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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Jap-American
Relations
File*

11/12

Pat:

Senator Javits will be available
at 8:30 and 10 00 A.M.
5:00 and 7:00
All California time.

*Left as/Kenny
that AT & T regional
NAK call to funds re
ask memo*

State memos more

*I
willing to all in the year
(garreloa? money)*

still form on

- 1) Trust fund*
- 2) Commission (Presidential)*
- 3) more \$ than in your account*

*State is afraid to look
Central here*

10% Obama funds = \$32 M -

*This is much less than actual expenditure
Open to letter scheme from strict
budget standpoint
Sen. will want to be cooperative*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Is a compromise possible on the Javits bill?

- OMB opposes new funding for Japanese- US cultural relations,
- An independent agency to administer the Bunds is very undesirable.
- Why should such an agency-- or even the State Department--get into the business of providing aid to US education?

It would be very difficult to provide funds for newbudget items when the existing budget has been cut so badly.

\$Administration is will ing to seek authorization, however, for \$15 million in yen to be spent in J apan for US studies---as originally anticipated.

We need to know quickly ~~hmmmm~~ about any compromise because of the need toplan for the President's visit.



Rich Kennedy

Dave Rowan

Jean McKel-Cour
203/277-5741 ←

→ 714/346-3664
Javits in Palm Springs

① 656-3872
Javits permit people see Pete Takelau (58360) - out this
week -
and (58360) # 2 will call back
and be done some cases

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROY L. ASH

SUBJECT: Acting Secretary Ingersoll's October 26
Memorandum to you: "Your Japan Visit
and U.S.-Japan Cultural Legislation"

The Department of State has requested your guidance on the development of U.S.-Japan cultural legislation. During your trip to Japan, the Department recommends you announce U.S. plans to fulfill a 1962 commitment, reaffirmed by President Nixon in 1973, to use some of the Japanese post-war occupation payments for U.S.-Japanese cultural exchange programs. Such an announcement would be received enthusiastically in Japan and would reciprocate the recent Japanese grants to American universities.

The attached State Department memorandum requests your approval of efforts to reach a compromise between the Javits' bill (S. 649, passed by the Senate) and the previous Administration's bill. This recommendation was prepared prior to the Congressional decision to recess until November 18, and it is probably not feasible to develop a compromise in the few days remaining before your trip while Congress is adjourned. Even if a compromise could be arranged, it would probably result in adoption of one or more undesirable features of the Javits bill: (a) a much larger program, with a substantial 1976 outlay effect, (b) a new independent agency for the program run by a commission of executive/congressional/public members, an objectionable approach which could raise constitutional questions, and (c) a program which includes institutional support of American universities' Japanese studies, going far beyond reciprocity to the Japanese and the U.S. commitment.

However, another option is feasible and, in my view, more desirable. Special authorizing legislation is not needed



to seek an appropriation of the Japanese yen payments; sufficient authority exists under the Fulbright-Hays Act, the authority for State's education and cultural exchange programs. Therefore, you could announce during your trip to Japan your decision to seek an appropriation in the 1976 Budget of \$15 million of yen (this would have no net outlay effect on the budget, because outlays of the yen would be offset by Treasury receipts from the dollar appropriation). This approach would give you something more positive and definite to say to the Japanese than either of State's options, which rest upon uncertainty of authorization action.

State's second option -- inform the Japanese that you will try to get Congressional approval of legislation -- adds little, as Bob Ingersoll points out, to our previous statements.

A pledge to include a budget request in the 1976 Budget does go one step farther than previous U.S. statements and actions, and avoids the need for undesirable legislative compromises. I recommend this approach.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment



S/S 7421106

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 26, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Robert S. Ingersoll, Acting *RSI*

SUBJECT: Your Japan Visit and U.S.-Japan
Cultural Legislation

Problem

In 1962, the U.S. agreed with Japan that a portion of Japanese post-war occupation payments would be set aside for cultural programs to deepen mutual understanding. The U.S. has not yet fulfilled that agreement.

Implementing legislation from the previous Administration is stalled on the Hill; but a similar bill introduced by Senator Javits, Congressman Esch and forty-four Senate and House colleagues has passed the Senate. Because of different funding and oversight provisions, the previous Administration did not support the Javits Bill.

The resulting impasse, if not resolved, leaves you in an awkward position regarding your Japan visit, particularly because last year President Nixon reaffirmed to the Japanese U.S. intentions to carry out the 1962 agreement by seeking Congressional action.

Objective

We would like to break this impasse, obtain Congressional agreement in principle and then provide you with an announcement for your Japan visit that you are supporting a new U.S.-Japan Friendship Fund to promote mutual understanding. Such an announcement would be enthusiastically received by the Japanese people and government; it would eliminate a twelve-year irritant in U.S.-Japanese relations; it would effectively dramatize to the Japanese our interest in strengthening understanding between our two countries.

Key Issues:

A number of issues make achievement of this objective difficult:

1. The previous Administration proposal which would enable you to carry out earlier U.S. pledges to the Japanese has insufficient Hill support.
2. The Javits Bill has numerous sponsors in both Houses (see Tab A) and has passed the Senate; but it does not fulfill the 1962 agreement, since its funding is not from the existing occupation payments yen account but from ten per cent of Japan's payments in connection with the reversion of Okinawa.
3. The obvious answer is to combine the Javits and previous Administration proposals; but the conflict between their funding provisions is substantial. Senator Javits favors a new Trust Fund and an independent Commission. Senator Javits would not object to adding to the \$32 million in his bill, the \$14 million in yen in the Administration's proposal. But OMB favors appropriating only the latter amount, even if annual outlays were severely limited, to keep actual spending down over the next few years.

*new trust fund
independent comm.*

Options

There are two real options:

1. You can give our efforts to work out differences in the two proposals with OMB and the Hill sufficiently high priority to develop a compromise to the stage where you can make a credible announcement in Japan.
2. You can inform the Japanese during your visit that you will try to obtain Congressional approval to carry out the 1962 agreement.



Even with a high priority a satisfactory solution will be difficult to achieve, since this will entail compromises all around on the key issues. Senator Javits may be quite resistant to compromise. However, among supporters of some sort of legislation is Wayne Hays who told us to say that "the President's good friend promises to have a bill before Congress adjourns."

The alternative response to the Japanese would add little to what has already been said by previous Administrations. Moreover, it could not be made with much assurance, given the position of Javits and his numerous sponsors.

Recommendation:

That you authorize us to press on with key Congressmen and OMB to realize the Option One compromise, combining the funding, oversight and trust provisions as necessary to achieve Congressional support, while keeping annual spending down.

APPROVE _____

DISAPPROVE _____

If you disapprove this recommendation, we will of course attempt to find sufficient Congressional backing for Option Two to enable you to be as positive as possible in responding to the Japanese during your visit.

Attachment:

List of House and Senate Sponsors
of the Javits Bill



LIST OF HOUSE SPONSORS OF BILLS
SIMILAR TO S.649 (JAVITS BILL)

H.R. 1487	-	George E. Danielson	(California)
H.R. 2160	-	Edward R. Roybal	(California)
H.R. 3086	-	Ronald V. Dellums	(California)
H.R. 3524	-	Wendell Wyatt	(Oregon)
H.R. 4369	-	Marvin L. Esch	(Michigan)

with:

		Alphonzo Bell	(California)
		Ben B. Blackburn	(Georgia)
		George E. Danielson	
		Hamilton Fish Jr.	(New York)
		Gilbert Gude	(Maryland)
		Orval Hansen	(Idaho)
		Robert L. Leggett	(California)
		William S. Mailliard	(California)
		Spark M. Matsunaga	(Hawaii)
		Bob Wilson	(California)
		Charles H. Wilson	(California)
H.R. 5340		Marvin L. Esch	

with:

		Donald M. Fraser	(Minnesota)
		William A. Steiger	(Wisconsin)
H.R. 5671		William S. Broomfield	(Michigan)

with: Marvin L. Esch

H.R. 6232 Marvin L. Esch

with: Yvonne B. Burke (California)
Lester L. Wolff (New York)
Larry Winn Jr. (Kansas)

H.R. 8041
H.R. 11297

LIST OF SENATE SPONSORS OF S.649

Mr. Javits	Mr. Hatfield	Mr. Moss
Mr. Abourezk	Mr. Hughes	Mr. Muskie
Mr. Brock	Mr. Humphrey	Mr. Nelson
Mr. Brooke	Mr. Inouye	Mr. Ribicoff
Mr. Case	Mr. Jackson	Mr. Roth
Mr. Cranston	Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania
Mr. Fong	Mr. McGovern	Mr. Tunney
Mr. Gravel	Mr. Mondale	Mr. Williams

Date: September 30

Time: 630

Patli-Fill

FOR ACTION: NSC/S
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus
Paul Theis

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh
Warren Hendriks

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: October 1 Time: noon

SUBJECT:

Proclamation - Japan-U.S. Friendship Days



ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
- For Your Recommendations
- Prepare Agenda and Brief
- Draft Reply
- For Your Comments
- Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

*Fongy McClellan Griffin
and several members in Senate
say we are absolutely crazy
to pass up this opportunity
Pat O'Donnell*

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

GENERAL COUNSEL

September 30, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR MAX L. FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: WILLIAM M. NICHOLS (Signed) William M. Nichols

Subject: Proclamation on Emperor Hirohito's State Visit

The proposed proclamation suggested by Senate Resolution 270 of yesterday would not be a desirable precedent for first time events. The proposed proclamation adds little, if anything, to the significance of the visit. The suggestion for the proclamation, coming at the eleventh hour, may well prove embarrassing when the only event in observance of Japan-United States Friendship Days turns out to be the proposed proclamation.

We are of the opinion that it would be embarrassing for the United States were the President to proclaim Japan-United States Friendship Days under the circumstances, especially when the proclamation could never be published until several days after the designated period had begun.

There is no need for the United States to appear to be unprepared for the Emperor's visit, especially since the House and the Senate have passed H. Con. Res. 402, September 29, 1975 (Cong. Record at S 16995), welcoming the Emperor and Empress of Japan.

A representative of the Department of State has informally expressed similar views.

We are opposed to the issuance of the proposed proclamation.

Enclosures

???

COPY FOR MR. JAMES CANNON



JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP DAYS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress of Japan will be visiting the United States of America from September 30 to October 13, 1975. This visit will be the first state visit to the United States of America by a reigning Emperor of Japan. The state visit of the Emperor and Empress of Japan openly symbolizes the close ties of friendship, good will, and common goals to which the Japanese and American people are dedicated and will contribute immeasurably to mutual understanding and respect between the United States of America and Japan.

The continued development and strengthening of this relationship between the United States of America and Japan are in the best interests of world peace and prosperity.

We warmly welcome Their Majesties to our country.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the sentiments of Senate Resolution 270, September 29, 1975, do hereby designate the period beginning September 30, 1975, through October 13, 1975, as Japan-United States Friendship Days.

I call upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such days with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this day of , in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two-hundredth.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 29, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES LYNN
JAMES CANNON ✓

THRU: MAX FRIEDERSDORF

FROM: PATRICK O'DONNELL

SUBJECT: Emperor Hirohito's State Visit

Senator Fong called to advise that the Senate has just passed by voice vote a Resolution (S. Res. 270) seeking to have the President designate the duration of the Emperor's visit (September 30-October 13) as "Japan - U.S. Friendship Days."

The Resolution was introduced by Senator Fong and co-sponsored by Senators McClellan, Hugh Scott, Griffin, Magnuson, Young, Dole and Inouye. Although, there is not enough time for the House to act, the Senators request that the President sign the appropriate documents with all haste.

Can do?

Many thanks.



cc: Paul O'Neill
Bob Linder

S. Res. 270



*In the Senate of the United States,
September 29 (legislative day, September 11), 1975.*

Whereas Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan will be visiting the United States of America from September 30 to October 13, 1975; and

Whereas the visit will be the first state visit to the United States of America by a reigning Emperor of Japan; and

Whereas we warmly welcome Their Majesties to our country; and

Whereas the visit of Their Majesties will contribute immeasurably to mutual understanding and respect between the United States of America and Japan; and

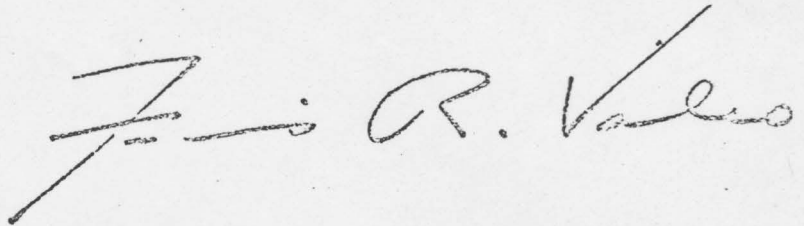
Whereas the continued development and strengthening of the relationship between the United States of America and Japan are in the best interests of world peace and prosperity; and

Whereas Japan is a valuable and staunch ally of the United States of America; and

Whereas the state visit of the Emperor and Empress of Japan openly symbolizes the close ties of friendship, good will, and common goals to which the Japanese and American people are dedicated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is requested to issue a proclamation designating September 30 to October 13, 1975, as "Japan-United States Friendship Days", and calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such days with appropriate ceremonies and activities:

Attest:



Secretary.

