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Sub-Fonds: Records of President Robert S. McNamara

Fonds: Records of the Office of the President

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Washington, D.C.

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McNamara Papers

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ITINERARY FOR JAPAN and MALAYSIA, June 4-13, 1978

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>GMT</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
June 4 Sun.	1015	1415	Depart Washington (Dulles)	BN007 B727 nonstop BN501 B747 nonstop Kahala Hilton Hotel
	1215	1715	Arrive Dallas/Fort Worth	
	1315	1815	Depart Dallas/Fort Worth	
	1600	0200	Arrive Honolulu	
June 5 Mon.	1200	2200	Depart Honolulu	JL071 B747 nonstop
June 6 Tues.	1455	0555	Arrive Tokyo (Narita) Briefing Private dinner	Imperial Hotel
June 7 Wed.	0730---0845		Breakfast w/Foreign Minister Sonoda	Kitcho Restaurant Fukudaya Restaurant
	0900---0945		Finance Minister Murayama	
	1000---1015		Tokyo Office	
	1045---1100		Briefing by Imperial Protocol Office	
	1100---1130		The Emperor	
	1145---1215		External Economic Affairs Minister Ushiba	
	1245---1415		Luncheon hosted by Minister Ushiba	
	1430---1515		President Ishihara Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund	
	1530---1545		The Hotel	
	1600---1630		Economic Planning Minister Miyazawa	
	1645---1715		Agriculture Minister Nakagawa	
1900		Dinner hosted by Minister Murayama		
June 8 Thurs.			Breakfast	Nippon Kisha Club Imperial Hotel
	0740---0755		TV Interview (Studio 102), NHK	
	0805---0820		Chairman Sakomoto, NHK	
	0900---0925		President Kashiwagi, Bank of Tokyo	
	0945---1030		President Sumita, ExImBank of Japan	
	1040---1130		Chairman Doko, Keidanren	
	1200---1330		Press Luncheon	
	1400---1440		Prime Minister Fukuda	
	1515---1545		Governor Morinaga, Bank of Japan	
	1600---1645		Meeting with Japanese Economists	
	1830---2030		Reception hosted by Mr. and Mrs. McNamara at Sakura-No-Ma Private dinner	
June 9 Fri.	1055	0155	Depart Tokyo	JL711 DC8 nonstop SQ112 B737 nonstop Hilton Hotel
	1620	0850	Arrive Singapore	
	1745	1015	Depart Singapore	
	1830	1100	Arrive Kuala Lumpur	
June 10 Sat.	1030		Award Ceremony	
	1230		Private lunch	
	1415		Courtesy call on YBM Minister of Finance	
	1430		Meeting at Treasury	
	1515		Courtesy call on YAB Deputy Prime Minister--to be confirmed	
	1545		Courtesy call on YAB Prime Minister--to be confirmed	
	2000		Award dinner	

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>GMT</u>		<u>REMARKS</u>
June 11	0900		Fly to Kota Bharu w/Finance Minister	Executive Jet F28
m.	0945		Arrive Pengkalan Chepa, Kota Bharu--to be received by YBM Menteri Besar Kelantan and senior Government officials	
	1000		Visit to Family Planning and Health Training Centre at Kota Bharu	
	1030		Visit to main Health Centre/Family Planning Unit, Tendong	
	1100		Visit to Desa Clinic, Gelang Mas, Pasir Mas	
	1215		Rest at Istana Telipot (Guest Palace)	
	1245		Lunch by YAB Menteri Besar Kelantan	
	1400		Fly from Padang Dato Perdana to Mengkebang-- project of State Land Development Board	by helicopter
	1415		Arrive Mengkebang	
	1515		Depart for Tanah Merah	
	1530		Arrive Tanah Merah and visit North Kelantan project area	
	1615		Aerial view of North Kelantan project area	
	1645		Arrive Kota Bharu	
	1700		Briefing at Operations Room, Kelantan State Secretariat	
	1800		Rest at Istana Telipot	
	2000		Barbeque by YBM Minister of Finance Overnight in Kota Bharu	Istana Telipot
June 12	0800		Depart Kota Bharu for Alor Star	
m.	0845		Arrive Alor Star--to be received by YAB Menteri Besar Kedah	
	0915		Depart airport for MADA Headquarters for briefing on Muda project, RISDA project, and National Minor Waterworks project	
	1015		Visit to Agricultural Development Centre area at Kuala Sungai (Kawasan Pusat Kemajuan Petani)	
	1045		Depart for Jitra	
	1105		Visit RISDA project area at Jitra	
	1205		Depart Jitra for State Guest House	
	1220		Arrive State Guest House	
	1240		Lunch by YAB Menteri Besar	
	1400		Aerial view of MADA project area	
	1445		Fly to Kota II Pump Station project area	
	1500		Arrive at Kota II Pump Station	
	1530		Depart Kota II Pump Station for Butterworth	
	1545		Depart for Kuala Lumpur	Executive Jet F28
	2000		Dinner by YAB Deputy Prime Minister or by Chief Secretary to the Cabinet	
June 13	0545	2215	Depart Hotel for Subang Airport	Executive Jet F28
Tues.			Depart Kuala Lumpur	
			Arrive Singapore	
	0755	0025	Depart Singapore	PA006 B747 Hong Kong 1205/1345
	1100	1800	Arrive San Francisco	
	1255	1955	Depart San Francisco	UA058 DC8 nonstop
	2105	0105	Arrive Washington (Dulles)	
				CKW
				June 2, 1978

Tokyo Office
June 5, 1978

Schedule for Mr. Robert S. McNamara
(President-World Bank)

June 6 (Tue) 14:55 ^{1745 in room} Arrive at Narita via JL071 (Imperial Hotel)

June 7 (Wed) 07:30-08:45 ^{0715 Make with committee} Breakfast with Foreign Minister Sonoda at Iikura Guest House

09:00-09:45 Finance Minister Murayama

10:00-10:15 Tokyo Office - ^{back to hotel}

^{to hotel 10:35} 10:45-11:00 Briefing by the Imperial Protocol Office

11:00-11:30 The Emperor ^{5 to 10 min}

^{to hotel 11:35} 11:45-12:15 External Economic Affairs Minister Ushiba

12:45-14:15 Luncheon hosted by Minister Ushiba at Kitcho Restaurant

14:30-15:15 President Ishihara, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund

15:30-15:45 (the Hotel)

^{to hotel 15:50} 16:00-16:30 Economic Planning Minister Miyazawa

16:40-17:00 (the Hotel)

^{to hotel 17:50} 17:30-18:45 Agriculture Minister Nakagawa - ^{Dinner}

^{to hotel 18:45} 19:00 Dinner hosted by Minister Murayama at Fukudaya Restaurant

June 8 (Thu) ^{to hotel 07:40} 07:40-07:55 TV interview (Studio 102), NHK

08:05-08:20 Chairman Sakamoto, NHK

09:00-09:25 President Kashiwagi, Bank of Tokyo

^{to hotel 09:30} 09:45-10:30 President Sumita, Export-Import Bank of Japan

^{walk to Keidanren} 10:40-11:30 Chairman Doko, Keidanren

12:00-13:30 Press Luncheon at the Nippon Kisha Club

14:00-14:40 Prime Minister Fukuda

15:15-15:45 Governor Morinaga, Bank of Japan

^{1740-1745 Nishin Keshi} 16:00-16:45 Meeting with Japanese economists

^{1748 Yamamoto + Mizoguchi} 18:30-20:30 ^{reception room 18:45} Reception hosted by Mr. and Mrs. McNamara at Sakura-no-ma, Imperial Hotel

^{to hotel 8:30} June 9 (Fri) 10:55 Departure from Narita via JL711

Mr. Robert P. Row
Special Press

Tokyo Office
June 5, 1978

A P P O I N T M E N T S

(Mr. Caio Koch-Weser)

Schedule for Mr. & Mrs. McNamara

(June 6, 1978)

NARITA ARRIVAL - at 14:55 via JL071

1. Officers of the Protocol Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) will be at the airport to clear the customs and immigration in advance.
2. The following people will meet Mr. & Mrs. McNamara at the airport:

From the Bank

Mr. William Clark
Mr. Masaya Hattori
Mr. & Mrs. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Tamio Kobayakawa
Mrs. Keiko Atsumi

From the Japanese Government

Ambassador H. Hattori, MOFA

3. Mr. McNamara will depart immediately in Car No. 1 (provided by MOFA) with Messrs. Hattori and Maeda and Mrs. Atsumi, led by a police car.
4. Mrs. McNamara and Mr. Koch-Weser with Mr. Clark and Mrs. Maeda will follow in Car No. 2.
5. Briefing will be made en route Tokyo. Mr. Kobayakawa will clear the luggage and bring them into the Hotel.

HOTEL ARRIVAL - at the VIP entrance, Imperial Hotel

1. Miss Nakahashi will make all necessary arrangements and registration at the Hotel in advance.
2. The following people will await the party at the Hotel to greet Mr. and Mrs. McNamara:

From the Bank

Mr. Willem Struben

From the Japanese Government

Mr. Toshiaki Mutoh, MOFA
Mr. Takayuki Kimura, MOFA

Others

Mrs. Tatsuko Suzuki
(wife of ex-Japanese ED)

3. The room numbers at the Imperial Hotel are as follows:

Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. McNamara - 1616
Mr. William Clark - 1620
Mr. Caio K. Koch-Weser - 1614

BREAKFAST MEETING HOSTED BY FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA

- June 7, 1978 (07:30-08:45) at the Iikura Guest House

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

2. Messrs. McNamara and Maeda will leave the Hotel at 7:20 a.m. in Car No. 1.

3. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Hotel at 7:20 a.m. in Car No. 2.

.

4. Messrs. McNamara and Maeda will leave the Guest House in Car No. 1 at 8:45 a.m. to the Ministry of Finance.

5. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Guest House in Car No. 2 at 8:45 a.m. to the Ministry of Finance.

MEETING WITH FINANCE MINISTER MURAYAMA

- June 7, 1978 (09:00-09:45) at the Finance Minister's Office, MOF

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

2. Mr. Koch-Weser will take notes of the meeting.

.

3. Mr. McNamara will leave MOF with Mr. Maeda at 9:50 a.m. in Car No. 1 for the Tokyo Office.

4. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave MOF at 9:50 a.m. in Car No. 2 for the Tokyo Office.

VISIT TO THE TOKYO OFFICE

- June 7, 1978 (10:00-10:15)

1. Meet the office staff.

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2. Mr. McNamara will leave the Tokyo Office (Backward entrance) with Mr. Maeda at 10:20 a.m. in Car No. 1, back to the Hotel.
3. Mr. Clark and Mr. Koch-Weser will leave the Tokyo Office at 10:20 a.m. in Car No. 2, back to the Hotel.

VISIT TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE

- June 7, 1978 (10:45-11:30) at the Imperial Palace

1. Attendant:

Mr. Robert S. McNamara

Escort up to the car parking area of the Imperial Palace:

Mr. Takayuki Kimura, MOFA

Mr. Tarao Maeda

2. Mr. McNamara will leave the Hotel with Messrs. Kimura and Maeda at 10:35 a.m. in Car No. 1, led by a police car.
3. The car will arrive at the parking area of the Imperial Palace at 10:40 a.m.
4. The Master of the Ceremonies will guide Mr. McNamara to the waiting room.
5. The Master of Ceremonies will brief Mr. McNamara from 10:45 a.m. for 15 minutes. An interpreter is provided by the Imperial Palace.
6. His Majesty, the Emperor will receive Mr. McNamara at the Guest Room from 11:00 a.m. for about 15-20 minutes.
7. Mr. McNamara will return to the parking place with the Master of the Ceremonies at 11:25 a.m.
8. Mr. McNamara will leave the Imperial Palace with Messrs. Kimura and Maeda at 11:30 a.m. for the Hotel in Car No. 1, led by a police car.
-
9. Mr. McNamara will leave the Hotel with Messrs. Kimura and Maeda in Car No. 1 at 11:35 a.m. to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
10. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Hotel in Car No. 2 at 11:35 a.m. to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

MEETING WITH STATE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS USHIBA

- June 7, 1978 (11:45-12:15) at State Minister's Office

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

2. Mr. Koch-Weser will take notes of the meeting.

.

3. Mr. McNamara will leave State Minister Ushiba's Office with Messrs. Kimura and Maeda in Car No. 1 at 12:20 p.m. to Kitcho Restaurant.

4. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave State Minister Ushiba's office in Car No. 2 at 12:20 p.m. to Kitcho Restaurant.

LUNCHEON HOSTED BY STATE MINISTER USHIBA

- June 7, 1978 (12:45-14:15) at Kitcho Restaurant

1. From the Bank

Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

2. Mrs. McNamara will join the party at Kitcho Restaurant.

.

3. Mr. McNamara will leave for OECF with Messrs. Kimura and Maeda in Car No. 1 at 2:15 p.m.

4. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave for OECF in Car No. 2 at 2:15 p.m.

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT ISHIHARA OF OVERSEAS ECONOMIC COOPERATION FUND

- June 7, 1978 (14:30-15:15) at OECF

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

2. Mrs. Atsumi will take notes of the meeting.

.

3. Mr. McNamara will leave OECF with Messrs. Kimura and Maeda in Car No. 1 at 3:20 p.m. to the Hotel.

4. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave OECF in Car No. 2 at 3:20 p.m. to the Hotel.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL

- June 7, 1978 (15:30-15:45)

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1. Mr. McNamara will leave the Hotel with Messrs. Kimura and Maeda in Car No. 1 at 3:50 p.m. to the Economic Planning Agency.

2. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Hotel in Car No. 2 at 3:50 p.m. to the Economic Planning Agency.

MEETING WITH MINISTER MIYAZAWA OF THE ECONOMIC PLANNING AGENCY

- June 7, 1978 (16:00-16:30) at the Minister's Office, EPA

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

2. Mrs. Atsumi will take notes of the meeting.

.....

3. Mr. McNamara will leave EPA with Messrs. Kimura and Maeda in Car No. 1 to the Hotel at 4:35 p.m. and depart for MOAF at 5:00 p.m..
4. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser, and Mrs. Atsumi will leave EPA in Car No. 2 to the Hotel at 4:35 p.m. and depart for MOAF at 5:00 p.m.

MEETING WITH MINISTER NAKAGAWA OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY MINISTRY

- June 7, 1978 (17:15-17:45) at the Minister's Office, MOAF

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

2. Mrs. Atsumi will take notes of the meeting.

.....

3. Messrs. McNamara, Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Agricultural Ministry at 5:50 p.m. return to the Hotel in Car No. 1.
4. Mr. Maeda and Mrs. Atsumi will return to the Tokyo Office at 5:50 p.m. in Car No. 2.

DINNER HOSTED BY FINANCE MINISTER MURAYAMA

- June 7, 1978 (19:00-) at Fukudaya Restaurant

1. From the Bank

Mr. & Mrs. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. & Mrs. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

.....

2. Mr. McNamara will leave the Hotel with Mr. Maeda by Car No. 1 at 6:45 p.m.
3. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Hotel in Car No. 2 at 6:45 p.m.
4. Mrs. McNamara will leave the Hotel with Mrs. Maeda in Car No. 3 at 6:45 p.m.

NHK TV INTERVIEW (STUDIO 102)

- June 8, 1978 (07:35-08:12) at NHK
(interview time likely to be 07:40-07:55)

1. Attendant:

Mr. Robert S. McNamara

2. Mrs. Atsumi will lead to the studio.
3. Mr. McNamara will leave the Hotel with Mr. Clark and Mrs. Atsumi in Car No. 1 at 7:00 a.m.

MEETING WITH CHAIRMAN SAKAMOTO, NHK

- June 8, 1978 (08:05-08:20) at the studio

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

2. Mrs. Atsumi will take notes of the meeting.

.....

3. Mr. McNamara will leave NHK with Mr. Clark and Mrs. Atsumi in Car No. 1 at 8:25 a.m. for the Hotel.

PRIVATE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT KASHIWAGI, BANK OF TOKYO

- June 8, 1978 (09:00-09:25) at Mr. McNamara's room, Imperial Hotel

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara

.....

2. Mr. McNamara will leave the Hotel with Mr. Maeda in Car No. 1 at 9:30 a.m. to the Export-Import Bank of Japan.
3. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser, and Mrs. Atsumi will leave the Hotel in Car No. 2 at 9:30 a.m. to the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT SUMITA, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF JAPAN

- June 8, 1978 (09:45-10:30) at EXIM Bank of Japan

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

2. Mrs. Atsumi will take notes of the meeting.

.....

3. Mr. McNamara and his party will leave EXIM Bank of Japan at 10:35 a.m. and walk to Keidanren Kaikan (two minutes).

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT DOKO, KEIDANREN (Federation of Economic Organizations)

- June 8, 1978 (10:40-11:30) at Keidanren Kaikan

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

2. Mrs. Atsumi will take notes of the meeting.

.....

3. Mr. McNamara will leave Keidanren with Mr. Maeda in Car No. 1 at 11:35 a.m.
4. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser, and Mrs. Atsumi will leave Keidanren in Car No. 2 at 11:35 a.m.

PRESS LUNCHEON

- June 8, 1978 (12:00-13:30) at the Japan National Press Club

1. From the Bank

- Mr. Robert S. McNamara
- Mr. William Clark
- Mr. Tarao Maeda
- Mr. Willem Struben
- Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
- Mr. Tamio Kobayakawa
- Mrs. Keiko Atsumi

.

- 2. Mr. McNamara will leave the Japan National Press Club with Messrs. Kimura and Maeda in Car No. 1 at 1:45 p.m. for the Prime Minister's official residence.
- 3. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Japan National Press Club in Car No. 2 at 1:45 p.m. for the Prime Minister's official residence.

MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER FUKUDA

- June 8, 1978 (14:00-14:40) at the Prime Minister's official residence

1. From the Bank

- Mr. Robert S. McNamara
- Mr. William Clark
- Mr. Tarao Maeda
- Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

- 2. Mr. Koch-Weser will take notes of the meeting.

.

- 3. Mr. McNamara will leave the Prime Minister's residence with Mr. Maeda in Car No. 1 at 2:45 p.m. for the Bank of Japan.
 - 4. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Prime Minister's residence in Car No. 2 at 2:45 p.m. for the Bank of Japan.
-

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR MORINAGA, BANK OF JAPAN

- June 8, 1978 (15:15-15:45) at the Bank of Japan

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

2. Mr. Koch-Weser will take notes of the meeting.

.

3. Mr. McNamara will leave BOJ with Mr. Maeda in Car No. 1 at 3:50 p.m. to the Japan Economic Research Center.

4. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave BOJ in Car No. 2 at 3:50 p.m. to the Japan Economic Research Center.

MEETING WITH JAPANESE ECONOMISTS

- June 8, 1978 (16:00-16:45) at the Japan Economic Research Center

1. From the Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Willem Struben
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

2. Mr. Struben will take notes of the meeting.

.

3. Messrs. McNamara, Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Center at 4:50 p.m. in Car No. 1 to the Hotel.

4. Messrs. Maeda and Struben will leave the Center at 4:50 p.m. in Car No. 2 to the Tokyo Office.

RECEPTION HOSTED BY MR. AND MRS. MCNAMARA

- June 8, 1978 (18:30-20:30) at Sakura-no-ma, Imperial Hotel

1. Mr. and Mrs. Maeda will call on Mr. and Mrs. McNamara's room at 6:25 p.m. and lead them to Sakura-no-ma at 6:30 p.m.
 2. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will be at Sakura-no-ma by 6:25 p.m.
 3. Mr. Maeda will introduce guests to Mr. and Mrs. McNamara.
-

Schedule for Mr. & Mrs. McNamara

(June 9, 1978)

DEPARTURE FROM TOKYO - at 10:55 via JL711

1. Mr. McNamara and Mr. Maeda will leave the Imperial Hotel for the Narita Airport at 8:30 a.m. in Car No. 1, led by a police car.
 2. Mrs. McNamara will leave the Hotel for the Narita Airport with Mrs. Maeda and Mrs. Atsumi at 8:30 in Car No. 2.
 3. Messrs. Clark and Koch-Weser will leave the Hotel for the Narita Airport at 8:30 a.m. in Car No. 3.
 4. A VIP room (No. 8, mezzanine of the North Wing) is reserved at the airport by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
-

JUNE 2, 1978 TOKYO OFFICE

1b

377 KOCH-WESER

FOLLOWING IS THE FINAL SCHEDULE.

DIST. - MR. KOCH-WESER

E1227

JUNE 6 (TUE) 14:55 ARRIVE AT NARITA VIA JL071178 JUN -2 AM 8:18

(IMPERIAL HOTEL)
COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

JUNE 7 (WED) 07:30-08:45 BREAKFAST WITH FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA
 09:00-09:45 FINANCE MINISTER MURAYAMA
 10:00-10:15 TOKYO OFFICE
 10:45-11:00 BRIEFING BY THE IMPERIAL PROTOCOL OFFICE
 11:00-11:30 THE EMPEROR
 11:45-12:15 EXTERNAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER USHIBA
 12:45-14:15 LUNCHEON HOSTED BY MINISTER USHIBA AT
 KITCHO RESTAURANT
 14:30-15:15 PRESIDENT ISHIHARA OVERSEAS ECONOMIC
 COOPERATION FUND
 15:30-15:45 (THE HOTEL)
 16:00-16:30 ECONOMIC PLANNING MINISTER MIYAZAWA
 16:45-17:15 AGRICULTURE MINISTER NAKAGAWA
 19:00 DINNER HOSTED BY MINISTER MURAYAMA AT
 FUKUDAYA RESTAURANT

JUNE 8 (THU) 07:40-07:55 TV INTERVIEW (STUDIO 102), NHK
 08:05-08:20 CHAIRMAN SAKAMOTO, NHK
 09:00-09:25 PRESIDENT KASHIWAGI, BANK OF TOKYO
 09:45-10:30 PRESIDENT SUMITA, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK
 OF JAPAN
 10:40-11:30 CHAIRMAN DOKO, KEIDANREN
 12:00-13:30 PRESS LUNCHEON AT THE NIPPON KISHA CLUB
 14:00-14:40 PRIME MINISTER FUKUDA
 15:15-15:45 GOVERNOR MORINAGA, BANK OF JAPAN
 16:00-16:45 MEETING WITH JAPANESE ECONOMISTS
 17:00-17:30 OFF-THE-RECORD MEETING WITH EDITORS OF
 THE NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN
 18:30-20:30 RECEPTION HOSTED BY MR. AND MRS. MCNAMARA
 AT SAKURA-NO-MA, IMPERIAL HOTEL

Private dinner

JUNE 9 (FRI) 10:55 DEPARTURE FROM NARITA VIA JL711

REGARDS

ATSUMI

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Mr Koch-Weser

TO: Mr. Warren C. Baum, CPSVP

DATE: May 24, 1978

FROM: *RH* Rudolf Hablutzel, Special Adviser, EWTDRSUBJECT: Mr. McNamara's Speech on Energy and Minerals (*Japan*)

Further to my memorandum of May 10, under which I sent you the draft portion for the above speech, I should like to indicate that according to the latest review of the lending program for the current year in power, it will appear that Bank lending for power in FY78 will be about \$1.2 billion in 21 projects, rather than \$1.4 billion in 25 projects, as indicated on page 4 of the draft speech.

cc: Mr. Friedmann, EWTDR
Mr. Moore "

RHablutzel:go

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

DATE: May 23, 1978

FROM: Keiko Atsumi *K. Atsumi*SUBJECT: Persons Mr. McNamara Has Met Before

Among those Mr. McNamara will meet during his forthcoming trip, he has met the following people in his capacity as the President of World Bank.

- 1971 (In Japan)
Mr. Ishihara, President of OECF (then the President of Japan Development Bank)
Minister Miyazawa of Economic Planning Agency (then a Diet member)
Mr. Doko, President of Keidanren (then a Keidanren official)
Prime Minister Fukuda (then the Foreign Minister) and a few times since
Dr. Okita, several times before and since
Mr. Kashiwagi, President of Bank of Tokyo (then the Vice-Minister of Finance) several times before and since
- 1973 Mr. Sumita, President of the Ex-Im Bank (same position) and also last year in Washington
- 1975 (In Washington)
Minister Nakagawa of Agricultural Ministry (then a Diet member) on his way to see ICRISAT programs
- 1976 (In Manila)
Governor Morinaga, Bank of Japan (same position) and also last year
Mr. Matsukawa, Vice Minister of Finance (same position) several times before and since
- (At the Tidewater Conference)
Minister Ushiba (as the Japanese delegation member)
- 1977 (In Washington - March)
Foreign Minister Donoda (then the Deputy Prime Minister accompanying Mr. Fukuda's meeting with Pres. Carter)
- (In Washington - Annual Meeting)
Messrs. Dan, Kakimizu, and Inose of the Finance Ministry
Mr. Yuki, Executive Director of OECF

In addition to the above people I would very much appreciate it if you could remind Mr. McNamara that Mr. Fujioka, Executive Director of Ex-Im Bank, and Mr. Watanabe of the Finance Ministry (only invited to the reception) made extraordinary efforts on IDA V replenishment for us, once they accepted their share.

*Mrs. Koch-Weser
In your information*

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Robert S. McNamara
FROM: Keiko Atsumi, Tokyo Office *K. Atsumi*
SUBJECT: Your Forthcoming Visist to Tokyo

DATE: May 23, 1978

Attached is a provisional schedule of your stay in Tokyo and a very brief explanation on two of your meetings. A book on Kamakura is on its way from Tokyo now, but I would suggest that you read the following books:

The Japanese Society by Chie Nakane (available at the Bank/Fund library)
The Chrysanthemum and the Sword by Ruth Benedict (if you have not
(read it already)
It is Not All Raw Fish, by Don Maloney, and, of course
The Japanese by Reishower

The final schedule and a fuller briefing book will be sent to you by Friday, June 2, at the latest.

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE FOR MRS. MCNAMARA

June 6 (Tue)	14:55	Arrive at Narita via JL071 (Imperial Hotel) (Ambassador Hattori and Mr. Maeda will meet you at the airport)
June 7 (Wed)	09:15	Professor Anne Murase of Sophia University
	10:45	Tokyo Metropolitan Geriatric Institution (Administration office, home for the aged, nursing home, geriatric hospital, gerontological research institute, school for nurses)
	12:30	Luncheon hosted by Minister Ushiba with Foreign Ministry officials
	15:00	Professor Sumiko Iwao of Keio University
	18:30	Dinner hosted by Minister Murayama of Finance
June 8 (Thu)	09:00	Leave for Kamakura with Mrs. Suzuki and Mrs. Maeda Visits to: Kenchoji Hokokuji
	12:00	Lunch Budda teples A few more
	16:00	Return to Tokyo
	18:30	Reception hosted by Mr. & Mrs. McNamara
June 9 (Fri)	10:55	Departure via JL711

Notes:

- (1) Some time for "window" shopping is allocated for the afternoon of June 7.
- (2) Details on Kamakura visit is being worked out in Tokyo.
- (3) If Mr. McNamara accepts, Foreign Minister Sonoda, who is leaving for Europe around noon of June 7th, would like to invite you to a breakfast on the 7th.

MEETING WITH PROFESSOR ANNE MURASE OF SOPHIA UNIVERSITY

June 7, 1978 (9:15-10:15)
at the Sophia University

Professor Anne Murase, lecturer in cultural anthropology at Sophia University

- 1970 B. A. from Berkeley
1972 M. A. from U.C.L.A.
Post-graduate work at Stanford
1975 - Lecturer at the Department of Comparative Culture, Faculty of
Foreign Languages, Research on problems of Japanese children returning
from abroad

Married to Mr. Kazuyoshi Murase, consultant at "Murase Associates" and a
part-time lecturer in international business at Sophia University. No children.

Possible Topic of Discussion

Cultural and educational adjustment problems of Japanese children returning
from many years abroad.

MEETING WITH PROFESSOR SUMIKO IWAO OF KEIO UNIVERSITY

June 7, 1978 (15:00-16:00)
at the Keio University

Professor Sumiko Iwao, Professor of social psychology and assistant-director
of communications research center of Keio University.

- - B. A. in psychology, Keio University
1962 M.Sc. and PhD. in psychology, Yale University
1962-63 Lecturer at Harvard University Graduate School of Education
(also made cross-cultural research)
1963 - Lecturer at Keio University (and frequent guest lecturer at U.S.
universities), columnist in Nihon Keizai (Japan's Wall Street Journal)

Married to Mr. Kuhachiro Furuya, Chief, Economic Research and Business Statistics
Section of the Bank of Japan. Has 12-year old child.

Possible Topics for Discussion

- (1) Japan's educational system
- (2) Status of Japanese women
- (3) Japan's national character-image of Japan and Japanese (as seen by
foreigners).

Provisional Schedule for Mr. McNamara

June 6 (Tue) 14:55 Arrive at Narita via JL071 (Imperial Hotel)
(Ambassador Hattori and Mr. Maeda will see you
at the airport.)
Briefing

June 7 (Wed) 09:00-09:15 Tokyo Office
09:30-10:15 Finance Minister Murayama
10:45-11:00 Briefing by the Imperial Protocol Office
11:00-11:30 The Emperor
11:45-12:15 President Ishihara, Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
12:30-14:00 Luncheon by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
14:30-15:30 Minister Ushiba
16:00-16:30 Economic Planning Minister Miyazawa
16:40-17:00 Agriculture Minister Nakagawa (Tentative)
Dinner hosted by Minister Murayama, MOF

June 8 (Thu) Breakfast
07:35-08:12 TV Interview (Studio 102), NHK
08:15-08:30 Chairman Sakamoto, NHK
09:00-09:30 President Kashiwagi, Bank of Tokyo
09:45-10:30 President Sumita, Export-Import Bank of Japan
10:40-11:30 Chairman Doko, Keidanren
(Federation of Economic Organizations)
12:00-13:30 Press Luncheon
14:00-14:40 Prime Minister Fukuda
15:15-15:45 Governor Morinaga, Bank of Japan

May 17, 1978

June 8 (Thu) 16:00-17:00 Meeting with Japanese economists

Dr. Saburo Okita
Dr. Sueo Sekiguchi
Dr. Tsuneo Iida
Dr. Kazushi Ohkawa
Dr. Miyohéi Shinohara
Dr. Noboru Yamamoto

18:30-20:30 Reception hosted by Mr. & Mrs. McNamara at
Sakura-no-ma, Imperial Hotel

June 9 (Fri) 10:55 Departure via JL711

Hisaji Hattori, Ambassador (who will greet you at the Narita Airport). Born on January 29, 1913, he graduated from the Faculty of Law of the Tokyo University in 1923, and joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the same year. He has served at a number of Japanese embassies and consulates abroad including those in the United States, Burma, Australia, and India. He was the Ambassador to Israel, Nigeria, and the Vatican City. With the opening of the Narita Airport, he was appointed to the present post.

V CGIAR + Ever Freshness

What have been their contributions: amt + 2; or there;

What do we request

VI List of Issues & Resolutions: refer to contents of IDA VI?; Cap. Inc.?

I Japan's ^{noting} share in IMF; IBRD; IDA: what is it; what do they want; what is reasonable to expect? How does their noting share in IBRD + IDA compare with their share of financial contributions.

II Borrowing Japan

a. What is the ^{Japan} Prog for FY79 or FY78: New + Roll-over

b. What is program for yrs beyond 79. How much has been disbursed then

c. How far have arrangements (date, amt, terms, etc) gone for the first FY79 public + private issues

III ODA

a. What is meant by doubling: '78 or '77 base; in yen or dollars; commitments or disbursements.

b. In view of confusion, should P & F discuss with the ED's Office

c. How would it be possible to double yen disbursements '77 & '80.

d. What counts as ODA:

Co-fin with BK

Ph-in cap of BK (date)

Callable sub-cap (date)

IDA contributions (pledge, deposit of note, disbursement call?)

e. What are implications of doubling for:

IDA VI

Distribution by country; by purpose

IV Co-financing

What can we accept in FY79, '80, '81

What terms would we suggest: for forest, for middle-income

JAPAN'S ODA DISBURSEMENTS, 1976-1980
(PRELIMINARY)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
<u>I. Projections in Yen</u>					
ODA ¥bn	327.7	381.5	480.7	605.7	763.1
GNP ¥trn ^{a/}	164.4	183.6	202.2	231.5	263.0
ODA/GNP Ratio(%)	.20	.21	.24	.26	.29
<u>II. Projections in US\$: DPS Exchange Rate</u>					
ODA (\$ Millions)	1104.9	1421.0	1922.9	2422.7	3052.4
GNP (\$ Billions) ^{b/}	554.4	683.8	808.7	925.8	1052.1
ODA/GNP Ratio(%)	.20	.21	.24	.26	.29
Exchange Rate ¥/US\$	296.55	268.51	250.0	250.0	250.0
<u>III. Projections in US\$: Stronger Yen</u>					
ODA (\$ Millions)	1104.9	1421.0	2136.5	2691.8	3391.5
GNP (\$ Billions)	554.4	683.8	898.5	1028.7	1168.9
ODA/GNP Ratio(%)	.20	.21	.24	.26	.29
Exchange Rate ¥/US\$	296.55	268.51	225.0	225.0	225.0
<i>Yen Deflator</i>		<i>100</i>			
<i>Dollar Deflator</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>129</i>

a/ Figures for 1978-80 implied in EPD projections.

b/ Projected by EPD.

Source: Actual figures for 1976, preliminary actual figures for 1977 provided in confidence by the Tokyo Office. Figures for 1978-80 are projections by Bank Staff.

FSD/P&B
5/23/78

May 24, 1978

Mr. McNamara:

As you requested, I called Bevan Stein, head of DAC's statistics, about Japan's ODA figure for 1977. DAC has now been given the same figure, i.e., 0.21% of GNP, by the Japanese authorities as given to our Tokyo office. This will not be publicly released by DAC until June 29. It will be released to members, including IBRD, as a provisional estimate in document DD577, by June 1. Therefore, the number could be attributed to DAC by the time of your visit.

Frank Vibert

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

778 TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara
(Through Mr. Gabriel, Director, PAB)

DATE: May 23, 1978

FROM: Chandra Hardy, Division Chief, FS/PAB *CH*

SUBJECT: Projections of Japanese ODA

1. The attached table provides the projections that you request; we are unable to provide a breakdown by component at this time.

2. The ODA/GNP ratios are our current best estimates through 1980. In converting yen to dollars, we have provided two sets of figures. The first uses the exchange rate (\$1 = ¥250) implicit in the GNP projections used for the WDR and circulated in February. The second set assumes an exchange rate of \$1 = ¥225 which is consistent with market rates observed during the first five months of this year.

Attachment.

KArtus/am

JAPAN'S ODA DISBURSEMENTS, 1976-1980
(PRELIMINARY)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
<u>I. Projections in Yen</u>					
ODA ¥bn	327.7	381.5	480.7	605.7	763.1
GNP ¥trn ^{a/}	164.4	183.6	202.2	231.5	263.0
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GNP (\$ Billions)	554.4	683.8	898.5	1028.7	1168.9
ODA/GNP Ratio(%)	.20	.21	.24	.26	.29
Exchange Rate ¥/US\$	296.55	268.51	225.0	225.0	225.0
Yen Deflator	94.0	100.0	104.5	112.3	120.2

^{a/} Figures for 1978-80 implied in EPD projections.

^{b/} Projected by EPD.

Source: Actual figures for 1976, preliminary actual figures for 1977 provided in confidence by the Tokyo Office. Figures for 1978-80 are projections by Bank Staff.

FSD/P&B
5/23/78

MAJOR ISSUES
CONFIDENTIAL

VI. ISSUES TO DISCUSS

VI. Issues to Discuss

1. The Japanese will be looking for general words of support to solidify a national consensus behind the Fukuda pledge which would move Japan's ODA program towards the DAC average. It would not be expected or necessary for you to raise detailed points concerning Bank Group cooperation with Japan.

2. In offering your support the Japanese would place greatest store if you could indicate your desire to see Japan play a larger role 'in the Bretton Woods Institutions' in line with Japan's increased economic and financial strength. To this end you could suggest that we would encourage Japan to take up additional shares in the IBRD. An indirect reference of this sort to the desirability of movement towards achieving 'harmonisation' in the long run would be welcomed by them.

3. Beyond this the Japanese would probably be interested in more philosophical remarks about the 'state of the world' as you see it:-

- the status of the North/South dialogue
- the findings of the WDR
- to what extent they can expect to rely on leadership from the United States given the present relationship between the executive and legislative branches
- Japan's recognition of an 'interdependent' world.

4. Points you might refer to in the latter connection are Japan's reliance on external trade; the structural problems Japan's industry faces as a result of the emerging competitiveness of developing countries; the need for Japan not to become isolated in international discussions on the adjustment process and development issues.

ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION WITH KEIDANREN

Japanese capital goods exports

- Role of Bank and IDA in financing them
- Welcome their competitive offers under ICB

Japan's reliance upon overseas sources of energy, food and raw materials

- Role of Bank, IDA and IFC in financing their production
- Co-financing with Japanese enterprises in these fields
- Resort to ICSID

Japanese investment in manufacturing industries in LDC's

- Role in LDC development
- Attraction of cheap labor
- Serving Japanese market efficiently
- Consequential expansion of market for Japanese exports
- Reducing industrial pollution in Japan
- Financing from IFC and from Bank/IDA directly or through DFC's

May 17, 1978

JBK

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Robert S. McNamara
FROM: Tarao Maeda *T.M.*
SUBJECT: Your Visit to Japan - Major Issues

DATE: May 17, 1978

C O N F I D E N T I A L

DECLASSIFIED

APR 10 2013

WBG ARCHIVES

Environment

1. Your forthcoming official visit to Japan, after 5 years' absence, is most timely. Japan's aid policy has been shifting since last year. The political pledge to "double the ODA within 5 years" has been advanced to "3 years" during Mr. Fukuda's meeting with President Carter. Ministries concerned with ODA, including the most conservative Finance Ministry, are studying various ways to improve Japan's ODA both qualitatively and quantitatively. 1/
2. Despite "psychological" feelings of continued recession expressed by business leaders, the economy is beginning to adjust to a more "stable" growth rate. The BOP surplus continues to accumulate and the consensus is being formed to increase aid as one of the best means to reduce the payments surplus.
3. The Bank's role in assisting Japan's post-war reconstruction efforts has not been forgotten. There is a general "good-will" among the public towards the Bank, which may not exist in any other Part I member countries.
4. Detailed explanations on the economy, aid picture, financial market, Bank vis-a-vis Japan, and the Japanese staff in the Bank, are in the general briefing section.

Issues

5. The Government views your visit as one of good-will courtesy call and does not wish to enter into detailed discussions on any specific item. However, four major issues exist between the Bank and Japan: (i) the gap between Japan's shares in IBRD and IDA, (ii) co-financing, (iii) Bank's borrowing program and (iv) aid coordination meeting between the Bank and Japan.

1/ A very preliminary calculation of Japan's 1977 ODA performance was released to us on a very confidential basis by the Foreign Office, mainly for your reference. The Government intends to conceal the data until after the July Summit Conference to "save Mr. Fukuda's face".
It is attached herewith.

6. "Harmonizing" Japan's shares in the Bretton Woods institutions has now become a political issue. As you recall, this was the cause of difficulty during IDA V negotiations. An accessory resolution, calling for the Government's efforts to increase Japan's shares in the IMF and IBRD, commensurate to its economic strength was attached to IDA V legislation of last year as well as in the Selective Capital Increase Bill which was enacted last week. Japan is facing difficulties in the IMF on this point, and the Finance officials are looking for your sympathetic support of their stand. In return, they will prove to be one of your strongest and most reliable supporters in the future.

7. The Government's attitude towards co-financing with the Bank is very positive. Their preference is parallel financing but untying of all co-financing has already been decided. They see it as quickest way to increase its ODA. The major bottleneck is the bureaucratic infights between the Finance Ministry and the Foreign Office over jurisdiction, as to who should take the lead.

132 '78
132 '79

8. The Government welcomes the Bank's increased issuance of yen-denominated bonds. We can expect to borrow ¥50 billion (\$227.2 million) to ¥80 billion (\$363.6 million) twice or thrice a year in the future. A possibility of private placement amounting to ¥10-¥20 billion (\$45.4 million-\$90.8 million) with longer maturities is also strong.

500m 1975
also in 77

132 '78
132 '79
Program
29
Jan

9. Annual aid-coordination meeting with Japan has been held since 1972. So far, only the aid implementation agencies from Japan have participated. Although the meetings have proved to be helpful to them, it has become imperative that policy-making ministries also participate if we are to make the meeting a more significant and substantive one.

Recommendations

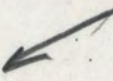
10. On "harmonization", please indicate your personal sympathy on their stance. Particularly strong expression of your support to the Finance Minister, and if raised, to the Prime Minister, will be the greatest gift you can deliver to Japan. They are aware of the limitation of what the Bank can do in determining the IMF quota, but please avoid a statement implying that it is the IMF's problem. If you can sincerely assure them that the Bank management would do its best, regardless of the result, Japan will reciprocate by supporting a large general capital increase, a large magnitude of IDA VI Replenishment, and a share commensurate to Japan's responsibility in the world.


11. On co-financing, please state that the Bank is willing and prepared to assist the Japanese Government in any way they like. However, the Finance Ministry would prefer to avoid Vietnam during your visit.

12. Your personal request to have Japan increase contribution to CGIAR (particularly to Minister Nakagawa of Agriculture) and the Onchocerciasis Campaign fund will certainly result in a significant increase.

CGIAR
3.5 for 78-
request 8m
for 79 (same
share as FRG)
8m would be 82-
Jan 13270663 GNP
FRG 112

0 note
Foreign Affairs '78 1.15 } ask this
79 1.50 } still 24-79 approx 82
7/4/82

13. On the annual coordination meeting, your request of participation by the policy-making ministries will be most helpful. This will result not only in increased co-financing with Japan but also better understanding by the Government officials of the Bank operations. 

14. Finally, but most importantly, please express your appreciation to Japan's financial cooperation to the Bank Group and for supporting your third-term appointment. The same tone of attentiveness and warm-hearted appreciation to the Japanese public through the TV interview and the press luncheon will ensure that your visit will bring successful results. 

Attachment

cc: Mr. I.P.M. Cargill

VI. Issues to Discuss

1. The Japanese will be looking for general words of support to solidify a national consensus behind the Fukuda pledge which would move Japan's ODA program towards the DAC average. It would not be expected or necessary for you to raise detailed points concerning Bank Group cooperation with Japan.

2. In offering your support the Japanese would place greatest store if you could indicate your desire to see Japan play a larger role 'in the Bretton Woods Institutions' in line with Japan's increased economic and financial strength. To this end you could suggest that we would encourage Japan to take up additional shares in the IBRD. An indirect reference of this sort to the desirability of movement towards achieving 'harmonisation' in the long run would be welcomed by them.

3. Beyond this the Japanese would probably be interested in more philosophical remarks about the 'state of the world' as you see it:-

- the status of the North/South dialogue
- the findings of the WDR
- to what extent they can expect to rely on leadership from the United States given the present relationship between the executive and legislative branches
- Japan's recognition of an 'interdependent' world.

4. Points you might refer to in the latter connection are Japan's reliance on external trade; the structural problems Japan's industry faces as a result of the emerging competitiveness of developing countries; the need for Japan not to become isolated in international discussions on the adjustment process and development issues.

MEETING WITH KEIDANREN

June 8, 1978 (10:40-11:30)
at Keidanren

Attendants:

KEIDANREN

- Mr. Toshiwo Doko, President *(was VP of Keidanren when I visited in '73)*
- Mr. Yoshizane Iwasa, Vice President
- Mr. Renzo Taguchi, Chairman of the Economic Cooperation Committee

World Bank

- Mr. Robert S. McNamara
- ~~Mr. I.P.M. Gargill~~
- Mr. William Clark
- Mr. Tarao Maeda
- Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
- Mr. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

*I What is rather for
A. Sec. 7?
B. BOP approx. contribution
II What should be done re
cap. flows LDC's
A. O.D.A.
B. middle class
III What are req.
measur. for cap. for
fuel & non
fuel man.
development
LDC's
IV Suggestion
for WBK*

KEIDANREN (Federation of Economic Organizations): Keidanren is the most powerful private institution embodying every sphere of economic activities in Japan. It was established in 1946 through a merger of all the major economic organizations. The membership counts 126 organizations and 789 corporations. Its objectives are (i) studying both domestic and international economic problems by maintaining close contacts with various economic sectors to find practical solutions, (ii) contributing towards a sound development of the national economy, and (iii) strengthening of friendly economic relationships with other countries.

Traditionally, the most influential business leaders in Japan have managed the Federation. Having strong influence on the Government's policy formulation, the management group is often called the "shadow cabinet". The current President is Mr. Toshiwo Doko, highly respected, conscientious, brilliant and sensible "old" man.

Background: The purpose of the meeting is to discuss present conditions of the Japanese economy and its problems as viewed by business leaders. In contrast to the general overseas impression that Japan has successfully overcome the oil crisis, the feeling of stagnation strongly prevails among the business leaders. Cooling-down of investment moods by entrepreneurs is regarded as the major factor in the slow economic recovery.

Points of discussion:

1. Environment for corporate earnings.
2. Investments in new machinery and equipment.
3. Over-employment.
4. Impact of the high value of yen.

*V Interest of
Japan in
LDC's markets
with LDC's
VI Request
could support
for IDA + BK*

5. Structured problems among industries.
6. Forecast for the FY78 economy.
7. Economic cooperation as viewed by business.

Suggested comments by Mr. McNamara: Because of their strong influence over politicians, please request their continued support of ODA in general and the World Bank Group, in particular.

Biodata:

Toshiwo Doko, President. Born on September 15, 1896, he graduated from the Machinery Engineering Department, Tokyo Technical College. He joined Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries Co., Ltd. (IHI) in 1920. He served as the President of IHI from 1950 to 1960. From 1957 to 1965 he concurrently served as a director of Toshiba. He was the Chairman of the Board, IHI, in 1964-72. Concurrently he served as the President of Toshiba, 1965-1972; Vice President of Keidanren, 1968-1974; and the Chairman of Toshiba, 1972-1976. Presently, he is the President of Keidanren (since 1974), a director and Counsellor of Toshiba (since 1976), and a director of IHI (since 1972).

He has influenced Japan's policies on the economy, politics, finance, and science, in his capacity as the Chairman of Industrial Structure Council, Ministry of International Trade and Industry; Member of Science and Technology Council, Science and Technology Agency; Counsellor of the Bank of Japan; Chairman of the Board of Nippon Atomic Industry Group; Chairman of Japan Society for Promotion of Machine Industry; Chairman of International Development Center of Japan; Chairman of International Educational and Cultural Exchange Foundation.

Yoshizane Iwasa, Vice President. Born on February 6, 1906, he entered the Yasuda Bank, Ltd. in 1928 after graduating from the Dept. of Political Sciences, the Tokyo Imperial University. He became the Executive Director of the Fuji Bank Ltd. in 1948; the President in 1963; and the Chairman in 1971. He has served as the Vice President of Keidanren and the Chairman of its Committee on International Finance since 1974.

Renzo Taguchi, Chairman of the Economic Cooperation Committee of Keidanren. Born on February 3, 1906, Mr. Taguchi graduated from Yonezawa Higher School of Technology in 1929. He joined the Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries the same year. He was appointed as a director in 1947; the Vice President in 1961; the President in 1964; and to the present Chairmanship in 1972. He also serves in the board of a number of companies and institutions. He is also a member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and the Overseas Technical Training Association.

MEETING WITH FINANCE MINISTER MURAYAMA

9-9:45
June 7, 1978 (09:30-10:15)
at the Ministry of Finance

Attendants:

Ministry of Finance

Mr. Tatsuo Murayama, Finance Minister - *to discuss*
Mr. Michiya Matsukawa, Vice Minister for International Affairs - *to return June/July*
'77 Annual Mtg Mr. Hirosuke Dan, Director-General, International Finance Bureau - " " "
Mr. Takehiro Sagami, Deputy Vice Minister - *to become Vice Min. Int'l Affairs*
'77 Ann Mtg Mr. Koichi Kakimizu, Deputy Director-General, IFB
Mr. Susumu Murayama, Executive Director to the Bank
'77 Ann Mtg Mr. Sadao Inose, Director, Overseas Investment Division, IFB

World Bank

System - possible head of Dept. of Int'l Affairs
Mr. Robert S. McNamara
~~Mr. I.P.M. Cargill~~
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

Finance Ministry: The elitest of the elites. Consists of the Minister's Secretariat, the Budget Bureau, the Tax Bureau, the Customs and Tariff Bureau, the Financial Bureau, the Securities Bureau, the Banking Bureau, the International Finance Bureau, the Mint Bureau, the Printing Bureau, the Regional Finance Bureau and Customs. The National Tax Administration Agency also comes under MOF. In aid, MOF is in charge of multilateral assistance.

Background: Finance Minister Murayama belongs to Mr. Ohira's faction. He was a taxation expert during his civil servant days in the Ministry of Finance. He is inexperienced in international economics and finance. However, he is prepared to cooperate with the Bank and the general atmosphere towards the Bank among the bureaucrats is also warm.

Points likely to be raised by the Finance Minister:

1. Request Japan's "share-up" in the Bank.
2. State strong support of co-financing arrangements.
3. Inquire an outline of the "study on development issues".
4. Request increased number of Japanese staff within the Bank.

recent recruiting mission encouraged - among females designate placed with operational ground + i. moral willing to release staff

→ VI Harmonizing

I Thanks for past support: IDA V; K&L Inc; IFC. BK 99 rollover; account cap what; interbank CGIR + over -
II what can we do to be more effective in the level process + of greater assistance to J in its prog.

Suggested comments by Mr. McNamara:

1. Extend appreciation for Japan's continued and encouraging cooperation to the Bank especially in (a) quickly enacting the Bank related bills. such as last year's IDA V Replenishment, the most recent Bank's selective capital increase and IFC capital increase; (b) contributions to the OGIAR and the Onchocerciasis campaign fund; (c) BOJ rollover and (d) issuance of yen-denominated bonds in the public market. *III did - could be - strengthen by -*
2. The annual aid-coordination meeting between the Bank and the Japanese agencies, could become much more significant, if the MOF could participate, since it is the policy-making ministry on financial matters. Please request their participation in one way or another. *Ministerial*

Biodata:

Tatsuo Murayama, the Minister of Finance. Born on February 8, 1915, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo Imperial University in 1937. He joined the Ministry of Finance the same year and became the Director of the Income Tax Division of the National Tax Administration Agency. After holding various posts in the Agency he became the Director-General of the Tax Bureau. He retired from the Ministry of Finance in 1963. *IV Hope for Japan's support of IDA V + strong IDA V*

He has been a member of the House of Representatives since November 1963, he served as the Parliamentary Vice Minister of Transportation from December 1968 to June 1970. He served as the Parliamentary Vice Minister of Justice in 1971-1972, before becoming the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the House of Representatives. He was appointed the Minister of Finance in November 1977. *I does participate of B&K with hand for middle line LDC's*

Michiya Matsukawa, Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs. Born on December 22, 1924, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo Imperial University in 1947 and entered the Ministry of Finance the same year. He studied at the University of Illinois under the Garioa fellowship in 1947-1948, received his M.A. in 1951. He became an Assistant Budget Examiner in the Budget Bureau in 1953; was a Councillor in New York in 1960; became a Budget Examiner in 1962 and the Director of International Organizations Division of the International Finance Bureau in 1964. He again served as the Councillor at the Japanese Embassy in Washington in 1965-1968. He served as the Deputy Director-General in various areas in 1969-1973, when he was appointed as the Director-General of the International Finance Bureau. After serving as the Deputy Vice Minister and the Director-General in the Finance Bureau, he became the Vice Minister of Finance in 1976.

Hirosuke Dan, Director-General, International Finance Bureau. Born on October 7, 1922, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo University in 1949. He entered the Ministry of Finance on September of the same year. He studied at the University of North Carolina from 1950 to 1951 under the Garioa fellowship. He was appointed the Secretary to the Minister of Finance in 1957, became the First Secretary in the Embassy of Japan in United Kingdom in 1966. On his return he was appointed as the Deputy Director-General in the Customs and Tariff Bureau in 1973, in the Tax Bureau in 1974, and in the International Finance Bureau in 1975. He served as the Director-General of Customs and Tariff Bureau in 1976 and assumed his present post in June 1977. *V approach to level: help LDC's help themselves: bulk of goods must come from them; banks not see either*

But mutualty interest justifies support in aid + trade

Takehiro Sagami, Deputy Vice Minister. Born on September 22, 1922, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo University, in 1948 he entered the Ministry of Finance and studied at the University of North Carolina as a Garioa fellow in 1950-1951. In 1952, he was appointed Chief of Tax Collector's Office; and Deputy Director of the Tax Bureau in 1953. He studied at the London School of Economics in 1955-1957. He served as a Chief Budget Examiner from 1957 to 1962 when he was assigned as the Financial Attaché of the Japanese Embassy in Bonn. In 1966 he became the Director of International Taxation Section; in 1967, the Price Policy Section in Economic Planning Agency; in 1969 the Banking Section; in 1971 the Planning and Research Section in the Minister's Secretariat. He then served as the Director-General of the Kinki Regional Finance Bureau in Osaka in 1973; the International Finance Bureau in charge of economic aids in 1974; and in the Minister's Secretariat in 1975. He became the Deputy Vice Minister of Finance in 1977.

Koichi Kakimizu, Deputy Director-General, International Finance Bureau. Born in 1925, he graduated from the Tokyo University and joined the Legal Division of the Budget Bureau, Ministry of Finance in 1952. As the Second Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Washington from 1957 to 1960 he negotiated on many of the World Bank loans to Japan. On his return, he held posts as the Deputy Director in the Minister's Secretariat in 1960; the Budget Bureau in 1961; the Customs Bureau in 1966; and the Minister's Secretariat in 1968. He became the Research Director in the Osaka Taxation Bureau in 1969. In 1972, he was appointed as the Director of Pricing Policy Division in the Economic Planning Agency, the First Fund Division in the Finance Bureau in 1974; and the Coordination Division of the International Finance Bureau in 1975. In 1976 he was assigned as the Director-General of the Tokai Taxation Bureau in Nagoya and assumed his present post in June 1977.

Sadao Inose, Director, Overseas Investment Division, IFB. Born in November 1931, he entered the Ministry of Finance in 1954. In 1964, he was appointed as a member of the Japanese Embassy in Argentina; in 1968 appointed as the Deputy Director of the Foreign Capital Division, IFB; in 1973 as the Budget Examiner, the Budget Bureau; in 1976 as the Director, Banking Division of the Banking Bureau. In June 1977 he assumed the present position, which supervises all activities pertaining to multilateral institutions.

VISIT TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE

June 7, 1978 (10:45-11:30) *land visit;*
at the Imperial Palace *small family*

Guided in the Palace by: Mr. Sukemasa Irie
Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty, the Emperor
Mr. Morio Yukawa
Grand Master of the Ceremonies

Background: The president of an international organization is granted an honor of audience with His Majesty, the Emperor, once during his term in the office. As Japan is becoming an increasingly important member of the World Bank, it would be very opportune for you to visit the Palace and express the Bank's gratitude to His Majesty.

Remarks: Her Majesty, the Empress, will not be present. (This is Her Majesty's usual practice these days.) Therefore, it would be preferable that Mrs. McNamara abstains the visit. Attendants will be confined to the Masters of the Ceremonies and the interpreter provided by the Palace. I myself will not be permitted an attendance. The Masters of Ceremonies will explain to you the rules of protocol for the occasion fifteen minutes before the audience. Preferably a dark suit will be appropriate.

Procedure: Following is the expected outline of the procedure:

1. His Majesty would extend His Majesty's hand for you to shake. (Please abstain from extending your hand first.)
2. His Majesty would say a few words, such as his understanding of difficulties of development assistance and appreciation for your efforts towards the cause. (Your reply should be brief.)
3. His Majesty may ask you some questions, such as the kind of assistance most urgently needed in the developing world. His Majesty, being a student of ichthyology (fish study), might also touch upon assistance in the fisheries sector. In answering His Majesty's questions, it would be appropriate to refer to Japan's own achievements and expectations placed on Japan to play a greater role for furtherance of development assistance.
4. The Emperor would express His Majesty's appreciation for your work and would request you to continue your efforts. (Please acknowledge with a slight bow.)
5. After shaking hands (again His Majesty must be the first to extend the hand), you would take your leave.

*I appreciation of J's fin. assistance
to BK: IDA for project; cap. support
& loaning to BK for middle-term.*
*II applicability of J's efforts ILO's
lessons we have learned in
importance of bond-based educ;*
*III Depth of party
only relation of W/H + new
W/H themselves*

His Majesty, Emperor Hirohito of Japan

The Japanese Imperial Household has the longest family history, 2,638 years in the world. Emperor Hirohito was born in 1901. His Highness entered the elementary peer's school (Gakushuin) in 1908; was raised to the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum in 1912; and graduated from the same school in 1914. Since then, His Highness received tutoring at the Togu Academy. In 1916, His Highness was formally coronated as the Crown Prince, and in 1919 held the "coming-of-age" ceremony. After completing the Togu Academy in 1921, His Highness went on a six-month tour abroad. In November 1921, His Highness became the Regent to the previous emperor. In 1924, His Highness married Princess Nagako. In 1926, His Majesty succeeded to the Imperial Throne as the 124th Emperor of Japan.

After the World War II, His Majesty became "the symbol of the State and of the unity of the people" in democratic Japan. Constitutionally His Majesty derives his position from the will of the people with whom resides the sovereign power. The emperor has no power over the Government. His Majesty extensively has toured many parts of Japan to closely observe conditions of the people and has endeavored to improve the public welfare. In the fall of 1971, Their Majesties made a goodwill tour of Belgium, the United Kingdom, West Germany and several other countries; in the fall of 1975, Their Majesties visited the United States.

His Majesty is a scholar of biology, particularly famous for taxology and ichthyology, and has authored 15 books in this field.

His Majesty's reign is the longest in the history of the Imperial Household.

*Can't credit not to effective -
low 2 improve*

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT ISHIHARA OF THE OVERSEAS ECONOMIC COOPERATION FUND

June 7, 1978 ^{14:30-15:15} (11:45-12:15)
at the OECF

** how will they double dis in 3 yrs*

Attendants:

Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund

- Mr. Kaneo Ishihara, President
- Mr. Shigeru Yuki, Executive Director
- Mr. Tateo Suzuki, Executive Director
- Mr. Yutaka Takemura, Executive Director
- Mr. Fumio Araki, Executive Director

(in '71 seen Pres of Japan Dev BK)

*I did coord. valuable -
would writing man app for help
II grateful for govt's interest double *
III what is his appraisal of
outlook for LDC's -
IV J's experience re disburse.
V J's plan for lending to Vietnam
" 81% of Asia
VI what outlook for co-fin*

World Bank

- Mr. Robert S. McNamara, ~~Mr. I.P.M. Cargill~~
- Mr. William Clark
- Mr. Tarao Maeda
- Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
- Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund: The main executing agency of the Japanese overseas aid. Since July 1, 1975, all of the government loans with a grant element over 25 percent have been implimented through the OECF.

Background: As the window for Japan's concessional aids, the OECF will play an increasingly important role in Japanese co-financing with the Bank. President Ishihara, who held important positions in the Finance Ministry at the time Japan borrowed heavily from the Bank, is a good friend of the Bank.

Points likely to be raised by Mr. Ishihara:

1. Inquire the present debt situation of the developing countries and its outlook.
2. Request the continued cooperation in exchanging information.
3. Co-financing arrangements and future coordination meeting.

Suggested comments by Mr. McNamara:

Working 70 DA

1. Express the pleasure of meeting him as presidents of aid agencies.
2. Inquire the geographic distribution of Japan's aid, with particular reference to Asia which is still predominant. ←
3. Inquire on disbursement procedures.
4. Inquire on their views to promote co-financing with the Bank. ←

Future Lending to Vietnam

Biodata:

Kaneo Ishihara, President of OECF. Born on November 19, 1911, Mr. Ishihara entered the Ministry of Finance in 1934 and became the Deputy Director-General of the Budget Bureau in 1949, the Finance Bureau in the National Safety Agency in 1953, and the Finance Bureau in the Defense Agency in 1954. He was appointed the Deputy Vice Minister in 1955, and the Director-General of the Budget Bureau in 1957. He was appointed the Vice Minister in 1961. He retired from the Ministry in 1963 and joined the Japan Development Bank as the Vice Governor and became its Governor in 1967. He assumed his present post in 1977.

Shigeru Yuki, Executive Director. Born on October 18, 1925 and graduated from the Tokyo University in 1949. Mr. Yuki entered the Ministry of Finance in 1949 and became the Deputy Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office in 1965. He was appointed as Director of International Finance Bureau in 1966, and the Banking Bureau in 1969. After serving the Economic Planning Agency as the Deputy Director-General in 1972, he was assigned as the Deputy Director-General, the Minister's Secretariat in the Ministry of Finance in 1974, and the Director-General of the Mint Bureau. He assumed his present post in July 1977.

Tateo Suzuki, Executive Director. Born on August 20, 1917, Mr. Suzuki graduated from the Tokyo University in 1942 and entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1943. He was assigned to OECD in 1964; the Japanese Embassy in Malaysia in 1965; the Japanese Embassy in Australia in 1967. He became the Deputy Director-General of the Defense Agency in 1970. He was appointed as the Ambassador to Saudi Arabia in 1974, to Yemen in July 1975 and to Oman in November 1975. He assumed his present post in 1977.

Yutaka Takemura, Executive Director. Born on March 30, 1925, Mr. Takemura graduated from the Tokyo University in 1949. He entered the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) in 1949 and was appointed to the Japanese Embassy in Iran in 1962. On his return in 1965, he became the Director in the Economic Planning Agency. He was assigned as the Deputy Director-General, Minister's Secretariat of MITI in 1968 and the Director-General of the Economic Cooperation Department of MITI in 1974. He assumed the present post in 1977.

Fumio Araki, Executive Director. Born on April 16, 1922, Mr. Araki graduated from the Tokyo University in 1947 and entered the Bank of Japan in 1947. He was assigned to the Japanese Embassy in Washington in 1952 and returned to the Bank of Japan in 1954. He became the Director of the Administrative Department in 1975. After serving in BOJ for many years, he was appointed as the Executive Director of the Export-Import Bank of Japan in May 1977 and concurrently the Executive Director of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

(Detailed explanation on the organization is attached)

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON
THE OVERSEAS ECONOMIC COOPERATION FUND (OECF)

1. OECF was established in March 1961 as the "soft money window" of the Japanese Government. It first mainly lent to and invested in Japanese private companies implementing development projects in developing countries; however, since 1968, OECF's lending has been dominated by its assistance to foreign governments. Since July 1, 1975, all new government loans with a grant element over 25% have been, and had to be, executed by OECF. Simultaneously, loans to Japanese companies in principle had to be provided by EXIM Bank, with the exception of some loans to and investments in companies for projects in the fields of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining, and preinvestment studies and experimental projects.

2. OECF's major problem, up to now, has been its commitment and disbursement capacity; it has been considerably hampered by its still limited and relatively inexperienced staff 1/ and the need to obtain approval on even minor issues from various government ministries. Its funding has been no problem, and has to a large extent (as can be seen in the table below) been provided through loans from the Postal Savings Fund.

OECF's Funding

	<u>FY73</u>	<u>FY74</u>	<u>FY75</u>	<u>FY76</u>	<u>FY77</u>	<u>FY78</u>
	(in billions of yen)					
Government contributions	56	65	65	75.5	76	93.9
Loans from Postal Savings Fund	69.5	77	94.5	83.8	91	120.1
Net-income and repayment of loans	35	56	57	67.7	94	89
Total	<u>160.5</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>216.5</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>303</u>

3. As of March 31, 1978, OECF had committed a total of about ¥1,600 billion. Most loans were made for operations in Asia (especially East-Asia), followed by Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean (for details, see Tables I-III).

1/ A large percentage of OECF's staff is on loan from other agencies.

Table I

OECD's Lending (FY73-FY78)

	<u>FY73</u>	<u>FY74</u>	<u>FY75</u>	<u>FY76</u>	<u>FY77</u>	<u>FY78</u>
	(in billions of yen)					
Loans to Japanese companies	49.5	25	27.5	20	20	21
Direct loans to governments	141	173	189	207	241	282
Total	<u>160.5</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>216.5</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>303</u>

OECD: Summary Statement of Loans by Sector (in ¥billion)

As of March 31, 1978

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Commitment</u>		<u>Disbursement</u>	
		%		%
Power	359.4	22.5	138.2	16.3
Transportation & Telecommunication	432.9	27.1	166.7	19.7
Water Supply & Sewerage	20.0	1.3	4.5	0.5
Irrigation, Embanking & Drainage	48.1	3.0	18.2	2.1
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	43.9	2.8	23.3	2.8
Mining & Manufacturing	263.4	16.5	176.1	20.8
Commodity Aid	389.5	24.4	304.8	36.0
Development Finance	14.6	0.9	6.1	0.7
Others	23.5	1.5	7.8	1.0
Total	1,595.3	100.0	845.7	100.0

Table II-1

OECF: Summary Statement of Loans per Country
 Commitment and Outstanding (in ¥ Million)

As of March 31, 1978

<u>Country</u>	<u>Commitment</u>		<u>Outstanding</u>	
	Number of Loans	Amount	Number of Loans	Amount
Asia				
Afghanistan	1	720	1	438
Bangladesh	9	73,326	6	39,105
Burma	15	102,275	13	43,714
China (Rep. of)	5	12,492	5	7,737
India	4	46,000	3	21,207
Indonesia	250	557,201	209	348,618
Khmer	2	1,277	2	1,258
Korea	44	209,127	40	128,596
Laos	2	5,190	2	5,190
Malaysia	11	39,688	11	24,064
Nepal	1	3,000	0	0
Pakistan	6	41,400	2	7,122
Philippines	28	120,644	20	72,775
Singapore	2	1,181	2	1,115
Sri Lanka	3	10,940	2	3,677
Thailand	26	109,892	19	32,146
Vietnam	4	16,570	4	14,254
Middle East				
Jordan	2	10,500	2	1,079
Turkey	4	13,032	4	10,587
Yemen	1	3,880	0	0

Table II-2

Africa

Algeria	5	10,800	5	6,008
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	7	95,125	6	48,642
Ethiopia	2	3,700	2	3,048
Kenya	3	9,736	2	5,361
Malagasy Rep.	3	5,200	2	2,733
Morocco	1	3,000	1	3,000
Rwanda	1	1,107	1	1,095
Sudan	3	8,000	1	949
Zaire	1	34,496	0	0
Tunisia	1	4,000	1	1,600
Zambia	1	4,500	1	1,544

Central and South America

Ecuador	1	8,100	0	0
Bolivia	1	3,680	1	1,072
Paraguay	3	7,750	2	5,278
Peru	1	5,400	1	224
Nicaragua	1	7,500	0	0

Other Region

Bulgaria	1	4,832	1	2,497
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Total	456	1,595,261	374	845,732
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Table III

OECF's Co-Financing with the World Bank Groupas of March 31, 1978
(in ¥ million)

<u>Agreement Date</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>OECF Loan Amount</u>
March 31, 1971	Indonesia	Pusri Fertilizer Plant Expansion	2,880
April 9, 1974	Thailand	Ban Chao Nen Hydroelectric (I)	6,035
September 20, 1974	Thailand	Ban Chao Nen Hydroelectric (II)	6,965
October 30, 1974	Thailand	Phun Phin - Phatthalung Highway	5,685
March 16, 1976	Nepal	Kulekhani Hydroelectric	3,000
January 28, 1977	Egypt	Alexandria Port Rehabilitation	5,805
March 23, 1977	Malaysia	Prai Power Station Unit No. 6	4,229
January 20, 1978	Korea	Chung-Ju Multipurpose Dam	14,000
Total:			48,599 ^{777 777} ₇₇₇ * 452M

MEETING WITH MINISTER OF STATE USHIBA FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

14:45-14:15

11:45-12:15

June 7, 1978 (14:30-15:30)
at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Attendants:

Minister Nobuhiko Ushiba

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Toshiaki Mutoh, Director-General, Economic Cooperation Bureau

Mr. Hiroshi Ohtaka, Deputy Director-General, Economic Cooperation Bureau

Mr. Takayuki Kimura, Director, Multilateral Cooperation Division, ECB

World Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara

~~Mr. I. P. M. Gargill~~

Mr. William Clark

Mr. Tarao Maeda

Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

I Congratulate on doubling
help to double dis in 3 yrs
II

Background: Minister Ushiba is in charge of external economic affairs of Japan. Mr. Fukuda appointed him (a non-politician) mainly to have this well-known former diplomat and a tough negotiator alleviate trade frictions specifically with the U. S. and EEC. He almost became a Japanese member in the Brandt Commission before his appointment and is very positive towards economic cooperation. We should seek his better understanding of the World Bank activities and frankly exchange views on further cooperation between Japan and the Bank group in the future.

II What can we do to better assist Japan + the LDC's

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Consists of the Minister's Secretariat, the Asian Affairs Bureau, the American Affairs Bureau, the European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, the Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, the Economic Affairs Bureau, the Economic Cooperation Bureau, the Treaties Bureau, the United Nations Bureau, and the Public Information Bureau. Foreign Minister Sonoda will be out of Japan during your visit. The Ministry administers all bilateral aid plus matters relating to DAC, IFAD and OECD. In view of rivalry between the MOF and MOFA, discussions should center around Japan's bilateral aid programs.

Points likely to be raised by Minister Ushiba:

1. Regarding your letter on the co-financing issue, he would express his regrets that it is moving so slowly, but that it is being considered carefully.
2. He would inquire the general outline of the "study on development issues".
3. He may request the Bank to take a stronger position in consortium and aid group meetings concerning "self-help" efforts of the developing countries, since Japan is not in a position to do so bilaterally.

III Co-financing
Outlook
How to expedite financing

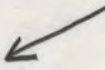


VI What is his view of future for LDC's

IV Copy of WDR -
aid: concern to prevent
LDC market & M-I
Trade & investment movements
concerned by protection,
Themes: Mutuality of Int
Basic response LDC's
DC must assist with aid & trade

IV Participation
of this Ministry
in annual
coord. mtg

4. Japan cannot insist to developing countries in extending bilateral aid on the issue of their self-help efforts. He may request the Bank to indicate the points in consortium and other meetings.

Suggested comments by Mr. McNamara:

1. Appreciate Japan's cooperation to the Bank group as well as in various aid group meetings and consortia. Express understanding of difficulties Mr. Ushiba faces in the international economic relations. 
2. Compliment Japan's pledge to "double its ODA in three years" and inquire how Japan plans to attain it. 
3. Inquire Minister Ushiba's views on the future Bank activities. 
4. Inquire Japan's views concerning co-financing.

Biodata:

Nobuhiko Ushiba, Minister of State for External Affairs. Born in 1909, Minister Ushiba graduated from the Tokyo University in 1932. He passed the Higher Diplomatic Service Examination and entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1932. He became the Chief of First Section in the Central Liaison Office and served as the Director of the Secretariat in the Prime Minister's Office. He was appointed in 1951 as the Director-General of the International Trade Bureau at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry; in 1954 as the Ambassador to Burma; in 1957 as the Director-General of the Economic Affairs Bureau; in 1961 as the Ambassador to Canada; in 1967 as the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs and in 1970 as the Ambassador to the United States. He retired from the Foreign Ministry in 1973 and was appointed to the present post in 1977.

Toshiaki Mutoh, Director-General, Economic Cooperation Bureau of MOFA. Born on July 24, 1927, Mr. Mutoh graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo University in 1950. He entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the same year and immediately enrolled at the Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1951 he was assigned to the Osaka Liaison and Coordination Office; in 1953 Vice Consul in the Permanent Delegation of Japan to International Organizations in Geneva; in 1956 the Minister's Secretariat; in 1958 Research Division in the Economic Affairs Bureau; in 1962 Second Secretary in the Embassy in Belgium; in 1965 Counsellor in the Embassy in the Republic of Vietnam; in 1967 Director, International Cooperation Division of the Economic Cooperation Bureau; in 1969 Director of First Western Europe Division; in 1973 the Deputy Director-General, European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau; in 1974 the Minister of the Embassy in France and in 1976 Consul General of Montreal. He assumed his present post in January of this year.

Hiroshi Ohtaka, Deputy Director-General, Economic Cooperation Bureau of MOFA. Born on February 25, 1928, Mr. Ohtaka graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo University in 1950. He entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1951 and became the Director of the Second International Organizations Division (OECD)

in 1968. He served as the Counsellor in the Embassy in Korea; Minister in the Embassy in Belgium. He assumed his present post in August of 1977. His wife is a Parliamentary Vice Minister of the Environment Agency, and one of the few women members of the Diet.

Takayuki Kimura, Director, Multilateral Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, MOFA. Born on May 8, 1939, Mr. Kimura graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo University in 1962. He entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the same year and became Deputy Director of the General Affairs Division in the Minister's Secretariat. He assumed his present post in November of 1977.

Harmon rights

MEETING WITH MINISTER MIYAZAWA OF THE ECONOMIC PLANNING AGENCY

June 7, 1978 (16:00-16:30)
at the Economic Planning Agency

Attendants:

Economic Planning Agency

- Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa, Minister *(in '71 when he was a Diet member)*
- Mr. Gen Takahashi, Deputy Vice Minister
- Mr. Isamu Miyazaki, Director-General, Coordination Bureau
- Mr. Yukimoto Iwata, Director-General, Research Bureau
- Mr. Jiro Aiko, Director, First Economic Cooperation Division, CB

** Retention for strong efforts with office 71-*

World Bank

- Mr. Robert S. McNamara, ~~Mr. I. P. M. Cargill~~
- Mr. William Clark
- Mr. Tarao Maeda
- Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
- Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

I Outlook for Japan's rate of growth BOP

*II Office for R&D support
Hope for contd support of:
IDM. Up 2%. Borrowing
consistent with achieving
Basic Equilibrium*

EPA: Consists of the Minister's Secretariat, the Coordination Bureau, the Economic Welfare Bureau, the Price Bureau, the Planning Bureau, the Development Bureau, and the Research Bureau.

*III Congrat on doubling - how to attain
IV His view of future of EDC's*

Background: Mr. Miyazawa was a colleague of Mr. Kashiwagi at the Ministry of Finance and is regarded as a strong candidate for the premiership after Fukuda and Ohira. He is a prominent economist and in favor of increasing overseas aid. EPA, a headquarter of the government economists, is responsible for overall management of the Japanese economy. Through its supervision of the OECF, EPA is a strong proponent of strengthening aid. It is the only Government agency not allergic to the idea of establishing the aid agency.

Points likely to be raised by Minister Miyazawa:

1. Inquire the present debt situation of the developing countries, its outlook, and the Bank's plan for countermeasures.
2. Touching on the present delay in disbursement of Japanese aid, he may seek your advice to improve it. (You can suggest co-financing as one solution.)

Expedite approval procedures

Suggested comments by Mr. McNamara:

1. Inquire the official outlook on Japan's economic growth rate and the current account of BOP.
2. Inquire the reason for Japan's continued competitiveness despite the drastic appreciation of the yen value.
3. Inquire on how they plan to bring an equilibrium in Japan's current account as demanded by foreign authorities.

Outlook for banking

4. Request further efforts by Japan on aid in general, and continued cooperation to the Bank Group in particular. Increased external assistance and issuance of the Bank bonds would be an effective and meaningful means to reduce Japan's surplus. The Bank is also ready to cooperate with Japan in co-financing arrangements.

Biodata:

Kiichi Miyazawa, Minister of Economic Planning Agency. Born on October 8, 1919, he passed the higher civil servant examination as well as diplomatic examination in 1941. He graduated from the Tokyo Imperial University the same year. He entered the Ministry of Finance in 1942 and served as the Secretary to the Minister of Finance in 1949.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1953 and served as the Parliamentary Vice Minister for Education in 1959. He was appointed as the State Minister for the Economic Planning Agency during the second and third Ikeda Cabinets from 1962 through 1964 and again in the first Sato Cabinet in 1966. In 1970 he became the Minister for International Trade and Industry, from 1974 to 1977 served as the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Miki Cabinet.

He is one of the most brilliant politicians in Japan today.

Gen Takahashi, Deputy Vice Minister of EPA. Born on January 4, 1924, Mr. Takahashi graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo University in 1949. He entered the Ministry of Finance the same year as an officer in the Banking Bureau. He became the Budget Examiner in the Budget Bureau in 1967, the Director of General Coordination Division, the Minister's Secretariat in 1972 and the Deputy Director-General of the Budget Bureau in 1974. He assumed his present post in June 1977.

Isamu Miyazaki, Director-General, Coordination Bureau of EPA. Born on October 28, 1923, Mr. Miyazaki graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Tokyo University in 1947. He joined the Economic Stabilization Board the same year; the Economic Deliberation Agency in 1952 which became the Economic Planning Agency in 1955. He studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in 1957 and seconded to the United Nations from 1961 to 1963. He was appointed as the Director-General in the Research Bureau in 1972. He assumed his present post in 1977.

He worked on the Economic White Paper in 1967 and has authored several books on the Japanese economy. He is regarded as one of the top Government economists in Japan and is destined to become the Vice Minister of EPA in the summer.

Yukimoto Iwata, Director-General, Research Bureau of EPA. Born on February 4, 1926, Mr. Iwata graduated from the University of Tokyo in 1948. He entered the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry the same year; served in the Economic Deliberation Agency in 1954 and was appointed Director of Overseas Research Division of the Research Bureau in 1968. He became the Counsellor of the Planning Bureau in 1973 and the Director-General of the Economic Welfare Bureau in 1974. He assumed his present post in January of 1976.

Jiro Aiko, Director, the First Economic Cooperation Division of the Coordination Bureau of EPA. Born on January 4, 1933, Mr. Aiko graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo University in 1955. He entered the Small and Medium Enterprises Agency the same year; served in the Patent Agency in 1957; the Economic Affairs Bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1960; Ministry of International Trade and Industry in 1962; New York Office of the Japan External Trade Organization in 1969-1973. He became the Director of the Long-Term Export Security Division of the International Trade Administration Bureau in 1973; studied at Harvard in 1975. He assumed his present post in June 1976.

MEETING WITH MINISTER NAKAGAWA OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

*IV need for materials
V suggestions how we can
do better*

16:45-17:15
June 7, 1978 (16:40-17:00) tentative
at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Attendants:

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Mr. Ichiro Nakagawa, Minister (in '76 in Wash when as a Diet member 2c
was on way to visit Detroit)

World Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara, Mr. I. P. M. Cargill

Mr. William Clark

Mr. Tarao Maeda

Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

*III Outlook for rice Asia's great
green prod: particularly Inds,
S. Asia, Thailand, + Psk*

*I appreciate for his personal efforts
to increase contribution to CGIAR
Hope will move to expand FRG share
II compliment on prod. of J's agri +
lessons we have learned, particularly
small farmer*

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: Consists of the Minister's Secretariat, the Economic Affairs Bureau, the Agricultural Production Bureau, the Agricultural Structure Improvement Bureau, the Food and Marketing Bureau, and the Animal Industry Bureau. Mainly in the field of technical assistance, the Agriculture Ministry participates in Japan's aid.

Background: Minister Nakagawa is personally responsible for Japan's increased contribution to the CGIAR. He belongs to the Fukuda faction and is a member of a rightist group within the Liberal Democratic Party. In August of 1975, at the invitation of the World Bank, he toured Africa and India and was shocked with the situation of the absolute poor. He then became deeply impressed with Mr. McNamara's devotion for development assistance.

Points likely to be raised by Minister Nakagawa:

1. Explain Japan's agricultural situation.
2. Indicate continued cooperation to the Bank group by Japan in the future.

Suggested comments by Mr. McNamara:

1. Express appreciation for the Minister for his personal efforts in increasing Japan's contribution to the CGIAR and explain future CGIAR activities and operations, (CGIAR is under the jurisdiction of MOFA, however, the Minister's explicit support of the Bank's activities will be very helpful).
2. Compliment on Japan's very productive small-scale farms and point out that the world could learn greatly from Japan. Recommend that Japan increase its technical assistance in this field either through the Bank or directly.

Biodata:

Ichiro Nakagawa, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Born on March 9, 1925, Minister Nakagawa graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture of the Kyushu

*Support for Plan
to substantially
increase
cereals grain
prod. + i.g.
Inds, S. Asia,
Psk,
+ Bangla*

*Hope can
we
share
in CGIAR
I think
Japan*

University in 1947. He entered the Hokkaido Prefectural Office the same year; joined the Hokkaido Development Agency in 1951 and became the personal secretary to the Vice President of the Liberal Democratic Party in 1955. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1963. He was appointed the Parliamentary Vice Minister of Finance in 1970. In 1973 he formed the "Seirankai" (a rightist faction within the LDP). He was appointed to the present post in 1977. His lifetime has been spent on improvement of agricultural production.

NHK AND STUDIO 102

June 8, 1978
about 10 minutes
between 7:35-8:12

Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation): Established in 1925, it is the only public broadcasting organization in Japan with the nationwide network. NHK is a self-governing body, protected by law so as to be completely independent of all political authority and its source of financial funds are provided through audience fees.

Currently, NHK has five national broadcasting networks consisting of two medium-wave radio, one VHF-FM and two television networks. It conducts a total of 91.5 hours of educational cultural, entertainment and news broadcasts daily (total of 2,100 programs a day). The TV broadcasting is received by 95% of the Japanese household and that of radio by 100%.

Studio 102: Broadcast from 7:35 a.m. to 8:12 a.m. daily, is a live news show. It takes up current topics or the latest issues and presents them in the form of a commentary, inserting interviews of principal concerned with such events or topics. The program enjoys one of the highest ratings (30% in cities and 20% nationwide)--watched by 20 million people. All of the visiting foreign dignities are introduced to the Japanese public through this program, as you appeared 5 years ago. Since the program is watched by the average public, it is important to present your discussion in an easily understandable manner.

Anticipated Questions:

- Q1. I heard that you usually work for 12 hours a day from 7:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m. Is that true?
- Q2. Does this mean how busy it is to be the President of the World Bank?
- Q3. I believe that the Japanese government, the press, and the economists are aware of the importance of development aid and Japan's responsible role in it. Unfortunately, it is often difficult for the average public to understand aid problems. For example, I hear that you are having difficulty in obtaining the congressional support in the U.S. In order to mobilize support of the peoples in the industrial countries, what sort of measures are effective in your opinion?
- Q4. There has been a report that the U.S. government has requested Mr. Fukuda to increase Japanese aid via more co-financing through the Bank. Is your visit to Japan this time connected to this issue?
- Q5. Lastly, may I ask for your brief message to the people of Japan?

*Review
and*

*Well, stress to
do what you have
said: there
are also
from: they
a strong force
for social &
econ advance*

Biodata:

Tomokazu Sakamoto, President, Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation). Born on March 28, 1919, Mr. Sakamoto graduated from the Waseda University in 1939. He entered the Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) as a member of the production staff of Entertainment Section. After managing various programs, he became the Director of Entertainment Department in 1965; the Deputy Director-General of Broadcasting in 1968 and the Executive Vice President in July 1976. He assumed his present post in September of 1976.

Sueo Saito, Chief announcer. Born on March 19, 1935, Mr. Saito graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Keio University in 1957. He entered the NHK in 1959 and after serving in various regional offices became the staff of the announcer's office. He has been the chief announcer of Studio 102 since April of 1977.

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT KASHIWAGI OF THE BANK OF TOKYO

June 8, 1978 (09:00-09:30)
at the Imperial Hotel

Background: As your personal friend and the one responsible for opening the Tokyo Office, the meeting is on a private basis.

Biodata:

Yusuke Kashiwagi, President of the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. Born on October 17, 1917, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo Imperial University in 1941. He entered the Ministry of Finance the same year. After serving in the Budget Bureau for several years, he was appointed as the Director of the Research Section in 1954 and the Director of Planning Section in 1956 of the Foreign Exchange Bureau. He was appointed as the Financial Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in Washington in 1958. Upon his return to Japan, he became Financial Counsellor of the Ministry of Finance. In 1966 he became the Director General of the International Finance Bureau and in 1968 Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs. He resigned from the Ministry of Finance in June 1971. After serving as the Special Advisor to the Minister of Finance for two years, he joined the Bank of Tokyo in 1973 as the Deputy President and became the President in 1977. He has an opinion that Japan should attain equilibrium in the basic account rather than in the current account. Encouragement of capital exports is just as important as import increase.

Points likely to be raised by Mr. Kashiwagi:

1. Conditions of domestic money demand in the private sector.
2. Development of yen-denominated foreign bond market.
3. Private banks' attitude towards yen syndicated loans or yen private placements.
4. Possibility of yen co-financing with the Bank.
5. Bank matters.

What should be done to reduce current account - How to encourage Japanese capital exports
What advice for the WBK re:
1. Borrowing in Japan
v. Servicing the LDCs
What outlook for Japan
can be lending to LDCs
how much in fact

MEETING WITH PRESIDENT SUMITA OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF JAPAN

June 8, 1978 (9:45-10:30)
at the EX-IM Bank

Attendants:

The Export-Import Bank of Japan

Mr. Satoshi Sumita, President

Mr. Susumu Nakamura, Deputy President

Mr. Masao Fujioka, Executive Director

World Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara, ~~Mr. I. P. M. Cargill~~

Mr. William Clark

Mr. Tarao Maeda

Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

Mrs. Keiko Atsumi (interpreter)

*(met Dr. R. K. Japan) (in '73 in Japan & '77 in Wash)
(with Pres of ADB)*

The Export-Import Bank of Japan: It was first established as the Government's financial institution to promote Japan's export. Then its functions expanded to financing import credits as well as overseas investment credit. It had served as one of the principle vehicles of Japan's overseas aid until the ODA demarkation of 1975. (More detailed explanation is attached.)

Background: The purpose of the visit is a courtesy call. Mr. Sumita has been very cooperative with the Bank on the annual aid-coordination meetings. It is said that he will be the next Governor of the Bank of Japan.

Points likely to be raised by Mr. Sumita:

1. Inquire the Bank's position on natural resource development.
2. Support of multilateral institutions, particularly with reference of U.S. attitude.
3. Encouraging co-financing with the EX-IM.
4. Annual aid-coordination meeting with the Bank.
5. Inquire the Bank's view of debt problems of the world.

Does he believe would be helpful & encourage attendance by institutions

Suggested comments by Mr. McNamara

1. Appreciate the past cooperation and confirm the close relationship of the two institutions.
2. Inquire further developments in co-financing arrangements.
3. Explain the Brandt Commission and the study on World Development.

Biodata:

Satoshi Sumita, President of the Export-Import Bank of Japan. Born on September 4, 1916, Mr. Sumita graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo Imperial University in 1940. He joined the Ministry of Finance the same year and was sent to the Embassy of Japan in Belgium in 1952 and France in 1955. He became the Director of the Coordination Division, Finance Bureau in 1957. He was appointed the Director-General of the Banking Bureau in 1966 and the Vice Minister of Finance in 1969. He retired from the Ministry in 1971. He became the President in 1972. He is a Francophile.

Susumu Nakamura, Deputy President. Born on May 26, 1919, Mr. Nakamura graduated from the Faculty of Economics of the Tokyo University in 1942. He joined the Bank of Japan the same year and served in their London Office from 1952 to 1955. He became the Director of the Coordination and Planning Department in 1968; Director, the Banking Department in 1972; and the Executive Director in 1973. He was appointed to the present position in January of this year.

Masao Fujioka, Executive Director. Born on October 31, 1924. Mr. Fujioka graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo University in 1947. He entered the Ministry of Finance the same year. He studied at the Chicago University from 1950 to 1951 as a Garioa fellow. He was an economist at the International Monetary Fund from 1960 to 1964 and was a founding member as the Director of Administration Department of the Asian Development Bank from 1966 to 1969. He became the Deputy Director-General of the International Finance Bureau in 1970 and the Director-General in 1975. He retired in 1977 to become the Executive Director for the Export-Import Bank. He concurrently serves as the Executive Director of Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Mr. Fujioka is an authority on international finance and his personal efforts and devotion in lobbying for the IDA V legislation last year should be commended. He is most likely to become the next President of the Asian Development Bank.

Makoto Sunagawa, Manager of the International Relations Division of the Planning and Administration Department. Born on September 15, 1939, Mr. Sunagawa received B.A. from Keio University in 1964 and M.A. from Claremont Graduate School in 1968 as a student on Fulbright Scholarships. He joined the Export-Import Bank in 1964 and recently assumed the present post. He will be in charge of the next aid-coordination meeting with the Bank.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF JAPAN

1. EXIM Bank was established in December 1950 as "The Export Bank of Japan", an independent government agency to facilitate the export of plant and heavy machinery. In April 1952, the bank was renamed "The Export-Import Bank of Japan", and its function was expanded by including the financing of imports and subsequently of overseas investments. In 1958, its activities were further expanded by including yen loans to foreign governments, starting with a yen loan to India. In 1972, an additional amendment enabled the agency to expand the scope of its import credits, overseas investment credits, and direct loan programs, and to make direct loans to overseas institutions on an untied basis.

2. EXIM Bank's funding is provided through capital payments, borrowings, and repayments and earnings on EXIM Bank loans and credits. As set out in the table below, as of the end of FY77, capital paid in from the Government's Industrial Investment Special Account amounted to ¥880 billion, and borrowings from MOF's Trust Fund Bureau to ¥3,310 billion. (Data on internal resources were not available as yet.)

EXIM Bank's Funding

	<u>FY73</u>	<u>FY74</u>	<u>FY75</u>	<u>FY76</u>	<u>FY77</u>
	(in ¥ billions; as of end FY)				
Capital	639	699	761	828	880
Borrowing funds	1,748	2,085	2,590	3,035	3,310
Internal resources	4	22	11	35	n.a.
Total:	2,391	2,806	3,362	3,898	4,189

1 billion ¥ = 4.5 m

*from whom
what rate*

= approx 20%

3. EXIM Bank's loans and credits are widely spread among Asia, North America, Central and South America, Africa, and Europe (for details, see attached Table I, and list of co-financing with the Bank in Table II).

Loans Outstanding

	<u>FY73</u>	<u>FY74</u>	<u>FY75</u>	<u>FY76</u>	<u>FY77</u>
	(in ¥ billions; as of end FY)				
Export supplier's credit	1,353	1,382	1,533	1,742	1,850
Import credit	260	446	585	649	676
Overseas investment credit	349	444	534	605	560
<u>Overseas direct loan</u>	429	534	710	902	1,103
Total:	2,391	2,806	3,362	3,898	4,189

*then relation
for fuel &
LDC's*

4. EXIM Bank's various Loan and Credit Categories:

(a) Export Credits - these credits are extended to exporters or manufacturers to provide them with funds necessary for the export of Japanese equipment (including aircraft, ships, and rolling stock); and parts and accessories thereof. They constitute one of the most traditional and typical activities of EXIM Bank.

(b) Import Credits - these credits are extended to importers or users of imported goods, with the participation of commercial banks, in those cases where the goods (including equipment) are essential for the sound development of the Japanese economy. Because of the growth of overseas resources, EXIM Bank's import credit commitments have also been increasing rapidly.

(c) Overseas Investment Credits - these credits are extended to Japanese overseas investors to provide:

(i) funds required for capital contributions to foreign corporations, for acquiring their stock, or for leasing equipment to them;

(ii) funds required for making loans to foreign governments, foreign corporations, or foreign individuals, enabling them to jointly, with Japanese corporations and individuals, participate in foreign firms (including owning stock);

(iii) funds required for lending to foreign governments or foreign corporations, covering the need for long-term funds for enterprises outside Japan;

(iv) funds required for capital contributions to Japanese corporations who are solely making overseas investments, provided that the funds are utilized for the purposes specified in items (i) through (iii) above; and

(v) funds required for enterprises carried out by Japanese corporations or individuals abroad.

(d) Loans to Foreign Governments and Corporations - Overseas Direct Loans extended in yen to foreign governments or corporations may be divided in:

Tied Loans: Loans to foreign governments, their agencies, foreign local public authorities, or foreign corporations to provide funds necessary for the import of equipment and technical services from Japan.

Untied Loans: Loans to foreign governments, their agencies, foreign local public authorities, foreign banks, or other financial institutions to provide long-term funds necessary for (i) their enterprises outside Japan or for (ii) their import of goods (including equipment) or acceptance of technical services.

Loans for Capital Subscriptions in Japanese Joint Ventures: Loans to foreign governments, their agencies or foreign local public authorities to provide funds necessary for making capital contributions to joint ventures to which Japanese corporations or individuals have already made or going to make capital contributions (including owning stock).

These loans should also be divided in, firstly, loans extended by EXIM Bank on the basis of an Exchange of Notes between the Japanese Government and the borrower government ("Governmental Loans" - as already explained, most of the Government's loans are now handled by OECF) and, secondly, loans extended independently by EXIM Bank without an Exchange of Notes between the governments. (Non-Governmental Loans").

Table I

EXIM Bank - Loans Outstanding by Type of Credit and Region
(as of March 31, 1978)

<u>Type of Credit</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in ¥ million)	<u>%</u>
Export Credit	1,850,210	44
(ships)	(653,240)	(16)
(plant)	(1,196,970)	(29)
Import Credit	676,210	16
Overseas Investment Credit	559,633	13
Overseas Direct Loans	1,102,574	26
Total:	<u>4,188,627</u>	<u>100</u>

Including loans outstanding under foreign currency
lending program.

<u>Region</u>	<u>Amount</u> (in ¥ million)	<u>%</u>
East Asia	338,255	8
South-East Asia	1,048,886	25
West Asia	374,648	9
North America	321,570	8
Central South America	620,560	15
Europe	769,001	18
Africa	568,251	14
Oceania	93,853	2
International Organizations	53,603	1
Total:	<u>4,188,627</u>	<u>100</u>

Table II

EXIM Japan's Co-Financing with the World Bankas of March 31, 1978
(in ¥ million)*4,100 million ¥*A. Direct Loans1. Buyers' Credits

<u>Agreement Date</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Project (Borrower)</u>	<u>EXIM Loan Amount</u>
December 9, 1966	Mexico	Power I (NAFIN)	2,880
April 28, 1969 - June 11, 1971	Mexico	Power II (NAFIN)	3,344
October 7, 1969 - October 8, 1971	Colombia	Power - Bogota (EEEE)	572
October 15, 1969	Colombia	Power Transmission (ISA)	166
February 15, 1971 - March 29, 1973	Mexico	Power III (NAFIN)	7,710
April 28, 1971 (& July 5, 1973)	Brazil	Power (FURNAS)	510
October 4, 1972 (& December 4, 1974)	Brazil	Steel (CSN)	13,200
October 4, 1972	Brazil	Steel (COSIPA)	16,000
October 4, 1972	Brazil	Steel (USIMINAS)	16,000
May 25, 1973	Mexico	Steel (NAFIN)	16,800
October 17, 1973	Mexico	Power IV (NAFIN)	8,000
November 12, 1973	Brazil	Power (CEMIG)	5,760
November 12, 1973	Brazil	Power (FURNAS)	9,600
December 11, 1974	Brazil	Power (CHESF)	15,600
May 26, 1976	Brazil	Steel (CSN)	39,000
May 26, 1976	Brazil	Steel (COSIPA)	24,000
June 18, 1976	Mexico	Steel (NAFIN) ^{1/}	54,000
April 25, 1977	Turkey	Power (Belt Conveyor) (Government)	9,739
August 5, 1977	Thailand	Power-Ban Chao Nen (EGAT)	2,239
Total:			245,120 <i>12</i>

.....
 1/ Cancelled at the request of the borrower.

2. Government Loans

<u>Agreement Date</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Project (Borrower)</u>	<u>EXIM Loan Amount</u>
December 1966 - October 1969	Pakistan	Power - Mangla	713
April 1973 - May 1973	Pakistan	Power I - Tarbela	1,725
January 1974 - November 1976	Nigeria	Power I - Kainji	1,227
April 1973 - August 1975	Pakistan	Power II - Tarbela	1,705
November 1976	Malaysia	Power - Prai	7,159
		<u>Total:</u>	<u>12,529</u>

B. Suppliers' Credits

<u>Agreement Date</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>EXIM Loan Amount</u>
June 1976	East African Community	Telephone- Transmission	545
November 1976	Algeria	Cement Plant	8,219
December 1976	Kenya	Pipeline	5,552
March 1977	Ecuador	Power Transmission	736
		<u>Total:</u>	<u>15,052</u>

Grand Total: 272,701 = 1 1/4 b

NIHON KISHA CLUB

(Japan National Press Club)

June 8, 1978 (12:00-13:30)
at the National Press Club

Nihon Kisha Club: The national press club in Japan, established on November 1, 1969 with the joint cooperation of the Japan Newspaper Association, Japan Broadcasting Federation and NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation).

Since its establishment, the Club has invited many distinguished guests, both domestic and foreign, to enable multilateral contacts for its members with various news sources. The Club also conducts seminars, lectures and press tours for its members.

The Club membership is composed with 140 news media corporations and 1,500 editors, commentators, and publishers. The Club has a secretariat office in the newly built Press Center completed in August of 1976.

Procedure: Approximately 70-90 journalists are expected to attend. The usual time allocation is 40 minutes for greetings, lunch, and introduction; 20 minutes for speech (without interpretation but with Japanese translation of the speech distributed); and 20-25 minutes for questions and answers (with consecutive interpretation.)

Anticipated Questions:

- Q1. Considering the low level of Japan's overseas aid, do you think Japan could contribute more to development efforts?
- Q2. Do you have any requests for the Japanese Government regarding the issue of development efforts?
- Q3. In what way could Japan cooperate with the World Bank?
- Q4. What do you think of the Carter Administration's aid policy as it relates to human rights?
- Q5. During your terms of office, the Democrats and the Republicans have taken turns in the American administration. Has that influenced the Bank in any way?
- Q6. What is your view on development aid to Asia and the Bank's relationship with the ADB concerning this issue?
- Q7. What would you say to Japan's continued surplus in the BOP?
- Q8. What is your long-term perspective on the Japanese economy?
- Q9. May I have your comment on the generally low level of ODA?
- Q10. How effective, in your opinion is the UNCTAD in promoting North-South Dialogue?

Q11: Recently the Bank seems to have shifted more emphasis on agricultural credit. What has brought this change? Will it continue to be an important component in the Bank operations?

Secretariat:

Seiki Watanabe, Managing Director. He is Vice President of Asahi Shimbun, the most influential of the Japanese newspapers.

Shiro Hara, Director. He is Vice President and Managing Editor of the Yomiuri Newspaper, the largest circulation.

Yasuo Takeyama, Director. He is Director and Managing Editor of Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the only economic newspaper in Japan.

MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER FUKUDA

VI Outlook for Japan

June 8, 1978 (14:00-14:40)
at the Prime Minister's Office

Attendants:

The Prime Minister's Office

Mr. Takeo Fukuda, Prime Minister
(others undecided as of May 17)

World Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara, ~~Mr. I. P. M. Gargill~~
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser
Mr. Susumu Murayama

I Thanks for support of IDA, Sahel, etc. Program (which he started in '77). CGAR; + River Phoban

II Congrat. on plan to double ODA - wish to help co-fin?

The Prime Minister's Office: Consists of the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Decorations Bureau, the Personnel Bureau, the Government Pension Bureau, the Statistics Bureau, the Fair Trade Commission, the Executive Office, and the National Public Safety Commission.

Background: As a personal friend of Mr. McNamara, the Prime Minister would express Japan's appreciation for the Bank's role in reconstruction of the Japanese economy as well as Mr. McNamara's leadership on development assistance. Mr. Fukuda's presidency of the Liberal Democratic Party ends in December. He will be challenged by Mr. Ohira, who is the Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party. A public poll taken before the Prime Minister's visit to the United States indicated that support for the Liberal Democratic Party is weak and that for the Fukuda Cabinet is even weaker.

Points likely to be raised by the Prime Minister:

1. Co-financing arrangement (The Prime Minister strongly favors it and promises Japan's effort to promote it.)
2. Request your support on harmonizing Japan's share in the Bretton Woods Institutions.
3. Inquire the Bank's "Study on Development Issues", and activities of the Brandt Commission.
4. Inquire the Bank's views on the accumulated debt problems of the developing world.
5. Request the Bank to supply information on bilateral negotiations with the developing countries.
6. Request the Bank to attach more importance to Asia.

IV Hope for Japanese support for CP etc. + IDA

V Know I desire for "harmonization" + well support

III Stress need to conduct dialogue on basis of mutual interests - Brandt will stress -

Suggested Comments by Mr. McNamara:

- outlook for
Asian*
1. Appreciate (a) Japan's support to the Bank, with particular reference to enactment of the Bank's Selective Capital and IFC's Capital Increase Bills in the current Diet session, as well as last year's IDA V Replenishment; (b) Japan's cooperation to the Bank's borrowing program--both the BOJ roll-over operations and approval to issue yen-denominated bonds; (c) Japan's contribution to the CGIAR and the Onchocerciasis campaign fund.
 2. Highly praise Japan's pledge to "double its ODA in three years" at the Summit Meeting. Inquire Japan's views regarding assistance to Asia.
 3. Explain the Bank Group's general activities and request for support from Japan on the Bank's general capital increase as well as IDA VI Replenishment.
 4. Recognize Japan's difficulty in reducing the BOP surplus and indicate Bank's willingness to respond positively to any co-financing requests made by Japan.
 5. State that despite the Bank's limitation, the Bank will do its best to support Japan's position on the issue of "harmonization within the Bretton Woods Institutions".

Biodata:

Takeo Fukuda, Prime Minister. Born on January 14, 1905, he passed the higher civil service examination in 1928 and graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo University in 1929. He joined the Ministry of Finance the same year. He held such posts as the Superintendent of the Yokohama Tax Office, First Secretary in the Japanese Embassy in London, Director of the Research Section of the Budget Bureau, Financial Advisor to the Nanking (China) Government, Director of the Finance Minister's Secretariat, Director-General of the Banking Bureau, Director-General of the Budget Bureau. In 1950 he retired from the Finance Ministry. He has been elected to the House of Representatives 10 times since 1952.

He was appointed the Deputy Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party in July 1957 and the Secretary-General in January 1959. He served as the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry in the second Kishi Cabinet formed in June 1959 and the Finance Minister in the reshuffled Sato Cabinet in June 1965. He was appointed the Secretary-General of the Liberal-Democratic Party in December 1966 and again the Finance Minister in the second Sato Cabinet after its reshuffle in November 1968. He then served as the Foreign Minister in the third reshuffled Sato Cabinet in July 1971. In December 1972 he was appointed to head the Administrative Management Agency in the Tanaka Cabinet and the Finance Minister in the reshuffled Tanaka Cabinet in November 1973, and the Minister for Economic Planning Agency in the Miki Cabinet from December 1974. He was elected as the President of the Liberal Democratic Party in December 1976 and became the Prime Minister.

He is regarded strong in economic management. He is married and has three sons and two daughters.

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR MORINAGA OF THE BANK OF JAPAN

June 8, 1978 (15:15-15:45)

at the Bank of Japan

*IV Com Bk Louis
short/long
white paper for 2 1/2 yrs
1978*

Attendants:

The Bank of Japan

- Mr. Teichiro Morinaga, Governor
- Mr. Haruo Mayekawa, Deputy Governor
- Mr. Masaru Hayami, Executive Director
- Mr. Genzo Fujimoto, Advisor
- Mr. Eikichi Arai, Director

World Bank

- Mr. Robert S. McNamara, Mr. I. P. M. Gargill
- Mr. William Clark
- Mr. Tarao Maeda
- Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

*I approve for roll-over
re-fund + crop for fund-offer*

*II Outlook for for borrowing
in J. sheet cap + int-
any suggestions re Bk*

*III Outlook for: Jap. econ
BOP
why want you approve but
greater effect on J. + imp.*

Background: The central bank of Japan manages the monetary system in Japan. It has been a very close supporter of the World Bank Group. The World Bank has borrowed a total of ¥523.8 billion from the BOJ. The current BOJ roll-over scheme was initiated by Governor Morinaga. The visit is one of a courtesy call.

Points likely to be raised by Governor Morinaga:

1. Inquire the outline of the "Study on Development Issues".
2. Inquire the Bank's views on the debt problems of the developing countries.
3. Request the Bank to facilitate BOJ with various information.

Suggested comments by Mr. McNamara:

1. Express appreciation for the BOJ roll-over operations and their cooperation on the Bank's public bonds. Request continued cooperation from them on Bank's activities.
2. Assure them that the Bank will continue its efforts to disburse yen proceeds quickly.
3. Inquire their outlook on the medium-term economic growth rate and the International balance of payments position.

Biodata:

Teichiro Morinaga, Governor of the Bank of Japan. Born on September 9, 1910, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo Imperial University, in 1932. He joined the Ministry of Finance the same year and served as the Deputy Vice Minister of Finance in 1949 until 1953. After serving as the Director-General

of the Budget Bureau in 1953-1957, he was appointed the Vice Minister of Finance. He retired from the Ministry in 1959; was the President of the Small Business Finance Corporation in 1960-1962; the President of the Export-Import Bank of Japan in 1962-1967; and the President of Tokyo Stock Exchange in 1967-74. He was appointed the Governor of the BOJ in December 1974.

Haruo Mayekawa, Deputy Governor. Born on February 6, 1911, Mr. Mayekawa graduated from the Faculty of Law, Tokyo Imperial University in 1935. He joined the Bank of Japan the same year and served in their Rome and Berlin offices. He became the Director of the Secretariat in the Policy Board in 1949; the Deputy Director of the Foreign Exchange Department, 1955-1958; the Director of Foreign Department, 1960-1963; the Executive Director, 1963-1970 and the Deputy President of the Export-Import Bank of Japan in 1970-1974. He assumed his present post in 1974.

Masaru Hayami, Executive Director. Born on March 24, 1925, Mr. Hayami graduated from the Hitotsubashi University and entered the Bank of Japan in 1947. He became the Chief of Coordination Division of the Foreign Department in 1966, and the Director of the same department in 1975. He assumed his present post in 1978.

Genzo Fujimoto, Adviser. Born on November 21, 1919, Mr. Fujimoto graduated from the Economic Faculty of Tokyo University, and entered the Bank of Japan in 1942. He became the Chief of the Coordination Division of the Foreign Exchange Department in 1961 and the Director of the Foreign Department in 1970. He was appointed to the Executive Director in 1974 and to the present post in 1977.

Eikichi Arai, Director, Foreign Department. Born on March 20, 1925, Mr. Arai graduated from the Economic Faculty of the Tokyo University and entered the Bank of Japan in 1948. He became the Chief of the Coordination Division of the Foreign Department in 1967, and the Deputy Director of the same department in 1972. He assumed his present post in 1976.

MEETING WITH THE JAPANESE ECONOMISTS

June 8, 1978 (16:00-17:00)
at the Japan Economic Research Center

Attendants:

Dr. Saburo Okita, Japan Economic Research Center
Dr. Sueo Sekiguchi, Japan Economic Research Center
Dr. Kazushi Ohkawa, Hitotsubashi University
Dr. Miyoei Shinohara, Seikei University
Dr. Tsuneo Iida, Nagoya University
Dr. Noboru Yamamoto, Soka University/Keio University

World Bank:

Mr. Robert S. McNamara, ~~Mr. I.P.M. Cargill~~
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Willem Struben ?
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

I what returns led to
Japan's successful
adj to the oil crisis
II outlook for Econ
GDP
By computer impact?
What price on H + conf.
III version No/50 Park

Background: The attendants, led by Dr. Okita, are all prominent Japanese economists. This meeting will be helpful to you in learning how Japan has adjusted to the changing economic scene since the oil crisis. This is a key to understanding the present economic situation of Japan.

Agenda:

1. How has the Japanese economy adjusted to the oil crisis?
2. What are Japan's measures in response to the high value of the yen?
3. What are Japan's views on the North-South problems and the World Bank's role in tackling this problem. 1/
4. What is their outlook for the FY78 economy?

II version + suggestions
for the BK -

V outlook for Asian food grain
Japan prog:
India; India;

Biodata:

Saburo Okita. Born in 1914 in Dairen, China, Dr. Saburo Okita is Chairman of the Japan Economic Research Center (JERC) and Special Advisor to the Chairman of the International Development Center of Japan (IDCJ). He was President of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and Member, Board of Governors of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) until March 1977.

He started his career as an electric engineer graduated from Tokyo University in 1937 joining the government service. He was appointed Director General of the Planning Bureau, Economic Planning Agency in 1956 and participated

1/ Dr. Kanagaratnam, Director of Population Department is now asking Dr. Okita to make a study on Japanese assistance in the population field.

in the preparation of the "Doubling of National Income Plan" of 1960. He left the government in 1963 and became President of the JERC (1964-73).

He is and has been involved in various international activities, some of which are: member of the three-men examiners team of OECD on Canadian Science Policy (1969); member of UN Committee for Development Planning (1965-); member of the World Bank's Commission on International Development (Pearson Commission) in 1968-69; member of High-level Expert Group of OECD on Science Policy in 1970s (1970-71); Awardee of Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding (1971). Doctor of Economics (1962, Ministry of Education). Honorary Doctor of Laws (1977, University of Michigan).

He is the author of many articles in English and also author of a dozen books in Japanese on Japan's economy, Asian economic development, international relations, etc.

Sueo Sekiguchi, Senior Economist of the Japan Economic Research Center (JERC). Born on January 5, 1936, Dr. Sekiguchi graduated from the Yokohama National University in 1959. He entered the Hokkaido Takushoku Bank the same year and became the fellow of the advance study program of the JERC. He was a visiting fellow of the National Planning Association in Washington, D.C. from 1966 to 1967 and Associate Professor of the Osaka University from 1972 to 1974. He assumed his present post in 1974.

He has authored various books and articles including "Direct Investment from and into Japan" in 1974 jointly with Mr. Matsuba of the Nihon Keizai Shimbun (Japan Economic Journal).

Kazushi Ohkawa, Training and Research Director, International Development Center of Japan. Born on November 16, 1908, Dr. Ohkawa graduated from the Faculty of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University in 1933. He received his PhD in Agriculture from the same University in 1952. He was a Professor at the Utsunomiya Agricultural College in 1936; Chief of Production Cost Section, Price Bureau in the Economic Stabilization Board in 1947; Professor of the Hitotsubashi University in 1949; Director-General of the Economic Research Institute of the Economic Planning Agency in 1960 and Advisor until 1969.

He participated in various international meetings such as the ECAFE Conference on agriculture held in New Delhi; UN Preparatory Committee for Economic and Social Committee in Geneva; FAO Conference on Agricultural Development in Tokyo; Consultative Committee of the Asian Development Bank; PAG General Meeting in Geneva; the Ladejinsky Symposium; etc. He was a visiting Professor at the Yale University in 1973. He assumed his present post in 1974. He is a prominent agricultural economist (World Bank consultant), and published several books on the Japanese economy and agriculture.

Miyohei Shinohara, Professor of Economics, Seikei University. Born on October 26, 1919, Dr. Shinohara graduated from the Hitotsubashi University (Tokyo University of Commerce) in 1942. He was a visiting Professor as the Rockefeller Fellow at the Johns Hopkins University and Stanford University in 1955-57. He received his PhD in Economics in 1961. He became a Professor of Hitotsubashi University in 1962; served as the President of Economic Research Institute, Economic Planning Agency in 1970-73. He assumed his present post in 1973. He has authored numerous books in Japanese, English and German.

Tsuneo Iida, Professor, Nagoya University. Born on September 27, 1932, Dr. Iida Graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Nagoya University in 1955. He became the Assistant Professor in 1960; received his PhD in 1963; and became Associate Professor in 1964. He assumed his present post in 1976. He studied at Cambridge from 1963 to 1965. In 1972, he went to tour Indonesia as an economic expert on a mission from the Japan International Cooperation Agency.

He has authored several books on development aid and is regarded as one of the few authoritative development economists in Japan.

Noboru Yamamoto, Professor Emeritus of Keio University and Professor of Economics in the Faculty of Economics, Soka University. Born on November 5, 1912, Dr. Yamamoto graduated from the Faculty of Economics, Keio University in 1935. He received his PhD in Economics from the same University in 1960. He also studied at the University of Kiel in West Germany from 1952 to 1955. He became a lecturer in Economics, Keio University in 1935; its Associate Professor in 1941, and Professor in 1948. From 1964 until March of this year he was concurrently the director of International Center at the Keio University. He has authored numerous books and articles both in Japanese and in English. His specializations are international political economy and the Southeast Asian Economy.

BREAKFAST MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA

June 7, 1978 (07:30-08:45)
at the Iikura Guest House

Attendants:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Sunao Sonoda, Foreign Minister
Mr. Toshiaki Mutoh, Director-General, Economic Cooperation Bureau
Mr. Takayuki Kimura, Director, Multilateral Cooperation Division, ECB
Mr. Ryojiro Watanabe, Personal Secretary to the Minister

World Bank

Mr. Robert S. McNamara
Mr. William Clark
Mr. Tarao Maeda
Mr. Caio Koch-Weser

Background: Foreign Minister Sonoda (a very close associate of Prime Minister Fukuda) is most anxious to exchange views with you. The Iikura Guest House (built in 1970) is the Foreign Ministry's official guest house to entertain only the state guests. It has a historical archives containing all of diplomatic documents since Japan opened to the West in the Meiji Restoration. Minister Sonoda is much committed on Japan-China relations and he would likely talk more as a politician than a foreign minister. He has just returned from the United Nations' Disarmament Conference in New York.

Points likely to be raised by Minister Sonoda:

1. Appreciation to the Bank's achievements as an international development financing institution as well as its expanded studies on various North-South issues under the leadership of Mr. McNamara.
2. General North-South issues - debt problems, primary commodity problems, etc.
3. Brandt Commission and World Development Report.
4. Future of the North-South problems.
5. Japan's policy towards doubling of ODA in three years.
6. China issue, and possibly Vietnam and Korea.
7. Briefly on co-financing (but this is likely to be left for Minister Ushiba).

Suggested Comments by Mr. McNamara:

1. In tone of general appreciation for the past cooperation of the Japanese Government, discussions should be kept in broad philosophical framework of development aid and North-South issues. (You may compliment on the Minister's speech at the UN which is attached.)

Biodata:

Sunao Sonoda, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Born on December 11, 1913 in Kumamoto Prefecture, he became the village chief in 1946. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1947 and after holding various posts within the Liberal Democratic Party, became the Parliamentary Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1955. He attended the Eisenhower-Kishi meeting as an advisor to the Prime Minister in 1956. In 1957 participated in the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference held in Geneva. He then became Deputy Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party in 1961, the Minister of Welfare in 1967, the State Minister and Director of the Cabinet Secretariat in 1976, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in November of 1977.

He is considered to be very strong in Japan-Russo/China relations. Having spent all of his life on politics, Minister Sonoda (along with Minister Nakagawa) typifies the enthusiastic, energetic and vigorous politicians.

Toshiaki Mutoh: Please refer to the briefing in Minister Ushiba's meeting.

Takayuki Kimura: Please refer to the briefing in Minister Ushiba's meeting.

Ryojiro Watanabe, Secretary to the Minister. Born on January 13, 1936, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, Hosei University in 1958. He worked as a journalist of NHK (in Sendai, Morioka and Tokyo) from 1959 to 1977. He became Secretary to the Minister in November of 1977.

Tokyo Office
May 11, 1978

List for Mr. and Mrs. McNamara's Reception

Thursday, June 8, 1978 (18:30-20:30)

at Imperial Hotel

Political Circle

Mr. Takeo Fukuda	Prime Minister
Mr. Tatsuo Murayama	Finance Minister
Mr. Nobuhiko Ushiba	Economic External Affairs Minister
Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa	Economic Planning Agency Minister
Mr. Ichiro Nakagawa	Agriculture Minister

Ministry of Finance

(Minister's Secretariat)

Mr. Shigeya Yoshise	Vice Minister
Mr. Michiya Matsukawa	Vice Minister for International Affairs
Mr. Takehiro Sagami	Deputy Vice Minister
Mr. Tomomitsu Ohba	Deputy Director-General
Mr. Kozo Yamamoto	Interpreter for Finance Minister (Deputy Director, Overseas Investment Division, IFB)

(International Finance Bureau)

Mr. Hirosuke Dan	Director-General
Mr. Tomoo Miyazaki	Deputy Director-General
Mr. Koichi Kakimizu	Deputy Director-General
Mr. Teruo Hirao	Deputy Director-General
Mr. Kenzo Sakai	Director, Co-ordination Division
Mr. Sadao Inose	Director, Overseas Investment Division
Mr. Toshisada Uchida	Director, Overseas Public Investment Division
Mr. Kyoichi Ohmura	Director, Overseas Private Investment Division
Mr. Toshihiro Kiribuchi	Director, International Organization Division
Mr. Toyoo Gyoten	Director, Research Division

(Securities Bureau)

Mr. Toyoki Watanabe	Director-General
Mr. Masami Kogayu	Director, Capital Market Division

(Financial Bureau)

Mr. Aritoshi Soejima	Deputy Director-General
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(Customs Office)

Mr. Akira Kaya	Chief, Nagoya Office
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MOF (con't)

(Tax Bureau)

Mr. Masataka Ohkura Director-General

(Banking Bureau)

Mr. Kiichi Watanabe Deputy Director-General

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(Economic Cooperation Bureau)

Mr. Toshiaki Mutoh Director-General
Mr. Hiroshi Ohtaka Deputy Director-General
Mr. Taizo Nakamura Deputy Director-General
Mr. Goro Nakasone Director, First Economic Cooperation Division
Mr. Takayuki Kimura Director, Multilateral Cooperation Division
Mr. Matsushiro Horiguchi Deputy Director, Multilateral Cooperation Division
Mr. Masahiko Ogura Deputy Director, Multilateral Cooperation Division

(Protocol Office)

Mr. Nobuyuki Nakajima Chief of Protocol
Mr. Keijiro Matsumura Deputy Chief of Protocol

Bank of Japan

Mr. Teiichiro Morinaga Governor
Mr. Haruo Maekawa Deputy Governor
Mr. Genzo Fujimoto Adviser
Mr. Masaru Hayami Executive Director
Mr. Eikichi Arai Director, Foreign Department

Export-Import Bank of Japan

Mr. Satoshi Sumita President
Mr. Masao Fujioka Executive Director

Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund

Mr. Kaneo Ishihara President
Mr. Shigeru Yuki Executive Director

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Mr. Shinsaku Hogen President

Financial Circle

Mr. Eiichi Yoshioka	President, Japan Development Bank
Mr. Kisaburo Ikeura	President, Industrial Bank of Japan
Mr. Binsuke Sugiura	President, Long-term Credit Bank of Japan
Mr. Yusuke <u>Kashiwagi</u>	President, Bank of Tokyo
Mr. Takuji Matsuzawa	President, Fuji Bank
Mr. Kiichi Kitaura	President, Nomura Securities
Mr. Iwao Kikuichi	President, Daiwa Securities
Mr. Hisamitsu Uetani	President, Yamaichi Securities
Mr. Koozo Nakayama	President, Nikko Securities

Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations)

Mr. Toshiwo Doko President

Economist

Dr. Saburo Ohkita Chairman, Japan Economic Research Center

Press

5 major newspapers, 2 news agencies, and NHK

Others

Mr. Taro <u>Hori</u>	ex Bank's Executive Director (Vice President, 18th Bank)
Mr. Seitaro Hattori	ex Bank's Executive Director (Adviser, National Westminster Bank)
Mr. Hideo Suzuki	ex Bank's Executive Director (Adviser, Nomura Securities)
Mr. Takeshi Hosomi	ex Vice Minister (Industrial Bank of Japan)
Mr. Kooichi Inamura	ex Vice Minister (Long-term Credit Bank of Japan)
Mr. Shiro Inoue	ex ADB President (Yamaichi Securities)
Mr. Takeshi Watanabe	ex ADB President
Mr. Naokado Nishihara	Special Representative of I F C
Mr. Kazuhiko Sakai	ex Bank staff, Tokyo Office (Bank of Tokyo)