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TO RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO IMMEDIATE 7604

INFO RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC IMMEDIATE 4067

RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC IMMEDIATE 3156

RUALSFC/COMUSJAPAN YOKOTO AB IMMEDIATE

RHHMUNA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI IMMEDIATE

RUEAIIA/CIA WASHDC 2131

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RHEHNSC/NSC WASHDC 8824

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UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 08 STATE 076928

CINCPAC - ALSO FOR FPA SALMON

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: MARR, PREL, MASS, JA, US

SUBJECT: ACQUISITION AND CROSS-SERVICING AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN

ref: Tokyo 3340 (DTG 110942z APR 96)

1. At Para 4 below is draft text of the Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement ("Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America concerning reciprocal supplies and services etc.") which has been negotiated with the GOJ. At para 5 is the draft text of the procedural agreement ("Procedural agreement between the Japan Defense Agency and the Department of Defense . . ."). At para 6 is a copy of delegation of authority from the Department's Office of Language Services authorizing Embassy staff member Fumiko Gregg to certify the substantive conformity of the English and Japanese versions of the two agreements. (This has been previously faxed to post.)

2. The Ambassador is authorized to sign the ACSA on behalf of the USG (the ACSA is a government to government

agreement), subject to confirmation that the Japanese and English texts conform. Authority has also been delegated to DOD to sign the Procedural Agreement. (The Department understands that LTG Myers, Commander USFJ will sign the procedural agreement.) Any substantive deviation from the texts printed below should be referred to Washington agencies before signature. The embassy should pouch the original of the signed agreements to L/T for reporting to Congress under the Case Act as soon as possible after the conclusion of the agreements.

3. We understand that the Japanese ministry of foreign affairs has agreed to produce both the English and Japanese texts of the agreement for the signing ceremony. An OSD/ISA staff member, who departed Washington on Friday and is arriving in Tokyo on Saturday, is hand-carrying an ample supply of treaty paper and two treaty binders for the GOJ use in the signing.

Draft ACSA Text

Begin ACSA text.

4. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONCERNING RECIPROCAL PROVISION OF LOGISTIC SUPPORT, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES BETWEEN THE SELF-DEFENSE FORCES OF JAPAN AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the "Parties"),

Recognizing that the establishment of a framework between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America concerning reciprocal provision of logistic support, supplies and services will promote close cooperation between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America, and will contribute to the smooth and effective operation of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America;

Understanding that the establishment of the above-mentioned framework will promote more efficient performance of the respective roles of the Self-Defense

Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America in the field of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and humanitarian international relief operations, and will actively contribute to the effort led

by the United Nations toward international peace;

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

1. As used in this Agreement, the term "logistic support, supplies and services" means supplies and services in the field of logistic support.
2. The purpose of this Agreement is to establish basic terms and conditions for the reciprocal provision of logistic support, supplies and services, between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America, necessary for bilateral exercises and training, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, or humanitarian international relief operations.
3. This Agreement sets forth a framework for the provision of logistic support, supplies and services on the basis of the principle of reciprocity.
4. The use of logistic support, supplies and services provided under this Agreement shall be consistent with the Charter of the United Nations.
5. The provision of logistic support, supplies and services under this Agreement by the Armed Forces of the United States of America is executed under the authority of Chapter 138, Title 10, United States Code.
6. The request, provision, receipt, and settlement of logistic support, supplies and services under this Agreement shall be carried out by the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and by the Armed Forces of the United States of America.

Article II

1. When either Party requests the other Party to provide logistic support, supplies and services necessary for bilateral exercises and training conducted by the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America, the other Party, within its competence, may provide the logistic support, supplies and services requested.
2. The logistic support, supplies and services related to the following categories may be provided under this Article: food; water; billeting; transportation (including airlift); petroleum, oils, and lubricants; clothing; communications; medical services; base support;

storage; use of facilities; training services; spare parts and components; repair and maintenance; and airport and seaport services.

The logistic support, supplies and services related to each category are further specified in the Annex.

3. Paragraph 2 of this Article shall not be interpreted as to include the provision of ammunition.

Article III

1. When either Party requests the other Party to provide logistic support, supplies and services necessary for the conduct of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations or humanitarian international relief operations by the Self-Defense Forces of Japan or the Armed Forces of the United States of America, the other Party, within its competence, may provide the logistic support, supplies and services requested.

2. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article II shall be applied to the provision of logistic support, supplies and services under this Article.

3. When the Self-Defense Forces of Japan are requested to provide logistic support, supplies and services under paragraph 1 of this Article by the Armed Forces of the United States of America, it is understood that the provision of logistic support, supplies and services by the Self-Defense Forces of Japan to the Armed Forces of the United States of America will be conducted pursuant to the Law Concerning Cooperation for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Other Operations (Law No. 79, 1992).

Article IV

1. The settlement procedures for provision of supplies under this Agreement shall be as follows:

a. The Party who received supplies (hereinafter referred to as the "receiving Party") shall, subject to subparagraph b., return the supplies in question in a condition and manner which is satisfactory to the Party who provided them (hereinafter referred to as the providing Party").

b. If the supplies provided are consumable or the receiving Party cannot return the supplies in question in a condition and manner which is satisfactory to the providing Party, the receiving Party shall, subject to subparagraph c., return supplies of the same type and in the same quality and quantity in a condition and manner

which is satisfactory to the providing Party.

c. If the receiving Party cannot return the supplies of the same type and in the same quality and quantity as the supplies provided in a condition and manner which is satisfactory to the providing Party, the receiving Party shall reimburse in the currency specified by the providing Party.

2. In case of the settlement for provision of services under this Agreement, the services provided shall be reimbursed in the currency specified by the providing Party or settled by the provision of services of the same type and equivalent value. The manner of the settlement shall be agreed between the Parties prior to the provision of the services.

3. Excise duties shall not be charged by either Party for services provided under this Agreement.

Article V

The price of the supplies and the services reimbursed in - accordance with paragraph 1 c. and paragraph 2 of Article IV shall be determined pursuant to the relevant provisions set forth in the Procedural Agreement specified in Article VII.

Article VI

The logistic support, supplies and services provided under this Agreement shall not be transferred, either temporarily or permanently, by any means to those outside of the forces of the receiving Party, without prior written consent of the providing Party.

Article VII

The request, provision, receipt, and settlement of logistic support, supplies and services under this Agreement shall be carried out only in accordance with the Procedural Agreement which is subordinate to this Agreement and which shall specify procedures and supplementary details of terms and conditions to implement this Agreement. The Procedural Agreement shall be concluded between the competent authorities of the Parties.

Article VIII

1. Any provision of this Agreement shall not affect the Agreement under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual

Cooperation and Security between Japan and the United States of America regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Forces in Japan.

2. The Parties shall closely consult with each other regarding the implementation of this Agreement.

3. Any matter relating to the interpretation or application of this Agreement and the Procedural Agreement shall be resolved solely through consultation between the Parties.

Article IX

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the 120th day after the date of receipt by the Government of the United States of America of a written notice from the Government of Japan of approval of the Agreement by Japan and shall remain in force for a period of ten years, and shall thereafter be automatically extended for successive periods of ten years each, unless either Party notifies the other of its intention in writing to terminate this

Agreement more than six months before the end of each period of ten years.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, each Party may terminate this Agreement at any time by giving one year written notice to the other Party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

DONE, in duplicate, in the Japanese and English languages, both equally authentic, at , this day
of , one thousand nine hundred ninety-six.

End ACSA text

text of procedural agreement

5. Begin Procedural Agreement Text:

PROCEDURAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE VII OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA CONCERNING RECIPROCAL PROVISION OF

LOGISTIC SUPPORT, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES BETWEEN THE
SELF-DEFENSE FORCES OF JAPAN AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARTICLE I
PURPOSE

1. Pursuant to Article VII of the Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America concerning Reciprocal Provision of Logistic Support, Supplies and Services between the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and the Armed Forces of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement"),

This Procedural Agreement between the Japan Defense Agency and the Department of Defense of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as the "Parties") is

entered into for the purpose of specifying procedures and supplementary details of terms and conditions for the reciprocal provision of logistic support, supplies and services between the Parties.

2. The request, provision¹ receipt, and settlement of logistic support, supplies and services under this Procedural Agreement shall be carried out by the Self-Defense Forces of Japan and by the Armed Forces of the United States of America.

ARTICLE II
DEFINITIONS

As used in this Procedural Agreement and any Implementing Arrangements, the following definitions apply:

1. Implementing Arrangement. A written supplementary agreement to be concluded through negotiations specified in paragraph 4 of Article IV related to the provision of logistic support, supplies and services, which sets forth additional details, terms and conditions which further define and carry out this Procedural Agreement.

2. Order. An order, when in its proper form and signed by an authorized official (see paragraph 6 of Article IV below) is a request for the specific provision of logistic support, supplies and services under the Agreement, this Procedural Agreement, and any applicable Implementing Arrangements.

3. Invoice. A document from the Party who provided the logistic support, supplies and services, which requests settlement for the specific provision of logistic support, supplies and services under the Agreement, this Procedural

Agreement, and any applicable Implementing Arrangements.

ARTICLE III
APPLICABILITY

1. It is understood between the Parties that, with respect to the United States of America, activities under the Agreement, this Procedural Agreement, and any Implementing Arrangements executed hereunder are made subject to availability of appropriations and the obligation and accrual amount limitations established by

United States laws and regulations.

2. It is understood between the Parties that temporary use of items of equipment not designated as part of the United States Munitions List may be provided or received by the Armed Forces of the United States of America under the Agreement and this Procedural Agreement.

3. It is understood between the Parties that the following items are not eligible for provision or receipt by the Armed Forces of the United States of America:

- a. weapons systems;
- b. major end items of equipment (except for the temporary use of items of nonlethal military equipment not designated as part of the United States Munitions List);
- c. initial quantities of replacement and spare parts associated with the initial order quantity of major items of organizational equipment covered in tables of allowances and distribution, tables of organization and equipment, and equivalent documents.

4. It is understood between the Parties that neither Party will provide items the provision of which are prohibited by its laws or regulations. Specifically excluded from provision by the United States laws and regulations under the Agreement and this Procedural Agreement are the following:

- a. guided missiles;
- b. naval mines and torpedoes;
- c. nuclear ammunition and included items such as warheads, warhead sections, projectiles, demolition munitions, and training ammunition;
- d. cartridge and air crew escape propulsion systems (AEPS) components;
- e. chaff and chaff dispensers;
- f. guidance kits for bombs or other ammunitions;
- g. chemical ammunition (other than riot control agents);
- h. source, byproduct, or special nuclear materials or any other material, article, data, or thing of value the transfer of which is subject to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (title 42, United States Code, section 2011, et.

seq.) .

ARTICLE IV TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Each Party shall make every effort within its competence to satisfy requests from the other Party under the Agreement and this Procedural Agreement for logistic support, supplies and services.
2. The provision of logistic support, supplies and services shall be accomplished by Orders issued and accepted under the Agreement, this Procedural Agreement, and any Implementing Arrangements.
3. Orders may be issued under the Agreement and this Procedural Agreement in the absence of an Implementing Arrangement only when the logistic support, supplies and services are urgently required and not covered by an Implementing Arrangement, and provided the provision is agreed on.
4. An Implementing Arrangement may be negotiated on the part of the United States by the U.S. Commander in Chief Pacific (USCINCPAC), Component Commanders, or their designated Subordinate Commanders when operations are conducted within the United States Pacific Command (PACOM) with PACOM units. When operations are conducted outside PACOM, an Implementing Arrangement may be negotiated on the part of the United States by authorized United States Headquarters in coordination with PACOM. An Implementing Arrangement may also be negotiated on the part of the United States by either the Commander, U.S. Forces Japan (COMUSJAPAN) or individual U.S. Forces Japan (USFJ) Component Commanders.

An Implementing Arrangement may be negotiated on the part of Japan by Chiefs of Staff, their designated Subordinate Commanders, or the Director General of the Joint Staff Office.

In the case of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations or humanitarian international relief operations, an Implementing Arrangement may be negotiated on the part of Japan by the authorized Commanders.

5. Whether the provision of logistic support, supplies and services is accomplished by an Order under the Agreement and this Procedural Agreement in the absence of an Implementing Arrangement, or in conjunction with an Implementing Arrangement, the documents taken together should set forth all necessary details, terms and

conditions to carry out the provision including the data elements of the Annex of this Procedural Agreement.

6. The Parties shall endeavor to adopt a standard Order form. An Implementing Arrangement shall generally identify those authorized officials who may issue and accept Orders. The Parties shall notify each other of specific authorizations or limitations on those personnel able to issue or accept Orders directly under the Agreement and this Procedural Agreement when logistic support, supplies and services are not covered by an Implementing Arrangement. For the United States, these notifications shall go directly to the Component Command concerned. For Japan, these notifications shall go to the individual Services concerned as well as to the Bureau of Equipment of the Japan Defense Agency through the Joint Staff Office.

ARTICLE V RETURN AND PAYMENT

1. The Party who provides logistic support, supplies and services (hereinafter referred to as the 'providing Party') shall submit invoices to the other Party (hereinafter referred to as the "receiving Party") after the provision of the logistic support, supplies and services. The invoices shall be accompanied by evidence of receipt by the receiving Party.

2. The providing Party and the receiving Party shall maintain records of all provisions of logistic support, supplies and services.

3. The settlement procedures for provision of supplies set forth in paragraph 1 of Article IV of the Agreement shall be supplemented as follows:

a. The settlement for the provision of supplies shall be completed within the twelve months after the date of such provision.

b. If the receiving Party cannot settle the provision of supplies in accordance with the condition and manner which is agreed in the Order, the receiving party shall promptly notify the providing Party thereof. Then, the providing Party and receiving Party shall settle in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article IV of the Agreement.

4. In the case of the provision of services, the

receiving Party shall either reimburse the providing Party in the currency and at the price established in the Order, or settle by the provision of services of the same type

and equivalent value. If reimbursed, the receiving Party shall pay the office designated by the providing Party within thirty days from the date on which the bill is issued.

5. No provision in the Agreement and this Procedural Agreement shall serve as a basis for an increased charge for logistic support, supplies and services, if such logistic support, supplies and services would be available without charge or for a lesser charge under the terms of another agreement.

ARTICLE VI PRICE

1. The price of supplies shall be determined as follows:

a. For supply items provided from the inventory of U.S. Forces, the price charged the Self-Defense Forces of Japan is the same price that would be charged other U.S. Forces for the same supply items; and for supplies provided from the inventory of the Self-Defense Forces of Japan, the price charged is the procurement cost.

b. For supply items procured from the supplying country's contractors, the price charged is no less favorable than the price charged its own Forces by such contractors for identical supply items, taking into account price differentials due to delivery schedules, points of delivery, and other similar considerations.

2. The price of services shall be determined based upon the unit price which the Parties will agree on in advance. The unit price shall be the following:

a. For U.S. Forces, the unit price for services it provides shall be the same price that would be charged other U.S. Forces for the same services, or

b. For U.S. Forces and the Self-Defense Forces of Japan, the following reciprocal pricing principles apply:

1. Indirect labor, overhead, and other indirect costs may be excluded, when not precluded by regulations of the

providing Party.

11. When the providing Party procures the services from a contractor, the unit price shall be the same unit price the contractor would charge the providing Party, taking into account price differentials due to schedules, locations, and other similar considerations.

3. When the price is not agreed prior to issuing the

Order, the Order shall set forth the estimated price. The Parties shall then promptly enter into negotiations to establish the price.

4. The Parties shall grant each other access to documentation and other information sufficient to verify whether the price is reasonable.

ARTICLE VII INTERPRETATION AND REVISION

1. Either Party may, at any time, request revision of this Procedural Agreement by giving the other Party written notice. In the event such a request is made, the Parties shall promptly enter into negotiations.

2. This Procedural Agreement may only be amended by written agreement between the Parties.

ARTICLE VIII EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERMINATION

This Procedural Agreement shall enter into force at the same time as the Agreement and shall remain in force for the same duration of the Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the representatives of the Japan Defense Agency and the Department of Defense of the United States of America, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate, in the English language.

end procedural agreement text

authorization for certification of japanese language text

6. Begin text of Language Services authorization for certification of japanese language text:

This authorizes Ms. Fumiko Gregg to certify on behalf of the Office of Language Services of the United States Department of State the substantive conformity of the English and Japanese versions of:

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CONCERNING RECIPROCAL PROVISION OF LOGISTIC SUPPORT, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES BETWEEN THE SELF-DEFENSE FORCES OF JAPAN AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

PROCEDURAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE JAPAN DEFENSE AGENCY AND
THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE VII OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
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LOGISTIC SUPPORT, SUPPLIES AND SERVICES BETWEEN THE
SELF-DEFENSE FORCES OF JAPAN AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A copy of the certification statement must be filed with
the Chief of the Translating Division of this Office.

/s/
Mary Bird
Chief, Translating Division
Office of Language Services

End text.
CHRISTOPHER
BT
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4-24-96

to president clinton. personal and confidential. dear mr. president. your visit here was spectacular. i think our relations, apart from trade, are the best ever. you have also broken through here on a personal basis. japan not only wants to be tied much more closely with us on security and political issues, but i can feel a sea change in their desire to be closer to us and to you personally. of course it will continue to take work and there will be reversals, but we have found a new and more hopeful level in our relationship and we can begin to build on it. central to this effort, will be to shape a revised and far more forward leaning security relationship in which japan agrees to upscale their willingness to work with us should security tensions heighten. their leadership clearly wants to do this.

you asked me about china relations. i can see that the republicans are hoping to use frustrations against china and the growing attractiveness of taiwan against you. i am far from an expert on china, although i spent a lot of time working on china issues when i was vice president. their government is hostage to the military hardliners and, with the collapse of the communist rationale, only nationalism can be used by them to keep the country together. i am told the place is corrupt as hell. nevertheless the increasingly wealthy china is of growing importance and their bellicose policies are causing growing concern throughout asia, particularly in japan. i thought that at the outset of your administration we allowed the vast array of critical interests, many of them legitimate, to tie you down with legislatively dictated policies that limited your control and flexibility over china policy. people committed to taiwan, to human rights, to tibet, to arms control, and to trade, all sought to tie your hands in pursuing an overall china strategy. whatever you decide to do with china, in my opinion, must begin with jealously guarding your presidential prerogatives to control china policy. the more china sees you as running policy and resisting congressional and other pressures, the more they will deal with you. the more they see and sasser as having your ear, the more they will deal seriously with him. i believe that americans are practical enough to know that, despite their objections to the chinese leadership, we must somehow try to manage this difficult period without a fundamental breach of our relationship. you will be judged by your ability to somehow get along with them while pursuing legitimate american aims. republican posturing on human rights will not be credible. dole is playing a dangerous game in playing with critics of your policy and in playing up to taiwan. this strategy flies in the face of the policies bush and reagan pursued with dole's support, and, moreover china will begin to see a stake in your re-election.

i am pursuing the emperor's concerns about the environmental dangers in opening up the northern training area following its return to okinawa. some dietmen have already talked with me about this.

i've been a dole watcher for 30 years. i think i know him well. i think he is basically a decent person who understands america's traditional role in the world. unfortunately, he is insecure and partisan. he is also very shallow when it comes to understanding the broad purposes and goals of our nation, particularly as it relates to the rapidly changing nature of the world. he will not be able to articulate and sustain a vision of his broad purposes because he doesn't think that way and will not be able to do so. when the republicans are in office, he follows the party line, and when they are out of office, he

basically hectors the democratic president, following him on a reverse curve, even if this involves reversing earlier positions. he has had no administrative experience and like most long time legislators he has developed habits that are totally irrelevant to the leadership and decisional demands of a president. moreover, his understanding of foreign and security policy is very limited.

there is a strange crack in his personality that will certainly be exposed at some point in the campaign. you will see it clearly if you look at my debate with him. its ancient history, but its still the same bob dole. he was scared to death by our debate and tried to cover it up by jarring personal comments. he was totally unprepared and knew it. i think he was scared. he finally made that comment about the "democrat" party causing wwII. i believe this cost ford his re-election. he will be very fearful of debating you.

having said this, i also believe that somewhere in dole's psychi there is a desire to be respected and liked by others including you. where you can be nice to him, please do so. he may well respond in kind. if he doesn't, you will be the nice guy and he will be the mean hatchetman that americans believe him to be.

i think his campaign will consist of criticizing you and your administration, rather than staking out a direction and purpose which americans would respect and consider. his inclination to hector will mostly fall flat because americans will see it as political hectoring rather than serious and conscientious leadership. if you stay on the high ground of leadership, he will be unable to touch you.

of course, this campaign must be taken seriously, but i am certain that you will win. the bigger task for you, i think, will be to win by a sufficient margin and with a mandate that will allow you to sustain momentum in your second term. most presidents lose traction in the second term. reagan certainly did. on the other hand, if you are seen to have gained a mandate for serious goals during the campaign that will be your most precious source of moral and political authority in the second term.

as i said when you left japan, i am proud to be your ambassador and i believe you are building a record that will mark you as one of america's greatest presidents. you have the brains, the spirit, the warmth, the energy, and the vision to reach this highest of all human goals. we pray for your success.

when ambassador saito left for washington, his wife told joan that "washington is the capital of the world." it surely is, and you are leading us superbly. thanks from this proud democrat. sincerely wfm.

**United States
Information
Service**

Embassy of the United States of America
1-10-5, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107

Telephone: (03)3224-5000

米国大使館広報・文化交流局

東京都港区赤坂1-10-5 千107



May 9, 1996

INFO MEMORANDUM:

TO: The Ambassador

THRU: DCM - Minister Deming
A/EX *[Handwritten signature]*

FROM: USIS/PAO - Paul P. Blackburn *[Handwritten signature]*

SUBJECT: U.S. Public Opinion on Japan --
The MOFA Poll Released May 2

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with Gallup, has tracked U.S. public opinion on Japan for 35 years. The Ministry released a report on its latest survey on May 2. USIS graphed trends on eight important questions (attached). We also include here two English-language articles on the poll from May 3 editions of the *Japan Times* and *Mainichi Daily News*.

The poll drew only moderate press attention. We know it to be, however, a comprehensive study that looks at a number of areas of interest to both governments and we hope to receive from Washington further details including questions and analysis not released to the press.

ATTACHMENTS: A/S

AIO:TSmith *[Handwritten signature]*

A/IO:JLundin *[Handwritten signature]*
DPAO:HHara *[Handwritten signature]*

Many in U.S. want Japan to build up its defense capabilities, survey shows

An increasing number of Americans surveyed say Japan should build up its defense capability, according to results of a Foreign Ministry poll released Thursday.

The survey also found that a majority of respondents view the Japan-U.S. security treaty as favorable, the ministry said.

The poll was conducted by telephone from mid-February to late March with 1,913 U.S. eligible voters responding, it said. The total includes 396 opinion leaders, including government officials, labor and business leaders, and academics.

Forty-two percent of the nonopinion leaders surveyed want Japan to further build up its defense capability, up 14 percentage points from a similar survey the preceding year, while among the opinion leaders, the percentage was 66 percent, up 9 points.

A Foreign Ministry official said the recent escalation of tension between China and Taiwan could be one reason for the increase.

The official also said the trend may show that more Americans want Japan to play a greater role in maintaining peace and stability in the Far East in accordance with the bilateral security pact.

Sixty-six percent of the general public polled and 82 percent of the opinion leaders said the security alliance contributes to peace and stability in the Far East, the survey shows.

The poll also found 54 percent of the general pollees and 87 percent of the opinion leaders see Japan as a "reliable ally," while 32 percent of the general pollees and 7 percent of the opinion leaders said Japan is not trustworthy.

The survey also shows that

53 percent of the general public and 79 percent of the opinion leaders believe Japan is the most important partner of the United States in Asia.

In a similar poll released in 1994, 43 percent of the general pollees said they feel Japan is trustworthy, 11 points lower than the percentage for both last year and this year.

Asked what role Japan should play in the international community, a majority of respondents from both groups said they would rather see Japan be a world leader in the fields of science and technology than in world politics, the survey shows.

It also found 40 percent of the general pollees surveyed see the present level of cooperation between Japan and the U.S. as either "excellent" or "good," while 56 percent of the opinion leaders share the same views, both down 1 point from the previous year.

Poll: Americans want Japan to boost defense

An increasing number of Americans think Japan should build up its defense capability, according to the results of a Japanese Foreign Ministry poll released Thursday.

The survey also found that a majority of respondents view the Japan-U.S. security treaty as favorable, the ministry said.

The poll was conducted by telephone from mid-February to late March, with 1,913 U.S. eligible voters responding, it said. The total comprised 1,517 ordinary citizens plus 396 opinion leaders, including government officials, labor and business leaders, and academics.

Forty-two percent of the ordinary citizens surveyed want Japan to further build up its defense capability, up 14 percentage points from a similar survey the preceding year, while among the opinion leaders, the percentage was 66 percent, up 9 points.

A Foreign Ministry official said the recent increase in tension between China and Taiwan could be one reason for the increase.

The official also noted the trend may show that more Americans want Japan to play a greater role in maintaining peace and stability in the Far East in accordance with the bilateral security pact.

Sixty-six percent of the ordinary citizens and 82 percent of the opinion leaders said the

security alliance contributes to peace and stability in East Asia, according to the survey.

The poll also found that 54 percent of the ordinary citizens and 87 percent of the opinion leaders see Japan as a "reliable ally," while 32 percent of the citizens and 7 percent of the opinion leaders said Japan is not trustworthy.

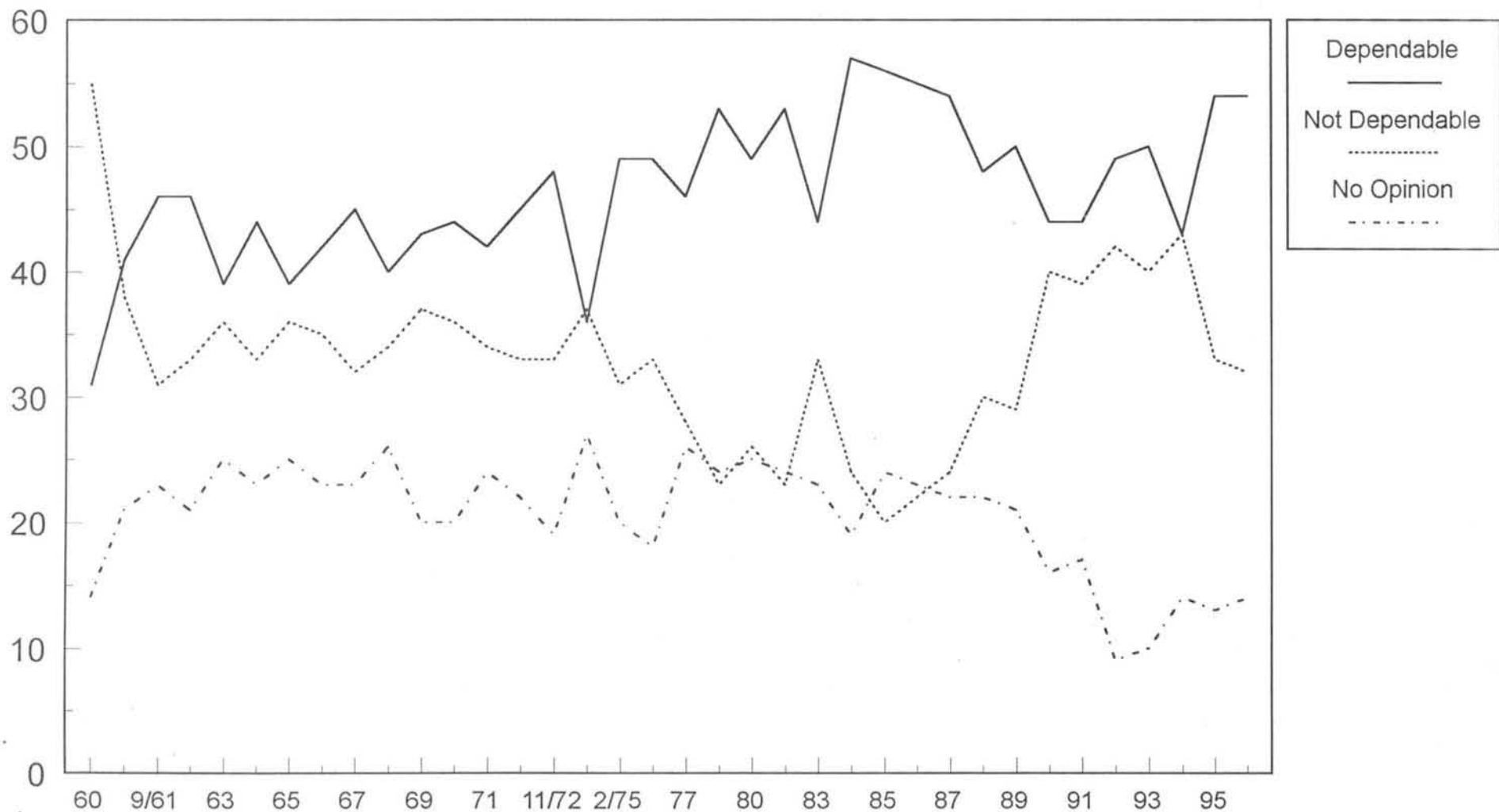
The survey also found that 53 percent of the citizens and 79 percent of the opinion leaders believe Japan is the most important partner of the United States in Asia.

In a similar poll in 1994, 43 percent of the ordinary citizens said they feel Japan is trustworthy, 11 points lower than the percentage for both 1995 and this year, perhaps due to the collapse of the Japan-U.S. trade "framework" negotiations that year.

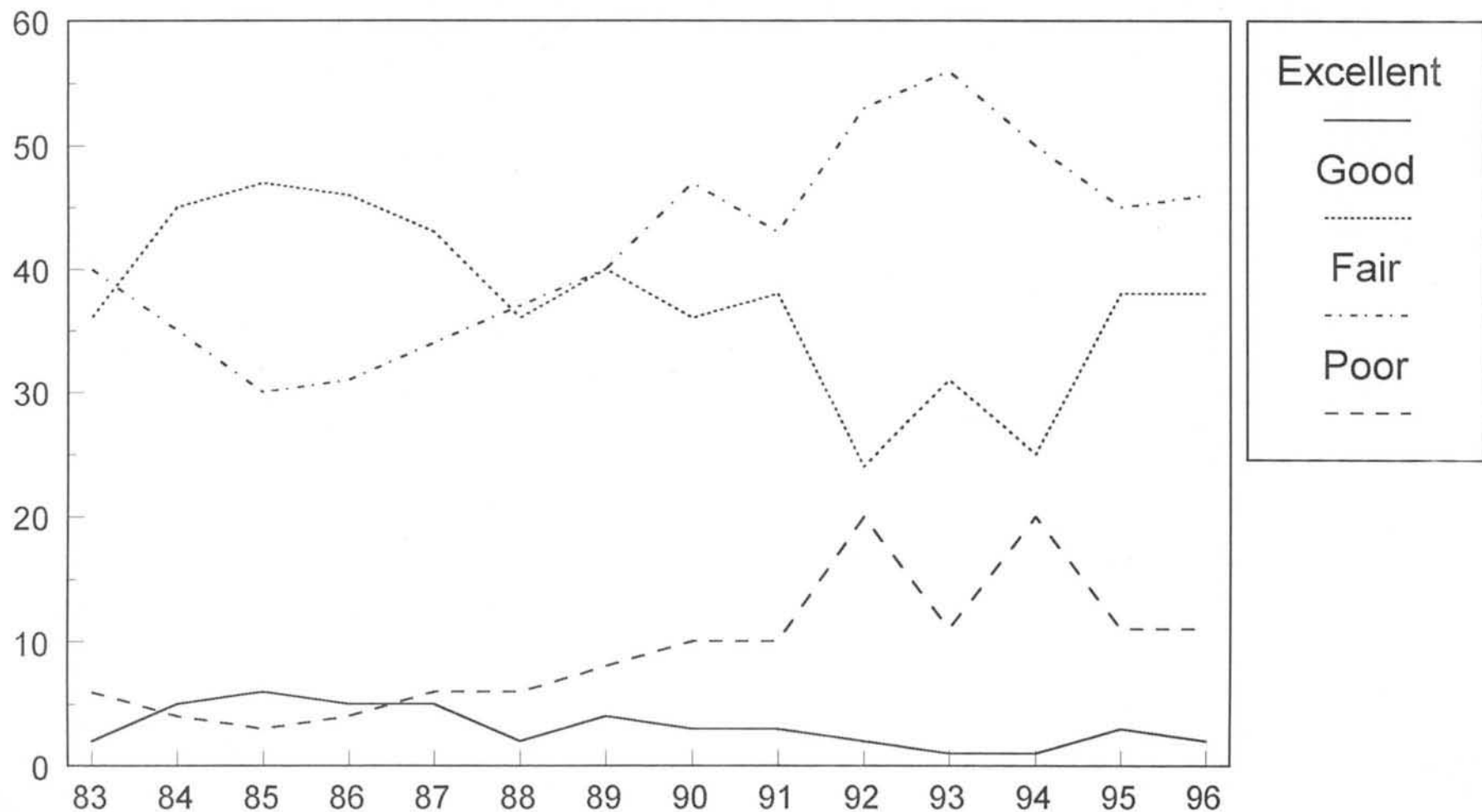
Asked what role Japan should play in the international community, a majority of respondents from both groups said they would rather see Japan be a leader in science and technology than in world politics, according to the poll.

It also found that 40 percent of the ordinary citizens surveyed see the present level of cooperation between Japan and the U.S. as either "excellent" or "good," while 56 percent of the opinion leaders share the same views, both down 1 percentage point from the previous year.

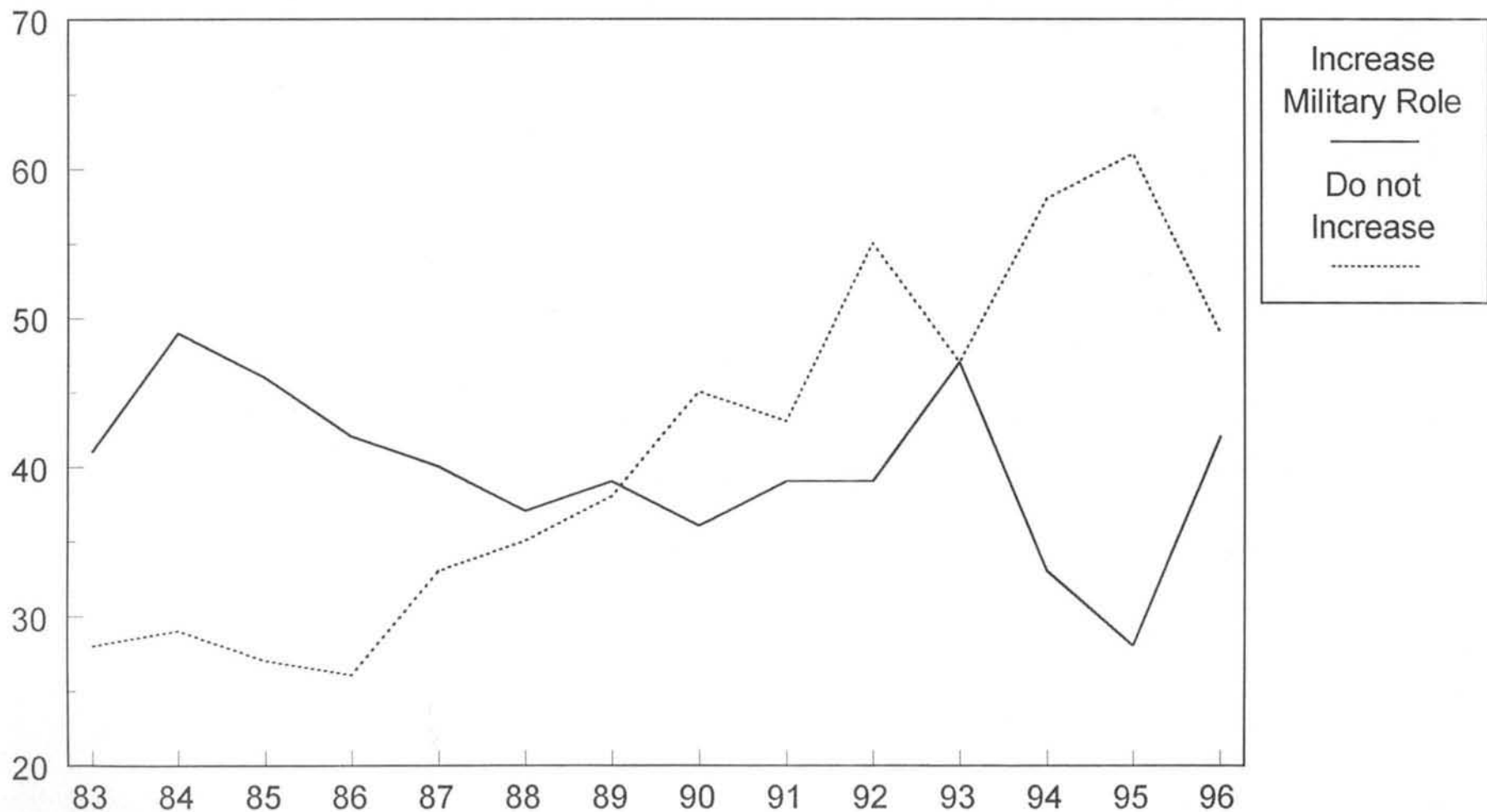
In your opinion, do you think Japan IS or IS NOT a dependable ally or friend of the United States?



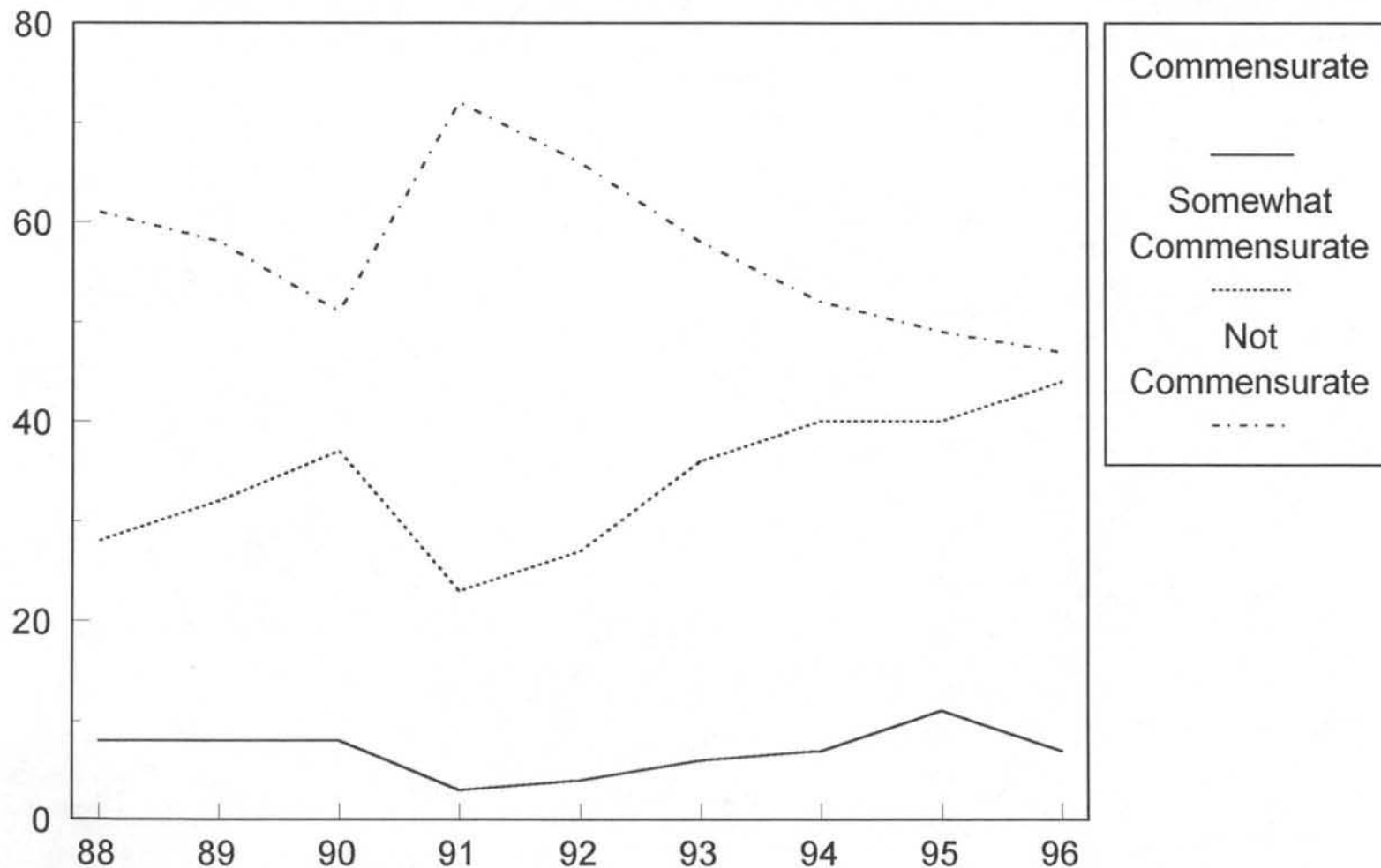
Would you describe the present level of cooperation between Japan and the U. S. as excellent, good, fair, or poor?



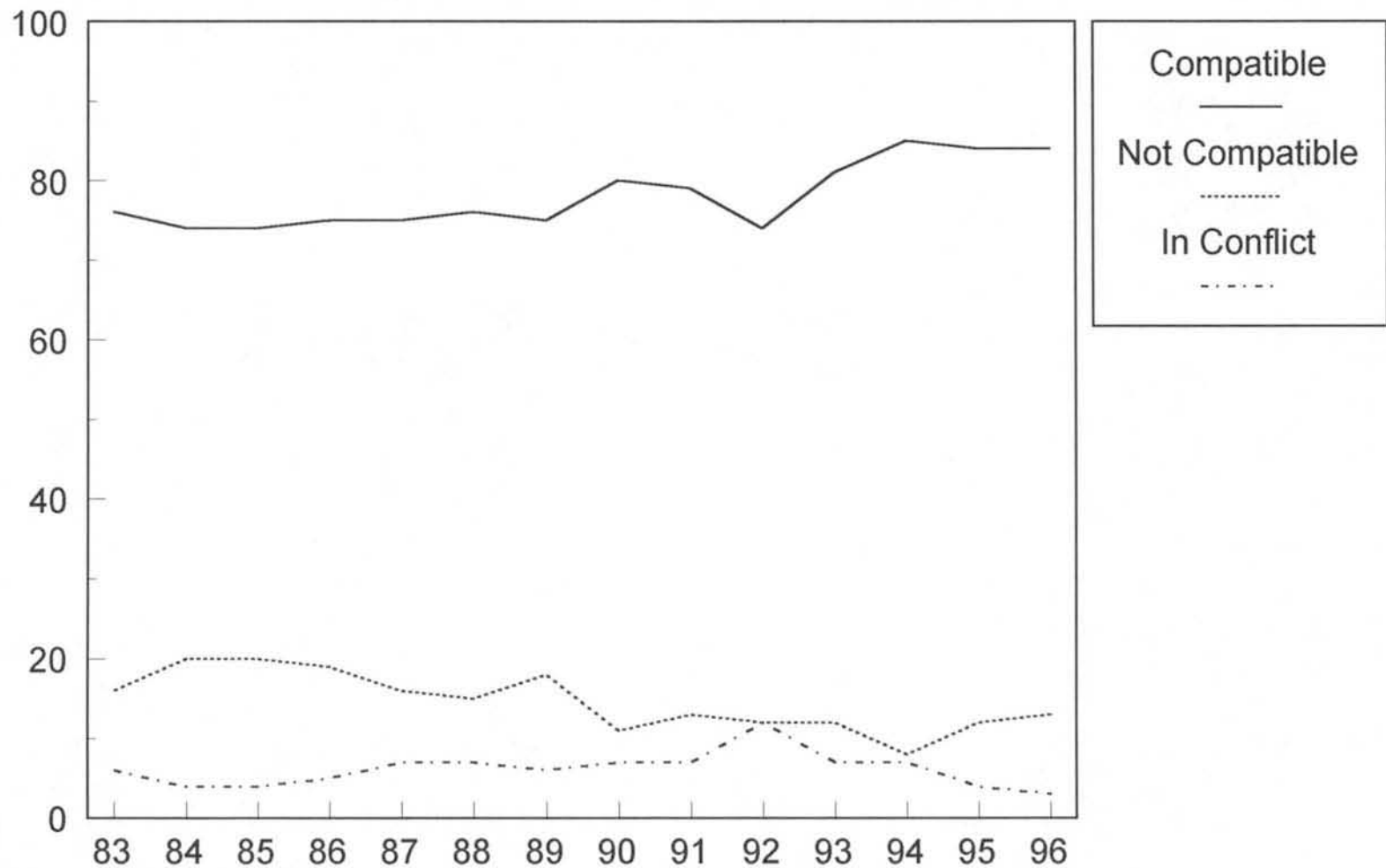
Do you feel Japan should further increase its military forces for its own defense, or not?



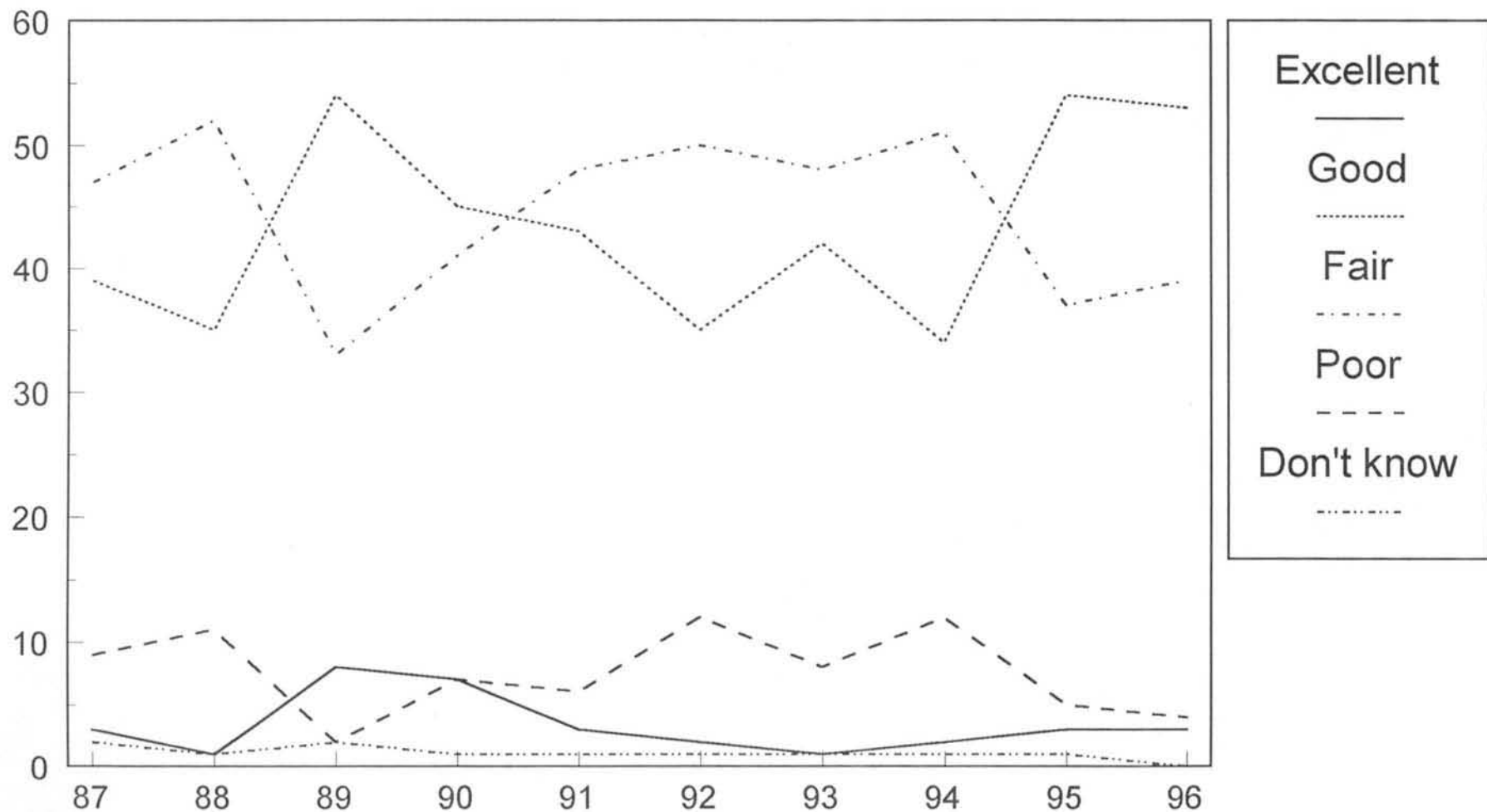
Is Japan's role in international society commensurate, somewhat commensurate or not commensurate with its economic strength?



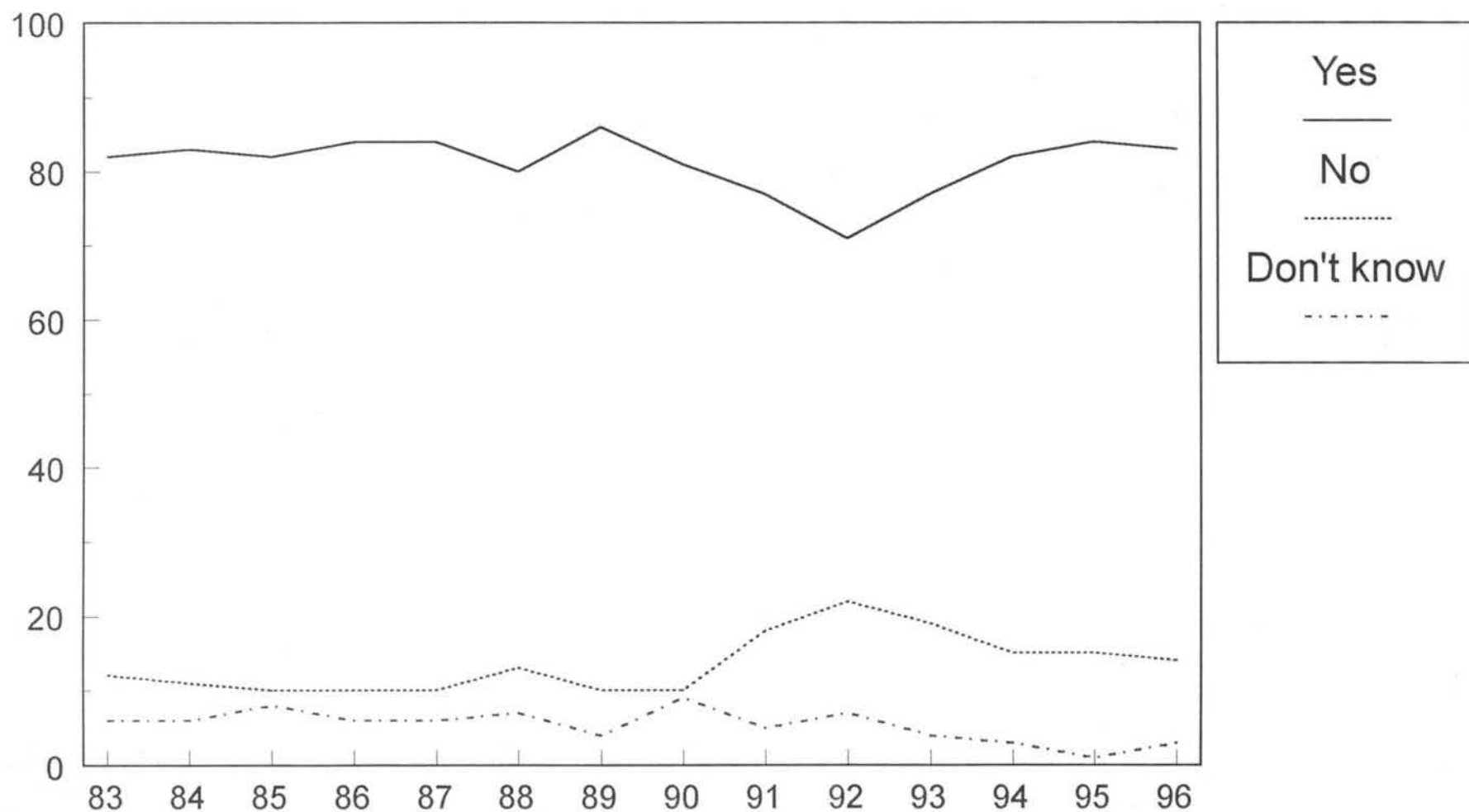
Is the U.S.-Japan relationship essentially compatible, compatible but with occasional frictions, or in conflict?



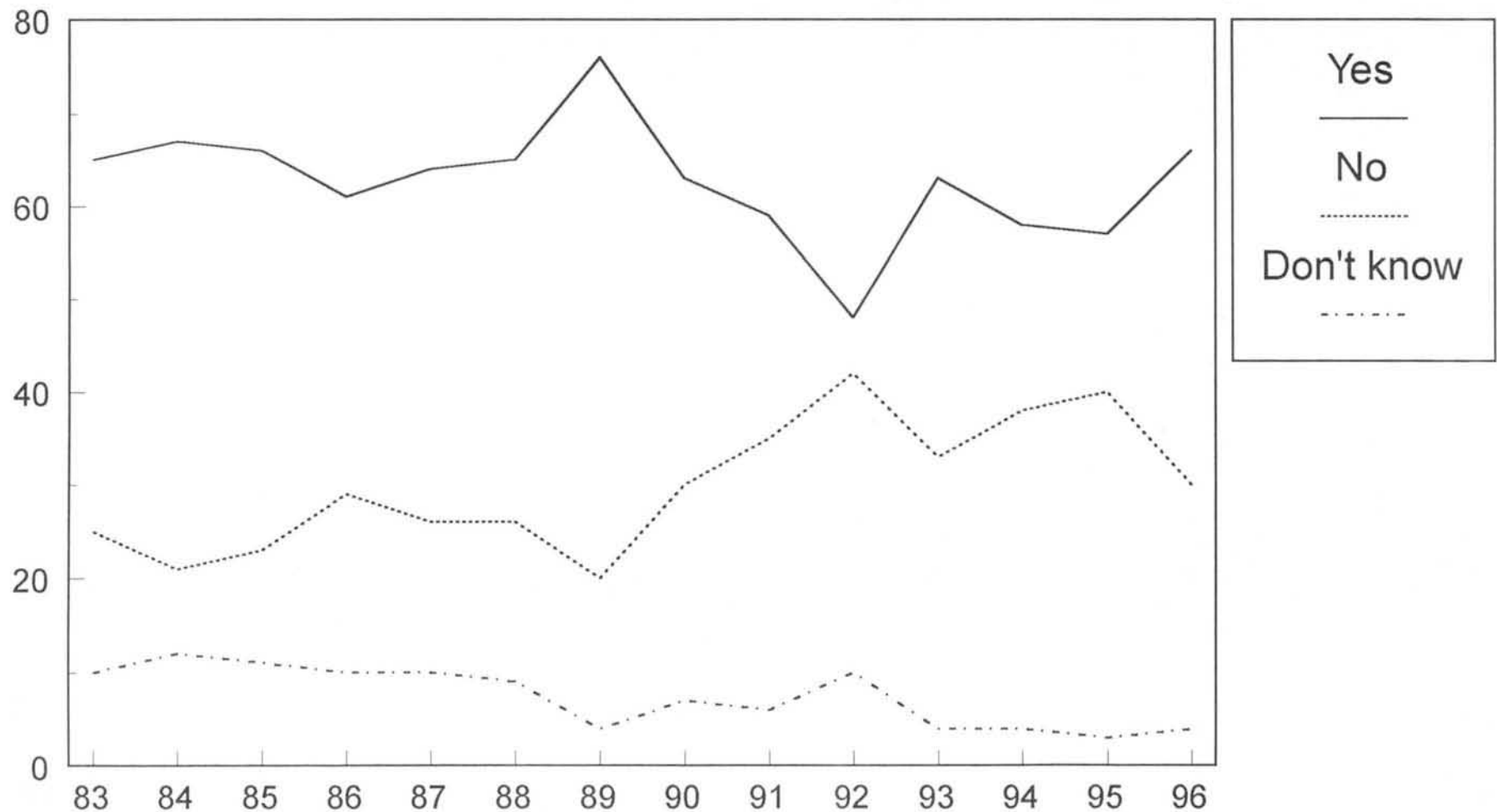
Is the present level of cooperation between Japan and the United States excellent, good, or poor?



In your opinion, does the U.S. benefit from the Mutual Security Treaty in terms of its own security?



Do you think Japan should increase its self-defense capabilities?





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