

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. cable	Re: U.S.-Japan Security Relations: Guidelines Review (2 pages)	06/10/1997	P1/b(1)
002. cable	Re: US-Japan Security Relations on the Eve of the Denver Summit (5 pages)	06/16/1997	P1/b(1)
003. cable	Re: Vice Governor (7 pages)	06/16/1997	P1/b(1)
004. cable	Re: Scenesetter for Visit to Japan (11 pages)	06/18/1997	P1/b(1)
005. cable	Re: June 12 Lunch (6 pages)	06/20/1997	P1/b(1)
006. cable	Re: Japan Trip Report (2 pages)	07/08/1997	P1/b(1)
007. cable	Re: Nago's Mayor (4 pages)	07/10/1997	P1/b(1)
008. cable	Re: Proposed Travel to Korea, Japan and Russia (4 pages)	07/11/1997	P1/b(1)
009. cable	Re: Charge's Call: Futenma, Guidelines (3 pages)	07/14/1997	P1/b(1)
010. cable	Re: Courtesy Calls (5 pages)	07/22/1997	P1/b(1)
011. cable	Re: Okinawa Landfill Runway (4 pages)	07/22/1997	P1/b(1)
012. cable	Re: Japan-U.S. / Security Relations (3 pages)	08/21/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Cables
Jan 1997-Dec 1998 ([Futenma])
OA/Box Number: 520000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/10/1997 - 07/30/1997]

2016-0420-F
sb1905

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]
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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)]

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013. cable	Re: Futenma Requirements Studies (2 pages)	07/24/1997	P1/b(1)
014. cable	Re: Japan-U.S. / Security Relations (3 pages)	07/25/1997	P1/b(1)
015. cable	Re: Digest Executive Edition (13 pages)	07/28/1997	P1/b(1)
016. cable	Re: Alternative Heliport Construction Methods (4 pages)	07/30/1997	P1/b(1)

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Cable

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CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED

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RUEHKON/AMCONSUL NAGOYA 1851
RUEHKOS/AMCONSUL SAPPORO 1978
RUESDJ/FBIS OKINAWA JA
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RUATJHU/CGUSARJ CAMP ZAMA JA//IX CORPS G5//
RUYNJDK/COMNAVFORJAPAN YOKOSUKA JA
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SUBJ: JAPANESE DAILY PRESS SUMMARY 06/27/97

TEXT:

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 11 TOKYO 005620

DEPT FOR E, P, PM, EB, EAP/J AND S/AL

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E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: PGOV, PINR, JA

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ARTICLES:

- (1) Ambassador-designate to Japan Thomas Foley
Speaks of What's in Store for Japan-U.S. Ties;
Cooperation in Policies toward China a Priority
Topic

YOMIURI (Page 2) (Full)
June 27, 1997

President Clinton on June 19 on the eve of the summit of world leaders in Denver, Colorado, stated that he would soon name former House speaker Thomas Foley as ambassador to Japan. Now that the Japan-U.S. relationship is said to be entering a new age, with the reaffirmation of the Japan-U.S. security arrangement and improvement in bilateral trade relations, what kind of helmsmanship will the next ambassador aim to provide? We asked Mr. Foley before he was named.

(Washington, D.C., Koichi Akaza)

-- How do you see recent developments in Japan-U.S. relations?

"The current state of the relationship is extremely sound. The visit of President Clinton to Japan last year in April was successful on two fronts, the economic and trade area, and the national security area. The decision to return Futenma Air Station was greatly welcomed not only in Japan but in the United States as well. In addition, what was released in the security declaration between Prime Minister Hashimoto and the President was

vital. In the economic sphere, as long as we have trade problems, it will be necessary to have trade discussions, but we are making progress."

UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 11 TOKYO 005620

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-- What are the materials for future concerns?

"A strong dollar will spur Japanese companies to export more to the United States, and throw cold water on the exports of American firms to Japan. So to a certain extent, the trade deficit with Japan is likely to reverse course. This factor must be watched carefully."

-- Is policy toward China likely to be the greatest future challenge for Japan and the U.S.?

"I think the most important thing is to work on relations with other countries, in particular to jointly build a relationship with China."

-- Hasn't American interest shifted toward China?

"I often hear from my Japanese friends the statement: 'America recently is showing more interest in relations with China than with Japan; hasn't interest in Japan dropped, compared with China?' Relations with China are important for both the U.S. and Japan, but it is extremely important for the U.S. and Japan to cooperate in order to encourage China in a constructive way to enter the broader world stage."

-- What other challenges are there than China?

It is vital for us to continue efforts to tackle our strategic relationship, in other words, to continue efforts to review the defense cooperation guidelines and resolve the Okinawa base problem. It is crucial also for us to continue to develop a healthy economic relationship. Additionally, it is important to cooperate in global-scale areas; the environment and science and technology programs are

examples of such emerging bilateral cooperation."

-- What is the significance of the presence of American forces in the Asia-Pacific region?

"Most of the Asia Pacific is in a healthy state, but we must carefully watch the North Korean issue. South-North dialogue and the realization of four-party talks that include the U.S. and China are both possible. The China-Taiwan situation has calmed down, and relations between the U.S. and China are on the road to improvement. Formerly, we used to hear concerns that we Americans were not as interested in this region as the Europeans, but such were mistaken. America's interest has long been pointed directed at the Asia-Pacific region."

-- How would you characterize Japan's role?

"My stock view is that Japan should carry out a major role in the international community not simply in order to get praise from foreign countries, but to become a country that has found such a role to be suited to it. Even if such progress were limited to the economic and
UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 11 TOKYO 005620

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technology areas, that would still be an important presence for the international community."

-- How do you evaluate the achievements of former ambassador to Japan Mondale?

"His work was outstanding. (The time when he served) in one sense was not an easy time to be ambassador. The stability of Liberal Democratic Party government crumbled. At a politically murky time, he did extraordinary work: he handled some tough problems, including the truly tragic situation of a schoolgirl on Okinawa raped by American servicemen, the problem of realignment and consolidation of American bases in Japan, and finding breakthroughs in trade relations. When he retired (last December), he left the bilateral

relationship much stronger and more stable than when he assumed his post."

-- When you become ambassador, will you continue to be the heavy hitter that former vice president Mondale was?

"It would be a great honor for any American to be asked by the President to serve as the representative of America in Tokyo. As former ambassador to Japan always says; 'U.S.-Japan relations are the most important bilateral relationship in the world.' I believe that that statement is still true today."

(2) Mistaken Use of Depleted-Uranium Bullets in Okinawa: "Safe" View Utterly Wrong; New York City University Professor Kaku Notes Danger; Aerosol Toxicity Serious

MAINICHI (Page 3) (Full)
June 25, 1997

(New York, June 24, Shiro Segawa)

Regarding depleted-uranium bullets that were used in large quantities in the Gulf War, Michio Kaku (50), an American theoretical physicist and a New York City University professor, responded to a Mainichi Shimbun interview on the 24th. In the interview, Professor Kaku pointed out their serious danger, testifying: "If we are near those bullets, that is the same as exposing us to radiation that is quantitatively equivalent to undergoing 50 chest X-ray inspections per hour." Particularly, Professor Kaku stressed that depleted-uranium bullets' radiation -- as well as the toxicity of particles spraying into the air after their impact -- will cause serious effects on the human body in time, such as childbirth abnormality and cancer. Concerning the (U.S. military's) mistaken use of depleted-uranium bullets in Okinawa, the U.S. Department of Defense has recently indicated its view to the effect that they are safe. However, Professor Kaku bitterly criticized that view, calling it as "completely wrong."

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Professor Kaku says, "Depleted-uranium bullets should be regarded as nerve gas or chemical weapons." He has been proposing a global campaign putting a comprehensive ban on the use of depleted-uranium bullets under an international convention.

The biggest problem, according to the professor's account, is that a depleted-uranium bullet will mostly gasify into uranium dioxide (UO₂) after hitting such targets as a tank, and will generate atmospheric suspensoids in the shape of particles with a diameter of several microns. Such (aerosol-like) particles, once inhaled into the human body, will remain in the lungs as residues, which will not be coughed out.

Residual particles in the human body enter blood vessels and will be accumulated concentratedly in such organs as the kidney and the bone marrow. UO₂ particles have two risks; one is radiation, such as a-rays, and the other is chemical toxicity. Professor Kaku analyzes: "The problem is possibly about kidney trouble or childbirth abnormality right after being exposed to such radiation, leukemia in several years, and solid cancer in 10 to 40 years."

And, on the 26th of this month, the U.S. Congress will hold a public hearing about the Gulf War syndrome. Concerning this syndrome, Professor Kaku explains: "Its cause is not one. That is related to three causes, broken down into nerve gas, chemical weapons, and depleted-uranium bullets." As for why only depleted-uranium bullets have not been talked about to date, the professor noted: "That is because the United States is still thinking of trying to abstain from talking about nukes or radiation from the perspective of national security as it used to do so in the cold war days."

Regarding the mistaken use of depleted-uranium ammunition in Okinawa, the Pentagon's spokesman Bacon commented: "There is no danger to the human body or to the environment. The level of radiation (emitted by depleted-uranium bullets) is just about that of a TV set in the 1950s."

However, Professor Kaku remarked: "A TV set emits ultraviolet (UV) rays, and the nature of UV rays is completely different from that of g-rays and X-rays that have something to do with depleted-uranium bullets. Moreover, UV rays from a TV set will not cause cancer, but depleted-uranium bullets will

turn into particles and enter the human body, causing cancer." The professor has thus pointed out the difference between the two. He added, "If he were my student, he would get a failing mark. He is ignorant about radiation."

Profile: Professor Michio Kaku is a Japanese American of the third generation. As a physics major, Kaku came to know Dr. Edward Teller, the UNCLAS SECTION 05 OF 11 TOKYO 005620

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scientist who guided America's H-bomb development. He later became involved with the anti-nuclear movement together with other activists like his teacher who wers once involved in H-bomb development He maintains that "mankind must not ever again use nuclear weapons."

(3) U.S. Bureaucrats Working in Japanese Ministries; Can They Utilize Their Kasumigaseki Experiences? "No Matter How Much You Learn about Japan, It Is Still an Enigma"

NIHON KEIZAI (Page 5) (Full)
Eve., June 25, 1997

A number of mid-level American bureaucrats are working in Japanese ministries and agencies in Kasumigaseki (Japan's government office area) under the Mansfield Program, which sends U.S. federal employees to Japan to deepen the understanding between the two countries. At present, seven such U.S. government officials are working side by side with Japanese counterparts at such agencies as the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Science and Technology Agency. What are their impressions of Kasumigaseki, which is being rocked by "reform"?

The Mansfield Program was launched in 1994 in honor of former American ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield, the well-known Japanophile. At that time Japan and the U.S. were contending fiercely over trade issues. The program was set up for the purpose of regularly sending U.S. bureaucrats to

Japan in order to gain hands-on experience in Japan's bureaucratic world. Those selected for the program are required to study the Japanese language and Japanese culture for one year first in Washington. Upon completing those courses, the designees are sent to Japan where they serve in at least two government or economic offices in accordance with their professional experience and desires. Last year, the first group of seven members arrived in Japan and were assigned to such offices as MOF, Export-Import Bank of Japan, and the Keidanren (Japan Federation of Economic Organizations).

James Kariya, 42, from the Environmental Protection Agency is now with the Food Chemistry Division in the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW). Kariya, a third-generation Japanese-American who once studied at Kumamoto University, says: "I was surprised to find out that Japanese officials work three to four hours a day longer than American counterparts on average." But he seems to think that Americans work more efficiently. What concerns him particularly is government relations with the Diet. Kariya thinks: "The government in Japan has more power than the executive branch has in the U.S." He also points out: "Japan's Diet should be more independent."

Amy Jackson, 33, from the National Aeronautics and
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Space Administration (NASA), now works for two offices: the Space Utilization Division and the Ocean Development Division in the Science and Technology Agency. She has taken part as NASA's international member in the development of the "Midori," an earth observation satellite Japan's National Space Development Agency launched last August. In addition, she has worked as an English-language teacher in Okayama City. "No matter how much you learn about Japan, there are parts that remain an enigma," Amy observed smilingly.

Richard Silver, 36, an official from the Treasury Department who has a law degree, is now with the Research Division in MOF's Banking Bureau, mostly translating Financial System Research Council reports into English. Married to a Japanese, Silver loves the tea ceremony. His pet argument is: "Misunderstandings are born when a relationship is seen as taking on an antagonistic light." He calls for greater efforts to bridge the gap: "By only stressing the differences, it becomes more difficult to build close bilateral ties."

Stanley Austin, 38, from the Environmental Protection Agency is the only African-American among the seven. He is now working at the River Environmental Division in the Construction Ministry. His opinion about the Isahaya Bay reclamation project in Nagasaki Prefecture is: "There are many factors outsiders don't know regarding the real situation of local agriculture. So we should avoid taking a unilateral view." He also believes: "The same thing can be said of agriculture and the automobile sector, areas Japan often comes under fire." He says that he intends to continue to call for the importance of keeping well-balanced sensitivity even after returning home.

It is widely believed that the level of interest of Americans toward Japan is much less than that of the Japanese toward the U.S. If what these mid-level American bureaucrats experienced and learned in Japan comes to be reflected in the U.S.' Japan policy, simple-minded bickering and friction produced from misunderstandings will likely be reduced.

(Yohei Tonishi, Economic Department)

(4) Full Course of MOF Reform Is Still Half Way
(Part 2 - Conclusion); Financial Surveillance
Agency to Move Forward; Can a Separation of Fiscal
and Financial Functions Be Realized? Touchstone for
Hashimoto Administrative Reform

NIHON KEIZAI (Page 7) (Excerpts)
June 19, 1997

Forbidden Measure Crops up

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In late March, Finance Ministry (MOF) Banking Bureau Deputy Director General Sei Nakai asked Financial Bureau Director General Kazuhiko Fushiya, "We want the Financial Bureau to consider the possibility of purchasing bank bonds." It was a time when uncertainty over the creditworthiness of the Japan Credit Bank (NCB) began to smolder due to a rise in the yield of its bank bonds.

The proposal was made, anticipating that purchases of NCB bank bonds with funds from the fiscal investment and loans program (FILP), which is under the jurisdiction of the Financial Bureau, would shrink differentials in yield on bank bonds issued by other long-term credit banks, enabling the NCB to restore sound management policy.

Bureau Director General Fushiya snapped, "Criticism of the FILP is rising. That is not possible." After that, the Financial Bureau stopped purchasing interest-bearing bank bonds. Voices of dissatisfaction were heard in the Banking Bureau: "If this is what it entails, it is meaningless for MOF to have both fiscal and financial functions under its control. When a financial failure shows signs of spreading, fiscal resources are injected to avert the crisis -- this is a "forbidden method" that MOF adopted in liquidating former jusen mortgage lenders and for it, drew fire from the people. The argument calling for introducing public money this way always crops up each time a financial institution fails.

Efficacy of Advance Preparation of Groundwork

However, MOF has no intention whatsoever of giving up those two functions. MOF Administrative Vice Minister Tadashi Ogawa reiterated, "At the Seven-Nation (G-7) Finance Ministers and Central Bankers Conference, financial and fiscal aspects of major economic measures are discussed on the responsibility of the same ministers. We are not thinking of splitting off the financial from the fiscal function." Asked about a view on the issue, Katsusada Hirose, chief of the MITI Secretariat, at a meeting of the Council on Administrative Reform (chaired by Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto), insisted from the start on a statement giving "consideration to MOF."

A senior MOF official hinted that the advance preparing of the groundwork worked. It seems to be a strategy which MOF adopted to ask for help from MITI regarding the issue of separating off the fiscal function from the financial function in return for its offering indirect support to MITI, which is aiming at stripping the posts ministry of its information and communications administration in the ongoing reorganization of government offices.

Lessons of "Jusen" Not Used Wisely

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An argument calling for breaking away the fiscal function from the financial function emerged when fiscal funds were introduced in liquidating jusen mortgage lenders. At that time, MOF's putting off the disposal of non-performing loans, which were continuing to increase due to a convoy formula MOF had employed, and its attempt to rely on public money once a failure became obvious, drew much criticism for being lax financial regulation. The breakup argument is backed by the logic that if the fiscal function is split off from the financial function, the easy introduction of public money would become impossible.

However, are the lessons of the handling of jusen being used wisely? In the MOF Banking Bureau a plan has surfaced calling for buying products securitized from bad loans, which were held by the Housing Loan Credits Control Organ, which took over credits held by former Jusen mortgage lenders, and by private financial institutions. The MOF reform draft plan, which the ruling camp formulated last December, specifically mentions, "It should be made clear in drastic reform of government office that the financial function be separated off from the fiscal function." However, politicians have hardly taken up the issue since then. How will the proposed breakup of the fiscal function from the

financial function incorporated in a government office reorganization plan to be mapped out before November? The true worth of the Hashimoto Cabinet will be on trial in the second stage of MOF reform.

(5) Interview with Social Democratic Party Secretary General Shigeru Ito on Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation: Japan's Cooperation "Within Constitutional Limits" as Categorical Premise

YOMIURI (Page 5) (Full)
June 19, 1997

-- What is your evaluation of the Government's interim report on a review of bilateral defense cooperation between Japan and the U.S.?

SDP Secretary General Ito: Frankly speaking, I'm worried about that, and I feel misgivings. Diplomacy and security should constitute one set of strategies, but they're trying to discuss only security, while leaving diplomacy out of their arguments. So, I'm concerned about that move. The important thing we should consider first is what kind of 'Asia vision' Japan should have. They're now doing things the other way around. I'm suggesting three principles for the guidelines. First, we should consider diplomatic and security strategies inseparable as one. Second, we should abide by our three parties' agreement, and should do things within the Constitution's purview. And third, we should obtain Asia's understanding as well as the nation's understanding.

-- What do you think is specifically problematical?
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Ito: For example, there is the problem of removing mines at sea. I would say it's all right to clear the sea after a conflict is settled. Disposing of mines adrift far off on the high seas is necessary for the safety of the sea. But we can't approve (Japan's) sweeping mines laid by a (warring)

country before landing operations and U.S. forces' landing on that country after that. There are differences, depending on when, where, and circumstances.

-- What do you think is problematical in other areas than minesweeping?

Ito: There are such problems as inspecting (suspicious) ships at sea, transporting weaponry and ammunition, U.S. forces' making use of civilian airports and seaports, and providing U.S. forces with information about combat situations. It would be all right to provide at least weather forecasts, though ...

-- The Liberal Democratic Party is thinking of preparing emergencies legislation. Is it agreeable to the Social Democratic Party?

Ito: Generally speaking, our common sense tells us that the days of Japan-U.S. security arrangements against the former Soviet threat are over. There's some doubt among many people as to whether an emergency can take place. When it comes to such humanitarian issues as saving Japanese nationals abroad and taking refugee measures, we should deepen our discussions in an effort to reach an agreement. About other problems, however, we'll have to hold extremely cautious discussions. Regarding the Japan-U.S. security treaty as well, there's no need to step up or materialize anything for its Article 5 (regarding emergencies in Japan). On the contrary, we should rather scale down the Ground Self-Defense Force. Particularly, I'd like to say we don't need tanks.

-- Will it be possible to sustain the ruling parties' framework even if your party fails to agree with the LDP on a review of the guidelines?

Ito: Instead of taking an attitude of breaking away because we don't like them or sending in a 'divorce notice,' we'd like to assume a sincere attitude for our three parties' agreement. As long as we are doing things along with this basic line, we can understand. If some party comes to say it will call off the three-party agreement, then things would be different, though.

-- If and when a bill relating to the guidelines contains something disagreeable to the SDP, will the SDP call off its current off-cabinet cooperation?

Ito: This is an extremely important matter
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affecting the future course of Japan. Some people are trying to link it to the political situation while thinking of forming a conservative-conservative alliance or watching for a chance to revise the Constitution. That's an insincere motive. It's a truly highest-level political judgment (to make a decision on whether or not to sustain the three-party framework). It's not just the question of what will become of the SDP. It will also lead to the question of whether or not such will develop into a dangerous movement that is called a conservative-conservative alliance. As for the key to see the next political development, the SDP's attitude -- or what we're going to do -- is a major factor. We want to imagine more dramatic developments -- instead of thinking about an uninteresting structure like only one party being strong and all six other parties remaining weak.

(6) Suyama Appointed to Become Administrative Vice Minister for Management and Coordination

ASAHI (Page 3) (Full)
June 26, 1997

Management and Coordination Agency (MCA) Director General Kabun Muto decided on the 25th to approve Administrative Minister Yuji Ikenouchi's voluntary retirement and to appoint Administrative Management Bureau Director General Akira Suyama as his successor. Muto also decided to the following appointments: Akira Kono, director general of the Minister's Secretariat, will succeed Suyama; Personnel Bureau Director General Mitsuoki Kikuchi will serve as director general of the Secretariat; and Ryoichi Nakagawa, assistant director general of the Youth Affairs Administration, will become director general of the Personnel Bureau. Their appointments are scheduled to be officially announced in mid-July.

Akira Suyama: Completed graduate studies at Waseda University and entered the Administrative

Management Agency (AMA, which is now called the MCA) in 1964, has been director general of the Administrative Management Bureau since July, 1994, after having served in such posts as director of the Secretariat Division and councillor of the Secretariat; age 59.

Akira Kono: Graduated from the University of Tokyo and joined the AMA in 1966; has been director general of the Secretariat since July, 1995, after having served in such posts as councillor of the Secretariat; age 56.

Mitsuoki Kikuchi: Graduated from the University of Tokyo and joined the MCA in 1967; has been serving as director general of the Personnel Bureau since July, 1996, after having served in such posts as councillor of the Secretariat; age 53.

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Ryoichi Nakagawa: Graduated from the University of Tokyo and entered MCA in 1968, has been assistant director general of the Youth Affairs Administration since July, 1996, after having served in such posts as councillor of the Secretariat; age 52.

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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]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
011. cable	Re: Okinawa Landfill Runway (4 pages)	07/22/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Cables
Jan 1997-Dec 1998 ([Futenma])
OA/Box Number: 520000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/10/1997 - 07/30/1997]

2016-0420-F
sb1905

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]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
012. cable	Re: Japan-U.S. / Security Relations (3 pages)	08/21/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Cables
Jan 1997-Dec 1998 ([Futenma])
OA/Box Number: 520000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/10/1997 - 07/30/1997]

2016-0420-F
sb1905

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
013. cable	Re: Futenma Requirements Studies (2 pages)	07/24/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Cables
Jan 1997-Dec 1998 ([Futenma])
OA/Box Number: 520000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/10/1997 - 07/30/1997]

2016-0420-F
sb1905

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
014. cable	Re: Japan-U.S. / Security Relations (3 pages)	07/25/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Cables
Jan 1997-Dec 1998 ([Futenma])
OA/Box Number: 520000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/10/1997 - 07/30/1997]

2016-0420-F
sb1905

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
015. cable	Re: Digest Executive Edition (13 pages)	07/28/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Cables
Jan 1997-Dec 1998 ([Futenma])
OA/Box Number: 520000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/10/1997 - 07/30/1997]

2016-0420-F
sb1905

RESTRICTION CODES

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Cable

PREC: ROUTINE
CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED
LINE1: RAAUZYUW RUESDJA2297 2100626-UUAA--RHEHOND.
LINE2: ZNR UUUA
LINE3: R 290626Z JUL 97
LINE4: FM FBIS OKINAWA JA
OSRI: RUESDJ
DTG: 290626Z JUL 97
ORIG: FBIS OKINAWA JA
TO: RUCWAAA/FBIS RESTON VA
AIG4581
AIG4583
AIG4587
RAYMIK/ASTJIC OBU
RAYWBBK/DIO CANBERRA AS
RAYWBFA/ONA CANBERRA AS
RHAKAAA/17SOS KADENA AB JA//OGOOI//
RHAKAAA/18WG KADENA AB JA//PA//
RHAKAAA/353OSS KADENA AB JA//IN//
RHAKAAA/COMFLEACTS OKINAWA JA
RHEHOND/DIR ONDCP//OR//
RHFJFGI/NAVCRIMINVSERVFO MAYPORT FL//05MP//
RHFJJXP/CINCLANTFLT DET SO NZ FT RODMAN PM
RHFJPUA/USCOMSOLANT
RHHJDHA/HQ PACAF IDHS HICKAM AFB HI
RHHJJAA/JICPAC HONOLULU HI
RHHJJPI/PACOM IDHS HONOLULU HI
RHHJRAP/USARPAC INTEL FT SHAFTER HI//APIN//
RHHMHAH/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//N51//
RHHMUNA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RHKAALA/611AIF ELMENDORF AFB AK
RHLBAAA/USCINCSO QUARRY HEIGHTS PM//SCJ3-PSY//
RHLBAAA/USCINCSO QUARRY HEIGHTS PM//SCPA/SCJ2-IW//
RHLBAAF/CDR470THMIBDE COROZAL PM//IAPP-D//
RHLBAAF/CDR470THMIGP COROZAL PM//IAPP-O-AS//
RHLBAAK/CDRUSARSO MAXI FT CLAYTON PM//SOIN-IDI//
RHLBAAQ/USCINCSO SCJ2 QUARRY HEIGHTS PM
RUACAAA/COMUSKOREA INTEL SEOUL KOR//KFJ2//
RUADPDA/31 SOS OSAN AB KOR//OGOOI//
RUADPDA/DET 611 AFOSI OSAN AB KOR//IVO//
RUADYRA/CTG SEVEN TWO PT TWO
RUAGAAA/COMUSKOREA SEOUL KOR//FKJ2-IS-H//
RUAGAMS/CDPACO524THMIBN SEOUL KOR//IADK-CE-PI//
RUAGAMS/CDRBCO524THMIBN SEOUL KOR//IADK-CE-CI//
RUAGAMS/CINC UNC CFC SEOUL KOR//UNCMAC//
RUAGAMS/COMUSKOREA SEOUL KOR//PAJ//
RUAGAMS/SACINCUNC SEOUL KOR
RUAGMIB/CDR501STMIBDE SEOUL KOR//IADK/OP-O//
RUAGMIB/CDR524THMIBN SEOUL KOR//IADK-CE-PC//
RUAGYIN/CDRCSCTTHREE YONGIN KOR//EACT-T-I//
RUALJDT/JDET YOKOTA AB JA
RUANJTF/DIRJIATF EAST//J2//

RUATCPJ/CDR751ST MI BN PYONGTAEK KOR//IABDK-FS-O//
RUATCPM/SAICCCODET PYONGTAEK KOR//IADK-CE-L-HRO//
RUATDBE/SAICBCODET UIJONGBU KOR//IADK-CE-CI-URO//
RUATHNI/SAICCCODET TAEGU KOR//IADK-CE-L-TRO//
RUATJHU/CDR 500TH MIBDE CP ZAMA JA//IAGPD-OS//
RUATJHU/CDRUSARJ CP ZAMA JA//APAJ-GE//
RUATJHU/CDRUSARJ CP ZAMA JA//APAJ-JA//
RUATNNH/SAICBCODET WONJU KOR//IADK-CE-CI-WRO//
RUATNPA/SAICCCODET PUSAN KOR//IADK-CE-L-PRO//
RUATNRM/CDRCCO524THMIBN WAEGWAN KOR//IADK-CE-L//
RUATNRM/SAICCCODET WAEGWAN KOR//IADK-CE-L-CRO//
RUATTBU/CDR 10TH ASG TORII STATION JA//APAJ-GO-CRO/APAJ-GO-SPO//
RUATTBU/CDR ORA USA CIDC TORII STA JA//CIRG-ZA//
RUATTBU/CDR1STBN1STSFGA TORII STA JA//SSO//
RUATTBU/CHOFO500MIBDE TORII STA JA
RUAYFFA/MCAS IWAKUNI JA
RUCBAIC/AIC NORFOLK VA
RUCKMEA/II MEF MARFOR UNITAS//S-2//
RUCKMEZ/SJTTFHQ MFL//J2//
RUCMACC/CDR PSYOPGP FT BRAGG NC//ASOF-POG-SB//
RUCXGRD/COGARD INTELCOORDCEN WASHINGTON DC
RUCXONI/ONI WASHINGTON DC//2140//
RUDHNIS/DIRNAVCRIMINVSERV WASHINGTON DC
RUDHSIC/CDRUSASOIC WASH DC//DIS//
RUDKIA/AMCONSUL CHIANG MAI
RUDKMKB/FBIS LONDON UK//BBC RUCWAAA//
RUDMQAN/MARCORINTACT DET QUANTICO VA
RUDPHMC/COLMGTOFC82DABNDIV
RUDPMAX/FAISA FT BRAGG NC
RUDPTUT/COLMGTOFCXVIIIABNCORPS
RUDPWDC/DA AMHS WASHINGTON DC
RUEAFDC/CDRICORPS FT LEWIS WA//AFZH-GS//
RUEAIS/STORAGE CENTER FBIS RESTON VA
RUEALGX/DEFINTAGENCY WASH DC
RUEANBA/CDR DPTMS FT BELVOIR//ANSB-OPS//
RUEANTX/CJTF SIX FT BLISS TX//J2//
RUEBDKA/DAG MONTEREY CA
RUEBFGA/VOA WASHINGTON DC
RUEDADA/AFISA AMHS BOLLING AFB DC
RUEDADI/AFOSI IOC BOLLING AFB DC
RUEHBC/AMEMBASSY CANBERRA//POL//
RUEHBD/AMEMBASSY BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN
RUEHBJ/AMEMBASSY BEIJING
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//INR//
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//STR//
RUEHDN/AMCONSUL SYDNEY
RUEHIA/USIA WASHINGTON DC//B/VOA/F//
RUEHIA/USIA WASHINGTON DC//R//
RUEHME/AMEMBASSY MEXICO
RUEHSG/AMEMBASSY SANTIAGO
RUEHWL/AMEMBASSY WELLINGTON
RUEHYM/AMCONSUL MONTERREY
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHINGTON DC
RUEOAYA/CDR NGIC CHARLOTTESVILLE VA
RUERFCP/CDR USARSO FT CLAYTON PM//SOCS-PA//
RUERPMB/CDRJOTC FT SHERMAN PM//SOJT-SB/S-2//
RUESDG/PTS HONG KONG
RUESDP/FBIS SEOUL KOR

RUESFB/FBIS ASUNCION PA
RUESFG/FBIS BANGKOK TH
RUETIAV/MPC FT GEO G MEADE MD
RUHBABA/CG III MEF//G-2//
RUHBANB/MWHS ONE
RUHBANB/NAVCRIMINVSERVRA OKINAWA JA
RUHBANB/TWELFTH MAR//S-2//
RUHBBEA/CDR MTMC TML NAHA JA//MTW-N//
RUHBBEA/CDR1315TH MEDPORTCMD OKINAWA JA
RUHBBEA/CG THIRD FSSG CAMP KINSER JA//G2//
RUHBBMA/AMCONSUL NAHA
RUHBBMA/MACG EIGHTEEN
RUHBBMA/MAG THREE SIX
RUHBBMA/MCAS FUTENMA JA
RUHBVMA/CTF SEVEN SIX
RUHDDOD/DODSPECREP YOKOTA AB JA
RUHDNCR/NCR KOR SEOUL KOR
RUHMLK/SAICCCODET KWANJU AB KOR//IADK-CE-L-KRO//
RUKWKAD/82RS OKINAWA JA//DOI//
RUKWKAD/82RS OKINAWA JA//SP//
RUWGTCG/COMPACAREA COGARD ALAMEDA CA//PI//
RUWMBKA/612 AINS DAVIS-MONTHAN AFB AZ//INTA//
RUWMEGA/AFOSI DET 214 HOWARD AFB PM//CC//
RUWMEGA/CDR 1-228 AVN REG FT KOBBE PM//R2//
RUWMEGA/CDR 1ST BDE 228TH AVN BN FT KOBBE
RUWMEGA/USAFSO HOWARD AFB PM//IN//
RUWSMXI/AMC INTEL CEN SCOTT AFB IL//INO//
RUWSMXI/USCINCTrans INTEL CEN SCOTT AFB IL//J2-O/J2-J//
RUWTAEA/NAIC WRIGHT PATTERSON AFB OH
RUYLBAH/DODSPECREP OKINAWA JA
RUYLSDE/NAVSECGRUACT HANZA JA
RUYNJDK/COMNAVFORJAPAN YOKOSUKA JA
RUYNJMF/NAVCRIMINVSERVFO FAREAST YOKOSUKA JA
ACCT FBOW-EDWK

INFO: ////

SUBJ: Okinawa To Host APEC Energy Meet Next Year

TEXT:

UNCLAS 4A

WARNING: ATTN BANGKOK BLOCAL

WARNING: ATTN BANGKOK BAE

WARNING: TOPIC: ECONOMIC, INTERNATIONAL, ENERGY

SERIAL: OW2907062697

COUNTRY: JAPAN

SUBJ: Okinawa To Host APEC Energy Meet Next Year

SOURCE: Tokyo Kyodo in English 0448 GMT 29 Jul 97

TEXT:

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, July 29 Kyodo - The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum will hold a meeting of ministers in charge of energy policies in Okinawa next year, Japan's trade minister said Tuesday.

Okinawa was chosen to host the APEC meeting, set for October 1998, as part of efforts to promote economic activities in Japan's southernmost island prefecture, International Trade and Industry Minister Shinji Sato said at a news conference after a cabinet meeting.

Okinawa has been pushing for the meeting of 18-member APEC as part of its efforts to make the prefecture Japan's gateway for exchanges with other Asia-Pacific economies.

[Description of source: Tokyo Kyodo News Service in English--Japan's largest domestic and international news agency, owned by nonprofit cooperative of 63 newspaper companies and NHK]

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(endall) 290448 morriss

SECT: SECTION: 01 OF 01

SSN: 2297

TOR: 970729031003 M2867064

DIST:

SIT: NSC

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
016. cable	Re: Alternative Heliport Construction Methods (4 pages)	07/30/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Cables
Jan 1997-Dec 1998 ([Futenma])
OA/Box Number: 520000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/10/1997 - 07/30/1997]

2016-0420-F
sb1905

RESTRICTION CODES

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Cable

PREC: IMMEDIATE
CLASS: UNCLASSIFIED
LINE1: OAAUZYUW RUEHKO A6643 2112306-UUUU--RHEHAAA.
LINE2: ZNR UUUUU ZZH
LINE3: O 302306Z JUL 97
LINE4: FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO
OSRI: RUEHKO
DTG: 302306Z JUL 97
ORIG: AMEMBASSY TOKYO
TO: RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 9272
INFO: RUEAWJB/DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUEHIA/USIA WASHDC IMMEDIATE 6080
RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUEKDIA/DIA WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RHEHAAA/WHITEHOUSE WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUCPDOG/USDOC WASHDC IMMEDIATE
RUEATRS/TREASURY DEPT WASHDC IMMEDIATE
R&IBBMA/AMCONSUL NAHA 9405
RUEHKON/AMCONSUL NAGOYA 2257
RUEHKOF/AMCONSUL FUKUOKA 6147
RUEHKOS/AMCONSUL SAPPORO 2441
RUESDJ/FBIS OKINAWA JA
RUCWAAB/FBIS RESTON VA
RHHMHAH/CINCPACFLT PEARL HARBOR HI//N5//
RHHMUNA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUALSFJ/COMUSJAPAN YOKOTA AB JA//J5/JO21//
RUEHOK/AMCONSUL OSAKA KOBE 3019
RUAYJAA/COMPATWING ONE KAMI SEYA JA
RUATJHU/CGUSARJ CAMP ZAMA JA//IX CORPS G5//
RUYNJDK/COMNAVFORJAPAN YOKOSUKA JA
SUBJ: JAPANESE DAILY PRESS SUMMARY 07/30/97

TEXT:

//////////////////// INCOMPLETE MESSAGE //////////////////////

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 14 TOKYO 006643

DEPT FOR E, P, PM, EB, EAP/J AND S/AL
USIA FOR MR AND REA
WHITE HOUSE FOR NSC ROTH
WHITE HOUSE FOR NEC CUTTER
JUSTICE FOR STU CHEMTOB IN ANTI-TRUST DIVISION
COMMERCE FOR JEAN GRIER IN GENERAL COUNCILQS OFFICE, DAS
TREASURY FOR OASIA/IMI/JAPAN
DEPT PASS USTR FOR SHAPIRO/WOLD
DEPT PASS ELECTRONICALLY TO USDA FAS/ITP FOR SCHROETER

E.O. 12958: N/A
TAGS: PGOV, PINR, JA

SUBJECT: JAPANESE DAILY PRESS SUMMARY 07/30/97

INDEX:

- (1) Japan's PKO Participation Comes to Stay;
Motive Also of Trying to Ensure Diplomatic Voice
- (2) "Jiji-Kokkoku" Column: Okinawa Offshore
Heliport Plan Adrift; Government, Okinawa
Prefecture, and Nago City Find No Way Out of Three-
Cornered Deadlock
- (3) Study of Contrast between Kato-type and Ozawa-
style Approaches in Political World -- (Part 2)
U.S. and China
- (4) Seki to Be Appointed Ambassador to Italy

ARTICLES:

- (1) Japan's PKO Participation Comes to Stay;
Motive Also of Trying to Ensure Diplomatic Voice;
Mountain of Problems, Such as Legal One; Deep-
Seated Call for Lifting a Freeze on Major Duties

SANKEI (Page 3) (Excerpts)
July 30, 1997

An approval was given at a Cabinet meeting on the 29th to extend the stay of Self Defense Forces (SDF) personnel dispatched to participate in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) operating on the Golan Heights in the Middle East. SDF's participation in peacekeeping operations (PKO) once gave rise to a national debate, throwing the Diet into a turmoil in 1992, when the UN PKO Cooperation Law was enacted, but SDF's participation in PKO has now come to stay and is being appreciated by other countries in the world. In addition, PKO cooperation plays an important role in facilitating Japan's diplomatic initiative. But there are many problems left to deal with, such as the legal situation.

Objective

Establishing the PKO Cooperation Law was set off by international criticism of Japan at the time of the Gulf war: "Japan pays out cash, but sends no personnel." Even before the law was enacted, however, Japan had participated in PKO operations in several locations, such as dispatch of Foreign Ministerial officials to Nicaragua's general election in 1990, but what was actually sought then was "doing international contribution in a rigorous situation where civilians and government officials were just an encumbrance" (official of the Prime Minister's Office). But except for SDF troops, no

one else in Japan cannot do such a job. This awareness of the matter led to establishing the above law enabling SDF to take part in PKO.

At present, Japan ranks number two in the world, following the United States, in terms of the share of the UN's PKO budget. But the past matters gave UNCLAS SECTION 02 OF 14 TOKYO 006643

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Japan a lesson that paying the cash alone was not enough to be appreciated by the international community. After the PKO Law was enacted, (SDF) personnel have been sent, and joint operations between the SDF and other countries' forces, "have helped confidence-building, preventive diplomacy and other matters" (Japan Defense Agency (JDA) source). In reality, UNDOF commander Stapleton (phonetic) praised SDF's operations highly. Particularly, the diligence and politeness characteristic of the Japanese "have served to raise praise for the Japanese more than the PKO activities" (same).

Meanwhile, in Japan, the people are showing a deeper understanding toward (PKO) seeing the SDF's activities. The situation related to PKO has been "completely different" (Foreign Ministry (MOFA) source) from the time when Diet deliberations on the PKO bill were thrown into disarray due to dilatory tactics laid out by the then Social Democratic Party (SDP) and the Japan Communist Party (JCP).

The reason why the Government vigorously promotes PKO is above all for the noble cause -- humanitarian assistance. But, additionally, there is the natural motive of "trying to enhance our voice and influence" (government source). What is glimpsed at the end of that is the aim of winning a good reputation from the international community so as to allow Japan to smoothly join the UNSC as a permanent member. Although Japan pays the second largest (UN) allotment, when it comes to personnel dispatched, it ranks 46th. Therefore "we will send

our personnel from now on as well after careful consideration to places that we think suitable to do so" (same).

Problematical Points

It is stipulated in an additional clause that the PKO Cooperation Law, the grounds for dispatch of the SDF, shall be reviewed three years after it came into force. Last September, nearly four years after the law went into effect in August, 1992, the International Peace Cooperation Headquarters of the Prime Minister's Office hammered out a proposal for amending the law, focusing on three elements: 1) use of weapons; 2) cooperation for international election observing operations; and 3) cooperation on supply of goods for humanitarian rescue operations by the international community before an armistice is concluded.

Article 24 now stipulates use of weapons by judgment each by SDF personnel, and for this reason, the JDA side is much concerned about "difficulties in keeping troops under control due to the heavy psychological burden placed on them" (senior JDA officer). According to an amendment compiled by the Government after this year started, such a concern will be dispelled with a stipulation UNCLAS SECTION 03 OF 14 TOKYO 006643

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on use of weapons that goes, "at the supervisor's discretionary order."

However, submitting the amendment to the regular Diet session was put on hold partly because priority was given to revising the special land-lease law for (U.S. forces) stationed in Japan with respect to the forced use of land for U.S. military facilities on Okinawa and also because of consideration to opposition from the SDP. The amendment will be forwarded to the special Diet session, but the criticism is heard among Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) lawmakers connected with national defense, one of whom charges: "It is for

minimum and necessary alterations having no connection with the special land-lease law, but the Government appears less enthusiastic."

While moves are active to revise the law, conducting the so-called "major duties" is still frozen under the additional clause, such as monitoring the state of suspension of an armed conflict and disposing of abandoned weapons. For this reason, (SDF's) operations under UNDOF are limited to logistical support, so they do not participate in patrolling and other activities in the demilitarizes zone in which Australia and Poland engage.

The ruling parties in its agreement reached on 1995 on dispatch of SDF to the Golan Heights decided not to lift for the time being the freeze on the major duties. This policy line was also reconfirmed at a session of the ruling camp's policy coordination conference held on July 25 to extend the term of SDF personnel's stay there. But many, particularly those in the LDP, are strongly calling for lifting the freeze. This matter is likely to become the topic of discussion over the coming weeks.

Japan's International Contribution under PKO
Cooperation Law

Golan Heights (Israel, Syria, Lebanon)
Dispatched in February, 1996
A total of more than 140 persons (under operation)

Rwanda Refugees Rescue (Zaire, Kenya)
Dispatched in September to December, 1994
A total of 423 persons

Cambodia
Dispatched in September, 1992 to September, 1993
A total of 1,332 persons

Angola
Dispatched in September to October, 1992
A total of three

Mozambique
Dispatched in May, 1993 to July, 1995
A total of 169 persons

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El Salvador
Dispatched in March to April, 1994
A total of 30 persons

(2) "Jiji-Kokkoku" Column: Okinawa Offshore
Heliport Plan Adrift; Government, Okinawa
Prefecture, and Nago City Find No Way Out of Three-
Cornered Deadlock; Government Feels Little Sense of
Strain

ASAHI (Pages 2 & 3) (Full)
July 19, 1997

As a replacement for the U.S. Marines Okinawa's
Futenma Air Station, the Japanese and U.S.
governments have agreed to construct a sea-based
heliport. Concerning this offshore heliport plan,
Okinawa Prefecture is expected to permit a seabed
boring survey as requested by the Government. With
this, the local feasibility study will be at its
final stage. The next step is to make a decision
on where and how to construct such a sea-based
heliport. Meanwhile, however, the three parties
concerned -- Nago City, a locality on the list of
candidate sites for the planned construction of
that offshore heliport, and Okinawa Prefecture and
the central government -- have now fallen into "a
three-cornered deadlock" (according to a Government
official), remaining still while watching each
other's moves. The U.S. Government, for the time
being, is assuming a wait-and-see attitude.
However, one of those concerned is saying that
such, depending on future developments, "will
affect their confidence in the Japanese
Government." (Kunikazu Tanida, Tetsuya Hakoda,
Naha Branch Bureau, Political Section, and Hiroshi
Hoshi, Washington)

Japanese Government: Waiting to See Governor Ota's
Moves; Implementation Plan Expected Next Year

Recently, there has been a considerable decrease in
the frequency of high-level contacts between the
central government and Okinawa over the problem of
military bases on Okinawa.

In May this year the Government's expropriation in
Okinawa Prefecture of land lots for U.S. military
use expired, but the Government tided over the
problem by amending a special land lease law for
stationary troops (tokusoho). Since then, Prime

Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto has met Okinawa Prefecture's Governor Masahide Ota and Nago City's Mayor Tetsuya Higa only once. The dominant mood in the Government is that "we're now just keep going with a survey, and any political moves can be made at this point" (according to a senior official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The Government's one-time feeling of strain over the Okinawa problem is now utterly on the wane.

"There are still a number of hurdles to clear before we get over the problem of military bases on
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Okinawa." On the 27th of last month, Japan Defense Agency Director General Fumio Kyuma so told Lt. Gen. Hall, who has newly arrived here to command the U.S. Forces Japan. To decide where to construct a heliport, the Government, first of all, will have to get over the high hurdle of local understanding.

The Government is shortly to start its seabed boring survey, which is expected to be completed in August at the earliest, and will create an offshore facility blueprint in or after the fall of this year, basing itself on the U.S. Government's request for operations. The Government wants to start its approach to the local side on a full scale after that.

Mayor Higa stated in April that he would extend cooperation on the Government's preliminary feasibility study, but he still has been taking the position that "construction is another thing." The Government's view, according to one close to the Prime Minister, is that: "The mayor of Nago City took all the blame as far as the feasibility survey is concerned, but that's all he could do. So, the governor will have to come out for the rest."

For the city of Nago to accept the heliport construction plan, the Government is taking it that the governor would have to make an appeal to his

prefecture's people for understanding and will have to ask for the city's cooperation. One Government official says, "Otherwise, Nago City will become a 'betrayed' in that prefecture. The Government must avoid creating any gulf between the prefecture's people and the city of Nago."

Although Governor Ota is the key man, he has not shown any signs of embarking on mediation between the central government and the city. Such a stance of the governor bewilders or irritates the Government. Yet, the Government has not found out any other idea. So, the Government seems to have no way but to watch Ota's moves while compiling a package of promotional measures (for Okinawa).

In April last year the Prime Minister and U.S. President Clinton agreed to the Futenma airfield's reversion. That agreement is the centerpiece of the Government's measures to realign and reduce the U.S. military bases on Okinawa. If the Government should stumble over this problem, the credibility of the agreement itself reached at a meeting of the Japan-U.S. Special Action Committee (on Facilities and Areas in Okinawa) (SACO) may be jolted.

A high-ranking official of the U.S. Government has already expressed a feeling of misgivings: "When we have to settle a similar, urgent issue at the level of the two countries' top leaders, we would fear that we might 'do the same again as we did before'." Such a fear reportedly has been transmitted to the Japanese side. Indifferent to

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the U.S. side's irritation, it is now also being whispered within the Government that its making of an implementation plan toward December would be carried over to next year. One in the Government says, "It's only natural that a plan of this kind will be behind schedule."

U.S. Government: U.S. to Respect Japan's Judgment
But Expecting Prime Minister to Display Leadership

Regarding the problem of constructing a sea-based heliport in Okinawa, the U.S. Government's position, according to a Pentagon official, is that: "We don't care whether it's offshore construction or land reclamation. Either will do. If the local people desire reclamation, that's okay."

The reason is that Washington is now giving top priority to sustaining the capability of American troops stationed on Okinawa without changing the level of USFJ holdings with an eye on the Asia-Pacific region. At one time, some in the U.S. military, including the Marine Corps, opted for reclamation, one saying: "Reclamation is desirable, because a site can be prepared early and the ground is also firm." Today, however, such an opinion can be scarcely heard on the U.S. side. Regarding the relocation site, the U.S. side has now unified its views into the choice of following the Japanese side's judgment.

The U.S. side gives the Japanese side something 'in name' by showing a stance of cooperating on a reduction of the U.S. military bases on Okinawa, but the U.S. side on the other hand tries to take hold of something 'in reality' -- such as maintaining the (current) level of troop strength and reviewing guidelines for bilateral defense cooperation. Washington shows such a shrewd response.

Even so, however, the U.S. Government apparently is concerned about the Japanese side's slow going over the issue of transferring the airfield's functions.

A high-ranking official of the U.S. Government has said: "I understand that reclamation costs are lower, but I wonder if that is linked to the Japanese Government's budget-cutting policy. We are now paying close attention. Anyway, we appreciate Prime Minister Hashimoto's leadership displayed for the security problem, and we hope the Prime Minister will display his leadership for this issue as well."

Governor Ota Can't Move for Local Consensus

On the morning of the 14th, a group of residents from Nago City crowded into the Okinawa prefectural government office, where those local residents and Okinawa Prefecture's Lieutenant Governor Masanori Yoshimoto, one of those close to Governor Masahide

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Ota, went on with an exchange of barbed words.

One of those from the city grilled the lieutenant governor: "The prefectural government has not been opposed to the relocation of a U.S. military base from one place to another place in the same prefecture. Why? Has the prefectural government departed from its principle?"

Lt. Gov. Yoshimoto replied, "We're still against the idea of relocating it within our prefecture. We want the central government and the local municipality to talk about this matter in a thoroughgoing way."

Eventually, they talked at cross-purposes.

In the city of Nago, citizens held two rallies and adopted a resolution against the Government's heliport construction plan. However, their mayor, Tetsuya Higa, clarified his intention in April to accept the Government's plan to conduct a preliminary feasibility survey at the candidate site. Governor Ota also warranted the mayor, saying, "I will respect the mayor's thinking."

In response, the Defense Facilities Administration Agency's Naha bureau in May started out to conduct preliminary feasibility studies, including a survey of coral distribution. In mid-June, the DFAA applied to the government of Okinawa Prefecture for permission to its use of public waters for a seabed boring of 24 coastal spots to look into geological and other features and also for a study of sea phenomena.

Okinawa Prefecture's position is that "such preliminary studies are not premised on constructing an offshore heliport." Regarding the seabed boring survey as well, the prefectural government intends to approve the DFAA's application unless the documents submitted by the DFAA are in order.

Regarding the proposed acceptance of heliport construction, Governor Ota has cautiously refrained

from articulating his stance. He has said, "The local municipality has yet to formulate a consensus. So, if the prefectural government, which is a third party unauthorized, meddles in this matter, that'll rather complicate the problem on the contrary."

The year before last Governor Ota rejected a request that was filed by the central government for his entry into procedures in order for the central government to continue its compulsory requisitioning of landed properties for U.S. military use, and the governor since then has been calling for base reduction. Those close to Governor Ota presume that what he really wants at heart to do is to carry through his stance against the 'within-prefecture transferal' plan.

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Nevertheless, Governor Ota last year complied with the central government's request for his taking of procedures in the form of responding to such circumstances as a bilateral agreement's being reached on the Futenma airfield's reversion. Since then, the governor's indecisive attitude has been conspicuous as if he had been pushed aside by the central government.

The question is how to promote a package of economic development measures for Okinawa, such as utilizing vacated land lots, after reducing the bases there, so Okinawa Prefecture has been holding a final round of negotiations with the Government on such deregulatory measures as introducing a no-visa system. This also lies behind the situation. Governor Ota cannot distort his prefecture's relations with the central government. On the other hand, some of the governor's supportive electorates blamed him, calling him a betrayer. Partly because of such circumstances, the governor has been at a standstill.

However, the governor's wait-and-see attitude is now being criticized by the ruling and opposition

parties in the prefecture's assembly. The ruling parties in the prefectural assembly are calling for the governor to "oppose any relocation within the island prefecture to the last." On the other hand, the Liberal Democratic Party and other opposition parties are urging him to "persuade down the local municipality to go ahead with the construction plan."

In a regular session of the prefectural assembly on the 3rd of this month, a ruling party member asked: "What do you think can be taken as a local consensus?" In reply, the governor answered, "After taking a comprehensive view of such factors as (the opinion of) the city's municipal assembly and the outcome of the city's municipal voting, we'll have to consider how to grasp them as Nago City's opinion. That's very difficult. I don't know what to do."

According to one close to the governor, the governor might be thinking to himself that he planned construction of an offshore heliport would not come true after all. For one thing, it would be difficult to construct such a sea-based heliport without destroying the natural environment and such construction is likely to incur criticism from various quarters. For another, negative arguments are predicted to rise even from within the Government about the huge cost of such construction.

Next year, Okinawa Prefecture is going to have a gubernatorial election, and Nago City is also scheduled to hold a mayoral election. All the more because the governor himself does not want to augment the source of political strife, the timing for his mediation is likely to become far off.

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Nago City: Locals Fissured with Economic Promotion
Involved; Anti-Heliport Group Eyeing to Recall
Mayor

In the city of Nago, the problem of constructing a heliport has split its residents, centered on a package of local promotional measures.

A group of residents against the planned construction of a heliport is now making preparations for making an appeal through the inhabitants' poll on the propriety of constructing it. That group's core, called the Consultative Council for the Promotion of Nago Citizens' Voting (represented by Yasuhiro Miyashiro (or Miyagi?)), locates its office along the city's main street. The group has now started to conduct a signature-collecting campaign on a full scale and collected 1,700 signatures in two days, with no difficulty in clearing a 50th (about 760 signatures in the case of Nago City) of the voting population as required under the Local Government Law for residents' filing of a request for a municipal ordinance. However, the anti-heliport group, eyeing also to conduct a movement for recalling Mayor Higa, is aiming to collect more than 13,000 signatures. Miyagi, representing the group, enthuses: "The city's people are now coming up with the idea of self-determination."

"We should construct infrastructure for our economic self-sustenance while Japan and America recognize the value of military bases." So insisting, Katsuo Shimabukuro, who presides over the Consultative Council for the Promotion of Henoko's Vitalization, a guild consisting of about 20 local civil engineering contractors, set forth his opinion before an audience of about 100 local residents on the 16th at a public hall in Nago City's Henoko area -- closest to the candidate site for the planned construction of a heliport. What echoed his assertion was only a small number of hands that pitter-pattered. Shimabukuro is the chief of the secretariat to a northern association of corporations, which affiliates about 700 companies -- including construction companies -- in the northern part of the main island of Okinawa.

A member of the consultative council says, "In the case of a sea-based facility, we can't make effective use of its vacated site after the base there is removed." So, the council had been seeking to reclaim a foreshore for heliport construction. However, the council-proposed idea of reclaiming a shoal faced unexpectedly strong opposition from the locals. The council, therefore, is now taking a flexible stance. Chairman Shimabukuro says, "Even in the case of the QIP process that props up a large-sized (floating) structure with a number of piles (driven into the seabed) and that bridges the shore with a landing

pier, we wouldn't say that we can't make use of the
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"At his own expense, Mr. Ozawa invites young persons to come from China to Japan every year in a drive to promote exchanges. Given that situation, he can say anything while in China."

Approach to North Korea: Ozawa Tilting toward U.S. Department of Defense, While Kato Inclining toward Department of State

In the first half of 1994, suspicions about North Korea's development of nuclear weapons shook East Asia.

Reacting to North Korea's posture of continuing to refuse an inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Ozawa proposed a countermeasure to take economic sanctions (against the North) in cooperation with the U.S. and the Republic of Korea (ROK), regardless of the UN's moves. On the other hand, the Social Democratic Party (SDP), which was insisting on the need for "coordination with China," left the ruling camp.

At that time, the LDP was in the opposition camp. Kato on TV programs often emphatically stated, "If China is not involved, an effective impact cannot be expected. China will play a key role." Kato views any sanctions approach that does not involve China, which has close contacts with North Korea, would be ineffective.

Kunio Takagi, a professor at the Japan Women's University, has often engaged in policy talks with Ozawa as one of the SDP's policy advisors. He stated: "A 'China card' was not included in Mr. Ozawa's strategy. I feel now that he deliberately brought forth a proposal that could not be accepted by the SDP."

China is a permanent UN Security Council member. In the cold war period, China, together with the

former Soviet Union, backed North Korea. The dominant view at that time was that even if the U.S. called on the Security Council to make a resolution for sanctions against the North, it would be vetoed by China.

Tensions in 1994 were gradually heightening, but former American president Carter, while in China on June 17, succeeded in bringing about a dramatic easing of tensions. With this, Ozawa's approach ended in vain.

The Washington Post dated March 3, 1994, reported, "Over a final draft of the national security strategy report, heated debate is going on between the State Department (DOS) and Defense (DOD)," thus revealing discord appearing within the Clinton Administration over the suspected nuclear program in North Korea. The conflicting views between those calling for invoking sanctions and others giving priority to persuasive tactics (toward China) coincides with the conventional UNCLAS SECTION 12 OF 14 TOKYO 006643

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confrontation between DOD, which tends to assume a tough approach toward China and North Korea backed by its strong military power, and DOS, which has taken a flexible, cooperative stance toward the two countries.

Regarding sanctions against North Korea, Ozawa's stance was close to DOD's judgment, whereas Kato's inclined toward the DOS'. Since their personnel networks have not stretched into such agencies, it is proper to think that the "Kato-type" and "Ozawa-style" approaches just happened to coincide with those of the DOS and DOD, respectively.

(4) Seki to Be Appointed Ambassador to Italy

NIHON KEIZAI (Page 5) (Full)
Eve., July 29, 1997

The government decided on the 29 at a Cabinet

meeting on the appointments of 16 ambassadors including the designation of Hiromoto Seki, the government's envoy in charge of Japan-North Korea normalization talks, as ambassador to Italy. All assignments will be made public on August 1.

Hiromoto Seki, Ambassador to Italy: Graduated from the law faculty of the University of Tokyo and entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) in 1959; has been government envoy responsible for Japan-North Korea diplomatic normalization talks since February 1995, after having served in such posts as consul general in Los Angeles and in New York; born in Tokyo; age 61.

Takao Kawakami, Ambassador to Indonesia: Graduated from the law faculty of the University of Tokyo and joined MOFA in 1961; has been ambassador to Pakistan since September 1994, after having served in such posts as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom and director general of the Economic Cooperation Bureau; born in Kanagawa Prefecture; age 58.

Kunisada Kume, Ambassador to Hungary: Graduated from the department of liberal arts of the University of Tokyo and joined MOFA in 1961; has been chief of protocol since August 1995, after having served in such posts as ambassador at the Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organizations in Vienna and ambassador in charge of inspection; born in Tokyo; age 60.

Takeshi Fujii, Ambassador to Sweden: Graduated from the law faculty of the University of Tokyo and joined the Ministry of Finance (MOF) in 1962; has been chief of the Cabinet Councilor's Office on Internal Affairs since June 1993, after having served in such posts as director general of the Secretariat of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) and director general of the Financial Bureau of MOF; born in Tokyo, age 57.

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WHITE HOUSE FOR NSC ROTH
WHITE HOUSE FOR NEC CUTTER
JUSTICE FOR STU CHEMTOB IN ANTI-TRUST DIVISION
COMMERCE FOR JEAN GRIER IN GENERAL COUNCILQS OFFICE, DAS
TREASURY FOR OASIA/IMI/JAPAN
DEPT PASS USTR FOR SHAPIRO/WOLD
DEPT PASS ELECTRONICALLY TO USDA FAS/ITP FOR SCHROETER

E.O. 12958: N/A

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Minoru Kubota, Ambassador to Pakistan: Left Tokyo University of Foreign Studies in mid-course and entered MOFA in 1959, has been director of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund since April 1995, after having served in such posts as consul general at Hong Kong and ambassador to Syria, born in Kanagawa Prefecture, age 61.

Haruhiko Shibuya, Ambassador to Germany: Graduated from the economic department of the University of Tokyo and joined MOFA in 1961; has been ambassador to Israel since September 1994, after having served in such posts as director general of the United Nations Bureau and director general of the Intelligence and Analysis Bureau; born in Yamaguchi Prefecture; age 62.

Yutaka Kawashima, Ambassador to Israel: Left the law faculty of the University of Tokyo without graduating and joined MOFA in 1964; has been director general of the Foreign Policy Bureau since August 1995, after having served in such posts as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to South Korea and director general of the Asian Affairs Bureau; born in Tokyo; age 55.

Akira Hayashi, Ambassador at the Delegation of Japan to the Conference of Disarmament: Graduated from the law faculty of the University of Tokyo and entered MOFA in 1964; has been director general of the Treaties Bureau since August 1995, after having served in such posts as consul general at Atlanta and director general for arms control and disarmament affairs; born in Tokyo; age 55.

Atsushi Hatakenaka, Ambassador to South Africa: Graduated from the law faculty of the University of Tokyo and entered MOFA in 1965; has been director general of the Economic Cooperation Bureau since August 1995, after having served in such posts as minister at the Japanese embassy in China and director general of the Consular and Migration affairs Department; born in Kochi Prefecture; age 57.

Yoshiji Nogami, Ambassador at the Delegation of Japan to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Graduated from the department of liberal arts of the University of Tokyo and joined MOFA in 1966; has been director general of the Economic Affairs Bureau since January 1996, after having served in such posts as deputy director general of the Foreign Policy Bureau and consul general at Hong Kong; born in Tokyo; age 55.

Masaki Saito, Ambassador to Cambodia: Graduated

from the department of liberal arts of the University of Tokyo and entered MOFA in 1966; has been director general of the Consular and Migration Affairs Department since August 1995, after having served in such posts as minister at the Japanese embassy in China and consul general at Seattle;
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born in Hiroshima Prefecture; age 53.

Naotoshi Sugiura, Ambassador to Costa Rica: Graduated from the law faculty of the University of Tokyo and joined MOFA in 1967; has been consul general at Seattle since July 1995, after having served as deputy director general of the Foreign Policy Bureau; born in Tokyo; age 54.

Hiromitsu Kubo, Ambassador to Paraguay: Left Otaru University of Commerce in mid-course and entered MOFA in 1957; has been consul general at Barcelona since March 1996, after having served consul general at Lima; born in Hokkaido; age 60.

Takeshi Kagami, Ambassador to Syria: Graduated from the law faculty of Hitotsubashi University and joined MOFA in 1968; has been consul general at Detroit since May 1995; born in Saitama Prefecture; age 54.

Yasuo Takano, Ambassador to Congo: Entered the Foreign Ministry in 1954; graduated from the department of humanities of Tokyo Metropolitan University in 1959; has been consul general Marseilles since October 1992; born in Tokyo; age 62.

Akira Hoshi, Ambassador to Yemen: Graduated from Tsuda School of Business and entered MOFA in 1963; has been consul general at Jeddah since August 1995; born in Tokyo; age 59.

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