulevard Paul Peytral, telephone (33) (91) 549-200; and in Strasbourg, at 15 Avenue d'Alsace, telephone (33) (88) 35-31-04.

Country Description: France is a highly developed and stable democracy with a modern economy. Tourist facilities are widely available.

Entry Requirements: A visa is not required for tourist or business stays up to three months. For further information concerning entry requirements for France, travelers can contact the Embassy of France at 4101 Reservoir Road N.W., Washington, DC 20007, tel: (202) 844-6000, or the nearest French Consulate General in Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Honolulu, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, or San Juan.

Medical Facilities: Medical care is widely available. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid out of the United States. Travelers have found that in some cases, supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage has proved to be useful. Further information on health matters can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline on (404) 332 4659.

Crime Information: France has a very low rate of violent crime. Most crimes are of the petty larceny variety, such as pickpocketing. During the tourist season, pickpocketing, theft of unattended baggage, and theft from vehicles with out-of-town or foreign licenses are frequent occurrences. Criminals often operate around popular tourist attractions, such as museums, monuments, restaurants, and hotels, and on transportation systems. U.S. citizens can refer to the Department of State's pamphlet, "A Safe Trip Abroad" for ways to promote a more trouble-free voyage. The pamphlet is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402.

Drug Penalties: Penalties for possession, use, and dealing in illegal drugs are strict, and convicted offenders can expect a jail sentence and fines.

Dual Nationality: U.S. citizens who are considered to have also acquired French citizenship may be subject to compulsory military service and other aspects of French law while in France. Those who might be affected can inquire at a French embassy or consulate regarding their status. In some instances, dual nationality may hamper U.S. government efforts to provide protection abroad.

Other Information: Certain Air France flights between France and various Middle Eastern points (usually Damascus or Amman) make en route stops in Beirut. (The State Department warns U.S. citizens to avoid all travel to or through Lebanon).

Germany



Official Name:
Federal Republic of Germany

► Geography

Area: 357,000 sq. km. (137,838 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than Montana.
Cities: *Capital*—Berlin (pop. 3.4 million). *Seat of government*—Bonn (pop. 293,000). The government plans to move the Parliament, the Offices of the President and the Chancellor, and several major ministries to Berlin in the near future. *Other cities*—Hamburg (1.6 million), Munich (1.3 million), Cologne (946,000), Frankfurt (635,000).
Terrain: Low plain in the north; high plains, hills, and basins in the center and east; alpine region in the south.
Climate: Cooler and rainier than much of the US.

► People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—German(s).
Population: 80 million.
Ethnic groups: Primarily German; Danish minority in the north, Slavic minority in the east.
Religions: Almost evenly divided between Protestant and Roman Catholic.
Language: German.
Education: *Years compulsory*—10. *Attendance*—100%. *Literacy*—99%.
Health (for former West Germany only): *Infant mortality rate* (1990)—6/1,000. *Life expectancy at birth* (1990)—women 81 yrs., men 73 yrs.
Work force (1990 est): 40 million.

► Government

Type: Federal Republic.
Founded: 1949. (Basic Law, i.e., constitution, promulgated on May 23, 1949). On October 3, 1990, the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic unified in accordance with Article 23 of the FRG Basic Law.
Branches: *Executive*—president (titular chief of state), chancellor (executive head of government).
Legislative—bicameral parliament.
Judicial—independent, Federal Constitutional Court.
Subdivisions: 16 *Laender* (states).
Major political parties: Christian Democratic Union (CDU); Christian Social Union (CSU); Social Democratic Party (SPD); Free Democratic Party (FDP).
Suffrage: Universal at 18.

Defense (1992): 1.7%

Flag: Three horizontal bands—black, red, and gold—from top to bottom.

► Economy (for former West Germany only)

GNP (1991): \$1.6 trillion.
Annual growth rate (1991): 3.2%.
Per capita income: \$24,500.
Inflation rate (1991): 3.5%.
Natural resources: Iron, hard coal, lignite, potash, natural gas.
Agriculture (2% of GNP): *Products*—corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, hops, wine, lumber, fish.
Industry (40% of GNP): *Types*—iron and steel, coal, chemicals, electrical products, ships, vehicles, construction.
Trade (1991): *Exports*—\$401 billion: chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products, manufactured goods, electrical products. *Major markets*—European Community (EC) 54%, other European countries 19%, US 8%, developing countries 7%. *Imports*—\$389 billion: food, petroleum products, manufactured goods, electrical products, automobiles, apparel. *Major suppliers*—EC countries 52%, other European countries 16%, developing countries 10%, US 7%.
Fiscal year: Calendar year.

► Principal Government Officials

President—Richard von Weizsaecker
Chancellor—Helmut Kohl
Foreign Minister—Klaus Kinkel
Ambassador to the United States—
Dr. Juergen Ruhfus
Ambassador to the United Nations—
Detlev Graf zu Rantzau ■





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Consular Information Sheet

Italy — Consular Information Sheet

April 29, 1993

Country Description: Italy is a highly developed and stable democracy with a modern economy. Tourist facilities are widely available.

Entry Requirements: A passport is required. A visa is not required for tourist stays up to three months. For further information concerning entry requirements for Italy, travelers can contact the Embassy of Italy at 1601 Fuller Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009, telephone: (202) 328-5500, or the nearest Italian Consulate General in Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, or San Francisco.

Medical Facilities: Medical facilities in Italy are adequate for any emergencies that may arise. Many hospitals in major cities have at least some personnel who speak English. Most hospitals are government operated with patients billed sometime after discharge. Private hospitals often expect cash payment before discharge; neither credit cards nor foreign medical coverage is generally accepted. Supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage is often useful in making claims for U.S. reimbursement of medical expenses. Further information on health matters can be obtained from the Centers for Disease Control's international travelers hotline on (404) 332-4559.

Crime Information: Italy has a very low rate of violent crime, little of which is directed toward tourists. Petty crime (pickpocketing, theft from parked cars, purse snatching) is a significant problem, especially in large cities. Most reported thefts occur at crowded tourist sites, on public buses, or at the major railway stations, including Rome's Termini, Milan's Centrale, Florence's Santa Maria Novella, and the Centrale in Naples. Thieves usually work in pairs, snatching purses from pedestrians, cyclists, or even from moving vehicles. Groups of street urchins are known to poke tourists with newspapers or pieces of cardboard to divert their attention so that another urchin can pick their pocket. Theft of small items such as radios, luggage, cameras, briefcases, and even cigarettes from parked cars is a major problem. Robbers in southern Italy take items from cars at gas stations (often by smashing car windows). Tourists driving vehicles with out-of-town or rental plates frequently lose valuables to the unseen partners of apparent good Samaritans, who divert their attention by offering to assist with problems such as flat tires.

The loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport should be reported immediately to the local police and the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. U.S. citizens can refer to the Department of State's pamphlet "A Safe Trip Abroad" for ways to promote a more trouble-free journey. The pamphlet is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Drug Penalties: U.S. citizens are subject to the laws of the country in which they are traveling. In Italy, penalties for possession, use, or dealing in illegal drugs are strict, and convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines.

Dual Nationality: U.S. citizens who are also considered to be Italian citizens may be subject to compulsory military service and other Italian laws while in Italy. Those who might be affected can inquire at an Italian Embassy or Consulate regarding their status. In some instances, dual nationality may hamper U.S. Government efforts to provide protection abroad.

Other Information: U.S. citizens are reminded that certain Alitalia flights between Italy and various Middle Eastern points (usually Damascus or Amman) make en route stops in Beirut. (The State Department warns U.S. citizens to avoid all travel to or through Lebanon).

Registration: U.S. citizens who register at the Consular Section of the U.S. Embassy or Consulate may obtain updated information on travel and security in Italy.

Embassy and Consulate Locations: The U.S. Embassy in Rome is located at Via Veneto 119/A. telephone: (39-6) 46741; fax: (39-6) 4674-2217.

There are U.S. Consulates at the following locations:

Florence, at Lungarno Amerigo Vespucci 38, telephone (39-55) 239-8276/8/9, or 217-605; fax (55) 284-088;

Milan, at Via Principe Amedeo 2/10, telephone (39-2) 290-351; fax (2) 2900-1165;

Naples, at Piazza Della Repubblica, telephone (39-81) 583-8111; fax (81) 761-1869;

Genoa, at Banca D'America e D'Italia Building, Piazza Portello 6, telephone (39-10) 282-741; and

Palermo, at Via Vaccarini 1, telephone (39-091) 343-532.

At the present time, the U.S. Consulates in Genoa and Palermo are not able to perform any type of consular services. Travelers in Genoa may contact the U.S. Consulate General in Milan; those in Palermo may contact the U.S. Consulate General in Naples.

There is also a Consular Agent in Trieste at Via Roma 15, 34132, telephone (39-040) 660177; fax (040) 631-240.

No. 93-083

This replaces the Consular Information Sheet dated October 7, 1992, to note that the U.S. Consulates in Genoa and Palermo are unable at present to provide any consular services, to add specific information on crime, and to add information on reporting the loss or theft abroad of a U.S. passport.

Country Profile

Luxembourg

Official Name: Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

► Geography

Area: 2,590 sq. km. (1,000 sq. mi.); about the size of Rhode Island.
Cities: *Capital*—Luxembourg (pop. 83,000). *Other cities*—Esch/Alzette, Dudelange, Differdange.
Terrain: In the north, heavily forested hills; in the south, rolling countryside.
Climate: Cool, temperate, rainy; like US Pacific Northwest.

► People

Nationality: *Noun*—Luxembourger(s).
Adjective—Luxembourgish.
Population (1992): 392,200.
Annual growth rate: Less than 1%.
Ethnic groups: Celtic base with French and German blend; also, guestworker residents from Portugal, Italy, and other European countries.
Religion: Roman Catholic.
Languages: Luxembourgish, French, German.

Education: *Years compulsory*—9.
Attendance—100%. *Literacy*—100%.
Health (1992): *Infant mortality rate*—9/1,000. *Life expectancy*—70 yrs. men, 77 yrs. women.
Work force (183,000): *Services*—49%.
Industry and commerce—36%.
Government—11%. *Agriculture*—5%.

► Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy.
Independence: 1839.
Constitution: 1868.
Branches: *Executive*—Grand Duke (chief of state). *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (Chamber of Deputies and Council of State). *Judicial*—Superior Court.
Political parties: Christian Social Party (CSV), Socialist Party (POSL), Democratic (Liberal) Party (PD), Green Alternative Party (GAP), Communist Party (PCL).
Suffrage: Universal at 18.
Flag: Three horizontal stripes—red, white, and sky blue.

► Economy

GDP (1992): \$10 billion.
Annual growth rate (1992): 2.5%.
Per capita income: \$25,500.
Natural resources: Iron ore.
Agriculture (2% of GNP): *Products*—dairy, corn, wine. *Arable land*—44%.
Industry (80% of GNP): *Types*—steel, chemicals.
Trade (1992): *Exports*—\$7 billion: steel, plastics, and rubber products. *Major markets*—Germany, Belgium, France. *Imports*—\$9 billion: minerals (including ore, coal, and petroleum products), mechanical and electrical equipment, transportation equipment, scrap metal. *Major suppliers*—other EC countries.

► Principal Government Officials

Head of State—The Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg
Prime Minister—Jacques Santer
Foreign Minister—Jacques Poos
Ambassador to the United States—Alphonse Barns
Ambassador to the United Nations—Jean-Louis Wolzfeld ■



Country Profile

Netherlands



Official Name:
Kingdom of the Netherlands

► Geography

Area: 41,478 sq. km. (16,464 sq. mi.).
Population: 15 million.
Cities: *Capital*—Amsterdam (pop. 687,450). *Others*—The Hague, seat of government, (pop. 449,850); Rotterdam, principal port (pop. 558,850); Utrecht (pop. 281,750).
Terrain: Coastal lowland.
Climate: Northern maritime.

► People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Dutch.
Ethnic groups: Predominantly Dutch; largest minority communities are Moroccans, Turks, Surinamese, and Indonesians.
Religions: Roman Catholic, Protestant, and other.
Language: Dutch.
Education: *Years compulsory*—10.
Attendance—nearly 100%. *Literacy*—98%.

Health: *Infant mortality rate*—6/1,000. *Life expectancy*—78 yrs. (males, 78 yrs.; females, 79 yrs.).
Work force (8 million, 1985): *Services*—45%. *Industry*—30%. *Trade*—17%. *Agriculture*—1.4%.
Of the above total, government—23% of the work force.

► Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy under a constitutional monarch.
Constitution: 1814 and 1848.
Branches: *Executive*—monarch (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), Cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral parliament (First and Second Chambers). *Judicial*—Supreme Court.
Subdivisions: 12 provinces.
Political parties: Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), Labor Party (PvdA), Liberal Party (VVD), Democrats '68 (D'66), other minor parties.
Suffrage: Universal over 18.
Defense (1989): 3% of GNP.
Flag: Three horizontal stripes—red, white, and blue, from top to bottom.

► Economy

GNP (1989): \$224 billion.
GNP per capita (1989): \$15,000.
Annual growth rate (1989): 4%.
Per capita income (1989): \$13,424.
Inflation (1989): 1%.
Unemployment (1989): 6%.
Gov't deficit/GNP (1989): 5%; US: 3%.
Natural resources: Natural gas.
Agriculture (4% of Net National Income (NNI)): *Products*—dairy, poultry, meat, flower bulbs, cut flowers, vegetables/fruits, sugar beets, potatoes, wheat, barley, oats.

Industry (19% of NNI): *Types*—steel, metal products, electronics, hulk chemicals, natural gas, petroleum products, transport equipment.
Trade (1989): *Exports*—\$102 billion: mineral fuels, chemical products, machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs. *Imports*—\$104 billion: mineral fuels and crude petroleum, machinery, chemical products, foodstuffs. *Major trade partners*—Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, UK, US.
Foreign development aid: 1.5% of NNI (1990 est.: \$3 billion).

► Principal Government Officials

Head of State—Queen Beatrix
Prime Minister—Ruud Lubbers
Vice Prime Minister and Finance—Wim Kok
Foreign Affairs—Hans van den Broek
Ambassador to the United States—Johan H. Meerman
Ambassador to the United Nations—Robert Jan van Schaik ■



Fact Sheet

U.S. Assistance to Russia

Overview

The U.S. assistance effort to Russia originated at the International Coordinating Conference in Washington, DC, in January 1992. At that time, the U.S. announced a program to deliver emergency humanitarian assistance and that it would participate in several working groups in an international assistance effort to combine humanitarian aid with technical assistance.

Since then, the assistance effort to Russia has been composed of three general categories (humanitarian assistance, technical assistance, and credit guarantees and economic agreements), each with different types of programs, and often having interrelationships that link humanitarian assistance to technical assistance. This interrelationship is exemplified in the health sector, where provision of equipment and supplies is considered to be humanitarian assistance and building reliable health sector practices is technical assistance. Agriculture and food system efforts have similar aspects: provision of commodities and transportation are considered humanitarian assistance; support for private farming and other elements of a free market agricultural system is technical assistance.

This summary explains both types of assistance as well as government credits and other financial guarantees.

Humanitarian Assistance

Humanitarian assistance supports Russia's "social safety net" by providing basic, emergency commodities or support to stave off sickness, hunger, and threats to human life.

Government Assistance. Much of the U.S. Government's humanitarian assistance effort has been under *Operation Provide Hope*, which was officially launched in January 1992.

Provide Hope was divided into three phases involving the delivery of Department of Defense (DOD) excess food, medicines, and medical supplies to Russia and other destinations using DOD transportation assets (including contracts with private shipping entities). Under the three phases of *Operation Provide Hope*, the U.S. has delivered an estimated \$48.8 million worth of food and \$32.9 million worth of medicines and medical supplies to Russia.

The *Emergency Medicines Initiative* of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) draws upon a \$10 million appropriation to purchase emergency medicines for the new independent states. For Russia, this fund has been used to purchase more than \$16,000 worth of pharmaceuticals, primarily leukemia drugs, that were delivered to Khabarovsk in November 1992.

Public Health Surveillance. The Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control (CDC) has been working with the Russian Ministry of Health departments and other organizations since October 1992 to study the availability of health care resources and to identify early warning indicators of disease. CDC sponsored a trip to Atlanta by Russian health officials in February 1993 to learn the principles of publications dealing with epidemiology.

Food Assistance. Separate from the food deliveries made under *Operation Provide Hope*, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has three supply initiatives (see Commodity Credit Corporation credit program on page 3) to provide food assistance to Russia. USDA will provide \$250 million in grant food aid to Russia in Fiscal Year (FY) 1993 for a variety of commodities including: rice, corn, baby food, wheat and wheat flour, whole dry milk, and peanuts and peanut products. The U.S. also has provided donations of

corn (\$29 million) and feed wheat (\$18.1 million) to Russia this fiscal year.

In 1992, USDA provided Russia with 63,485 metric tons of commodities worth \$52.5 million under the Food for Progress program, and 39,865 metric tons of food worth about \$75 million under the Section 416 (b) program. (Transportation costs were included.)

Special Commodities. Under separate programs, the U.S. Government purchased \$13 million worth of dry whole milk and non-fat dry milk distributed by CARE USA in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Perm, and Yekaterinburg. A second program, authorized by an earmark in the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies (FREEDOM) Support Act, allows the U.S. to allocate about \$10 million of the \$30 million earmark to the Russian Far East for the purchase of nutritionally enriched food products for women and children. Deliveries should begin in the summer of 1993.

Private Sector Assistance. A second component of the U.S. humanitarian assistance effort has been donations by the private sector. Under the Medical Assistance Initiative (MAI)—originally called the Presidential Medical Initiative—the non-profit organization Project HOPE was authorized to solicit, collect, and distribute medicines and medical supplies within the new independent states. Since the announcement of this initiative in February 1991, Project HOPE has shipped about \$54 million worth of medical items to 29 locations in Russia.

Working through non-profit contractors (Volunteers in Technical Assistance and the Fund for Democracy and Development), private voluntary organizations throughout the U.S. are able to have their donated humanitarian assistance items transported by DOD. In 1992, about 8,700 tons of food, medicines and medical



supplies, and clothing were delivered to more than 48 locations in Russia. In January 1993, two airlifts to St. Petersburg of 113,000 pounds of medicines and medical supplies were valued at \$6 million.

One example of private sector assistance includes individual packs of medical supplies, personal hygiene products, and toys collected by the Girl Scouts of America and shipped to children in hospitals and long-term care institutions in St. Petersburg in January 1993.

Technical Assistance

Technical assistance helps recipients understand and develop the capability to build a free market economy and a functioning democratic system. Technical assistance may consist of advisers, consultants, or professionals in residence; learning materials, seminars, and workshops; equipment and supplies necessary to begin operations; information resource centers and libraries; exchanges of professional groups; technology transfer; and the publication or broadcast of mass media to educate the population in general.

One of the largest areas of technical assistance has been agriculture and related agribusiness projects. USDA supports a demonstration farm outside St. Petersburg with two volunteer American farm couples working alongside farmers and ex-military personnel. Russia will receive 60 grain storage facilities, each consisting of four grain storage bins and grain moving equipment. About 800 U.S. volunteers in the Farmer-to-Farmer Program are being placed in Russia over a 3-year period from 1992 to 1994. (To date, 115 volunteers have completed their service.) A USDA policy adviser is working with the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, and under the Loaned Executive Program, two American agribusiness executives will be working with newly privatized food industries. Study programs of agricultural marketing under the USDA Cochran Fellowship Program have included 40 Russian participants. A \$66 million Food Systems Restructuring project funded by USAID is expected to have a significant Russian focus.

Under a \$645,000 grant, the University of Idaho is training Russian and Ukrainian farmers to harvest, store, process, and market perishable foods. The U.S. Government also has supported two private agribusiness centers (managed by the Center for Agricultural and Rural Development) in Russia and Ukraine and provided assistance in transporting seed, inoculant, special planting equipment, and harvesting and storage equipment.

Another major area of emphasis is the health sector. The U.S. Government has helped establish six hospital partnerships (between U.S. consortia and specific institutions) in Moscow, Dubna, Murmansk, St. Petersburg, and

Vladivostok with two others being negotiated for Stavropol and Moscow. Under a \$300,000 grant, the Children's Health System and Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters of Norfolk, Virginia, are setting up a mother and child health program for the Rostropovich Foundation in Moscow. A similar program is being established in St. Petersburg.

The Trade and Development Agency has approved one feasibility study for investment in the health sector, with emphasis on the need for modernizing pharmaceutical distribution. The Commerce Department sent a health care mission to Russia in October 1992 and has conducted U.S.-based seminars for private industry. The Commerce Department also conducted two major conferences for American health industry firms in 1993, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation has approved three health sector pre-investment studies.

In addition, three agreements have been signed to aid pharmaceutical production and to restore the Russian childhood vaccine industry. In January 1993, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) dispatched a team that planned training activities at the Tarasovich Institute. In May 1993, the FDA sponsored a workshop in Moscow on the regulatory process related to control of vaccines, pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and foods. The U.S. Government will provide equipment and training to three Russian vaccine producers. Merck and Lederle (two major U.S. pharmaceutical firms) are working on this project as well as seeking joint venture partners.

Privatization. The U.S. Government has funded three programs through the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank: an auction of the trucking sector in Nizhny Novgorod in October 1992; auctions to sell retail enterprises in Volgograd oblast and Tomsk; and printing and distribution of "how to" manuals for small privatization auctions. The U.S. Government also provides funding to the Russian State Committee on the Management of State Property (GKI) for the implementation of mass privatization and voucher programs.

U.S.-Russia Expanded Cooperation
(\$ millions)

	Vancouver Initiative	Tokyo Package
Private Sector Development	148	655 ^(a)
Trade and Investment	243	270 ^(a)
Democracy Corps Initiative	48	220
Support for Troop Withdrawal	6	166
Energy and Environment	38	125 ^(a)
Humanitarian	925	75
Security Assistance ^(b)	215	0
Total Russia Support	1,623	1,516
Other NIS	0	300
Total Vancouver & Tokyo Package	1,623	1,816
FY 1994 Regular NIS Request		704
FY 1994 Nunn-Lugar Request		400
Total FY 1994 Request For NIS Support		2,914

^(a)Total includes up to \$500 million for G-7 Special Privatization and Restructuring Program. The U.S. contribution for the start-up phase of the Program is likely to be \$125 million.

^(b)Trade and Investment total includes financing for energy and environment commodities and equipment.

^(c)Assistance for nuclear weapons safety, security, and disarmament.

In addition, the U.S. Government has funded the purchase and installation of computers for the GKI.

International Executive Service Corps advisers are in place in Novosibirsk, St. Petersburg, and Saratov. On April 22, 1993, the U.S. awarded a \$1.6 million contract to a U.S. company to provide technical assistance for the Russian privatization program. On April 26, 1993, the U.S. awarded a \$2.7 million contract to a U.S. company to develop voucher clearing and depository functions for the Russian privatization program.

Defense Conversion. The U.S. has pledged at least \$400 million in Nunn-Lugar assistance for Russia. To date, an umbrella agreement and seven implementing agreements have been signed providing up to \$155 million in aid. Prior to the Vancouver summit in April 1993, texts of three additional SSD (safe, secure dismantlement) agreements were concluded which provide up to \$130 million to assist in the elimination of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, \$75 million to procure construction and operating equipment for a missile material storage facility, and \$10 million in assistance to help establish national and facility level systems for material control and accountability and for the physical protection of civil nuclear material.

Energy. U.S. energy technical assistance programs aim to increase safety of nuclear reactors and energy efficiency, to reduce wasteful consumption of energy resources, and to develop more efficient energy reserves. Under the nuclear reactor safety program, the Department of Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission are setting up a training center to improve operational safety. An energy efficiency team (sent to Kostroma and Yekaterinburg) and coal mine safety teams (Kuzbas and Vorkuta regions) have been sent to various locations to provide advice and install energy-saving equipment. A program is underway to strengthen the ability of the Moscow commodity market to trade petroleum products. A number of seminars on oil and gas operations and electric power have been held under the U.S. Government auspices in Russia and in the U.S. A Center for

**G-7 Multilateral Assistance Package
Announced at Tokyo Ministerial,
April 1993 (\$3 billion)**

Initial Stabilization Support	4.1
IMF Systematic Transformation Facility	3.0
World Bank Import Rehabilitation Loan	1.1
Support for Full Stabilization	10.1
IMF Standby Loan	4.1
IMF Currency Stabilization Fund	6.0
Support for Reform & Imports	14.2
World Bank Sectoral Loan Commitments	3.4
Co-financing of World Bank Loans	0.5
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Small and Medium Enterprise Fund	0.3
Export Credit Agency Credits	10.0
Total	28.4
(Debt rescheduling)	(15.0)

Energy Efficiency has been established in Moscow by the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency.

Democratic Institution-Building.

These programs provide knowledge on the principles of government in a democratic society. The main areas for this aspect of technical assistance are programs in rule of law, public administration, strengthening political parties and elections, and encouraging independent media.

Under U.S. rule of law programs, eight Russian parliamentarians visited the United States in 1992 under the U.S. Information Agency's (USIA) Parliamentary Exchange Program. A leadership delegation of Russian Supreme Soviet Deputies spent 1 week in Washington, DC, in early 1993 under the "Lawmaking for Democracy" project organized under a USIA grant by the Lawyers Alliance for World Security. An American Bar Association (ABA) legal adviser is in Moscow to coordinate ABA activities in constitution and legislative drafting, judicial restructuring, and criminal law reform. The ABA held several workshops in Washington, DC, on constitutional reform and the draft Russian constitution in January 1993. Among other

programs, a judicial education program is underway at the Legal Academy of the Russian Ministry of Justice.

Under the public administration programs, USIA sponsors training programs for senior local and municipal officials from Russia and has provided a grant to Sister Cities International to establish municipal training programs among partner cities. USIA is also publishing materials on public policy and administration. The mayor of Nizhny Novgorod attended a 3-week study program in the U.S. on city management, business involvement in city government, federalism, and U.S. economics. An adviser from the National Forum Foundation worked with the St. Petersburg City Council on zoning laws and regulations. Two U.S. experts on local government have conducted regional training programs in Novosibirsk and are developing programs for Nizhny Novgorod, Yekaterinburg, and Saratov.

Under programs to strengthen political parties and elections, the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and the International Republican Institute (IRI) have opened offices in Moscow to conduct political training and civic education activities. NDI brought 15 Russian political party organizers to the U.S. to observe the U.S. electoral process. The International Foundation for Electoral Systems is working with three Russian oblasts (provinces) to study the referendum and prepare programs of assistance for subsequent elections.

Under programs to build independent media, a variety of activities and organizations are involved. Internews, an American non-profit organization, conducts journalism training and helps recommend ways to establish an independent TV news distribution system. USIA and the Soros Foundation sponsored a 2-week seminar organized by Internews in December 1992 in the U.S. on American television operations, especially independent stations in major American markets. Internews organized the first video teleconference for an audience of about 100 million people to view discussions by the parliaments of Russia and the Ukraine.

Business Principles and Small Business Training. A variety of programs are underway to provide advice on business principles. The Peace Corps has sent volunteers to teach the principles of small business in Vladivostok and the Volga River region.

The Commerce Department is setting up an American Business Center to disseminate business training information, and 88 Russians have been selected to participate in Commerce's Special American Business Internship Training (SABIT). Commerce has formed a U.S.-Russia Business Development Committee.

USIA is establishing an America House in Vladivostok as a central information resource on various aspects of free market business principles.

USIA has a wide variety of publications in translation and distribution to provide examples of free market economics. USIA also is providing several television programs and broadcast productions that show aspects of a free market economy.

Credit Guarantees and Economic Agreements

Since 1991, the U.S. has made available more than \$5 billion in agricultural credit guarantees to the former Soviet Union. In September 1992, USDA announced \$900 million in new credit guarantees, under the Commodity Credit Corporation's (CCC) GSM-102 program, to purchase U.S. agricultural products. Of this amount, \$100 million was made available for FY 1992 and \$800 million for FY 1993. In FY 1992, a total of \$745 million was provided to the Russian Federation. The FY 1993 program was suspended in November 1992 when the Russian Federation defaulted on payments owed for CCC debt contracted by the Soviet Union.

Some arrears on debts contracted by the Soviet Union were included in the debt rescheduling approved by official creditors on April 2, 1993. Payment on those arrears will be part of the bilateral debt rescheduling agreements which will be subject to negotiation. In addition, some arrears not covered by the rescheduling remain due. However, the Russians are current on payments on the portion of the CCC debt contracted by Russia after the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

- The Export Import Bank has approved \$125.7 million in loan guarantees and insurance for six transactions in Russia.

- Under an agreement ratified in June 1992, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation can provide insurance and other guarantee programs for American businesses in Russia.

- In June 1992, a bilateral trade agreement granting most-favored-nation status was ratified. Bilateral investment and tax treaties were signed and are awaiting ratification.

- The Trade and Development Agency has funded feasibility studies and other related programs for 24 commercial projects, totaling more than \$8 million.

Other Programs

Other programs also are underway.

- The U.S. Government has agreed to help fund an International Science and Technology Center in Russia.

- A team of U.S. Government and contract housing specialists visited Russia during May and June 1993 to design a construction program for 450 units of housing in connection with the Russian Officer Resettlement Initiative announced during the Vancouver

summit. Resident housing advisers are stationed in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, and Yekaterinburg to work on legal reform in the housing sector, develop a housing privatization law, and advise on municipal management. The University of Maryland has been sponsored to set up an exchange program for housing development managers. USIA funded an advanced housing seminar on the U.S. housing sector in February 1993.

- Under the FREEDOM Support Act, secondary school students from Russia have begun exchange programs in U.S. high schools. The Soros Foundation announced its intention to provide \$10 million to higher education reform in Russia, to include the "Transformation of the Humanities and Social Sciences" project.

- The Treasury Department is sending three resident advisers to the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank. Four short-term tax policy missions have been sent to Russia since May 1992. KPMG Peat Marwick, a U.S. accounting firm, received funds to expand its East European training program to Russia.

- Citizen's Democracy Corps, a non-profit organization, has opened an office in Moscow and is focusing on business development, information exchange between the Russian public and private sector, and advising the Moscow Human Rights Center.

- A World Bank team, with USAID and Environmental Protection Agency members, is preparing an agreement on a \$3-\$4 million environment and energy loan package to establish a mechanism to attract more assistance.

- Five private voluntary organizations in the U.S. have received grants to upgrade the capabilities of indigenous non-governmental organizations and foster volunteerism. Funding of the Russian program is about \$4 million. ■