



PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT
SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING

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~~Prime Minister~~

My 3 discuss this?

Private Secretary (Mr Coles)

A. J. C. 19/9.

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AGENDA FOR PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH MR SUZUKI ON 20 SEPTEMBER

1. Mr Kato, Director-General of the European Affairs Bureau in the MFA called on me this afternoon to discuss the agenda.
2. He said that in the light of the short meeting between the two Prime Ministers yesterday the Japanese suggested the following items:
 - (i) Political cooperation between the UK and Japan.
 - (ii) East/West economic relations (pipeline, Sakhalin, and, perhaps, meeting of Five Foreign Ministers).
 - (iii) China (possibly including Hong Kong).
 - (iv) India (very briefly).
 - (v) The international economic situation.
 - (vi) GATT Ministerial meeting (this might be subsumed under (v)).
 - (vii) UK/Japan bilateral economic problems.
 - (viii) Scientific/technology cooperation between the UK and Japan.

Mr Kato suggested that there would not be time to cover items such as the Middle East, South East Asia and Korea which could possibly be covered during Mrs Thatcher's meeting with Mr Sakurauchi later in the day.

3. At my prompting Mr Kato said that it was, of course, entirely up to the Prime Ministers what matters to discuss and in what order. But these happened to be the subjects touched on at the earlier meeting between Mr Suzuki and Mrs Thatcher. We have consistently made the point to the Japanese that there must be time to cover adequately bilateral matters, particularly economic, between the UK and Japan; but the Japanese have equally consistently sought to relegate these subjects in the agenda order.
4. Mr Kato then went on to talk about East/West economic relations (item (ii) on his list) and particularly about the proposed Five Foreign Ministers meeting. This point had been raised in the talks earlier this month between Mr Pym and Mr Sakurauchi but the discussion had been inconclusive. It had been agreed that it should be followed up at a higher level. According to

/Japanese

- 2 -

Japanese information, the Foreign Ministers involved would be those of the US, UK, West Germany, France and Italy. The Japanese thought the French were still rather reluctant to participate. The Japanese consider that the meeting was proposed initially by the UK.

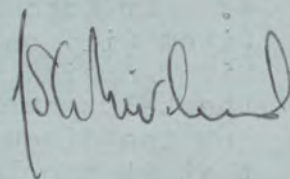
5. The Japanese want to participate in any such meeting. To this end they are thinking of recommending to Mr Suzuki that he should raise the matter in the following terms with Mrs Thatcher on Monday: "According to reports, there might be a meeting of West European and US Foreign Ministers in New York in the margins of the UN. They might discuss questions of economic measures and sanctions against the Soviet Union. If so, Japan as a member of the Western countries would be prepared to take part and participate in the discussion. Mr Sakurauchi would be in New York at the appropriate time".

6. Mr Kato asked what the UK reaction would be to this. He said that it would be embarrassing if Mrs Thatcher's response made it clear that it would be preferable if the Japanese did not participate. Moreover, Japan did not wish to be a demandeur in this matter although if it were a question of East/West relations or Western solidarity then Japan should certainly be included. There was no question of Japan asking the UK to lobby the other possible participants on Japan's behalf. Mr Suzuki would simply wish to obtain a green light from our Prime Minister. In conclusion, Mr Kato said that if a statement by Mr Suzuki on these lines would not be welcome to the UK then he would not raise this particular issue.

7. The Japanese are a little behind with their information on progress towards setting up such a meeting since I understand that both the Americans and French have now agreed that it should be held towards the end of this month.

8. On a separate matter, Mr Kato said that Mr Suzuki would be interested in anything that Mrs Thatcher felt she could say about the political crisis in the Federal Republic of Germany. This was, however, a subsidiary point.

9. I told Mr Kato that the Prime Minister had not yet decided how she proposed to handle the meeting with Mr Suzuki and it was unlikely that she would do so until tomorrow (Sunday) evening. If there was anything that we could tell Mr Kato earlier than that, we would do so but I offered little or no prospect that we should have anything to communicate by the time he next sees Mr Suzuki, at 4.00pm on Sunday afternoon.



18 September 1982

J S Whitehead



VISIT TO TOKAI MURA

1. At Tokai, the Prime Minister will visit two out of a number of nuclear sites in the area. The two sites are:-
- a) The Tokai Nuclear Power Station owned by Japan Atomic Power Company;
 - b) The JT60 (Tokamak) Project under construction for the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute.

Weather permitting, the nuclear fuels carrier, the 'Pacific Swan', will be tied up in the Tokai NPS port and the Prime Minister has been invited aboard by the Master.

The 'Pacific Swan'

2. Owner : Pacific Nuclear Transport Limited (PNTL)
 Master : Captain J Miller
 Reference : PNTL pamphlet entitled 'The Transport of Irradiated Nuclear Fuels' which has an aerial view of the reactor site including the port.

Pacific Nuclear Transport Limited

3. PNTL's principal shareholder is British Nuclear Fuels Limited (65%). With one exception, the other shareholders are Japanese Power Utilities and trading companies. PNTL was established to undertake the transport of irradiated nuclear fuel from Japanese nuclear power stations to Europe. The Company currently owns three ships, purpose-built for the carriage of nuclear fuel flasks, and plans to commission three more by 1988. The fleet is operated on behalf of PNTL by James Fisher & Sons Ltd, whose Tokyo agents are the Ben Line.

The Nuclear Fuel Flasks and Carriers

4. After discharge from the reactor, nuclear fuel elements are highly radioactive. When transported, the fuel must be shielded to protect reactor and reprocessing plant operators, transport personnel and members of the public. The shielding is provided

/by

TSUKUBA SCIENCE CITY

Tsukuba Science City is 60 kilometres from Tokyo and was established in 1966. The population is now 130,000 of whom 6,500 are research personnel. 30% of all Government research institutes and 45% of research manpower are at Tsukuba. There are two universities, 31 Government research institutes, 7 other Government facilities, 6 Government enterprises and 7 private institutes.

Plans have been made for a major international exposition at Tsukuba in 1985. The theme will be Dwellings and Surroundings - Science and Technology for Man at Home. The scope is expected to be wide enough to include almost all new developments in science and technology. The UK has been invited to participate but a decision to do so is under discussion between the FCO, the COI and other Departments. The estimated cost is £1.5m for a suitable UK exhibit.

Electrotechnical Laboratory (Director, Dr TODORIKI)

ETL was established in 1891. It moved to Tsukuba from Tokyo in 1980. It is one of 16 laboratories belonging to AIST (MITI) and has a staff of 730 and a budget of £20m. The main areas of research are solid state physics, materials, information processing, energy, and standards and measurements associated with new technologies. The laboratory is the leader for 6 national R&D programmes, solar energy, utilisation of energy, ultra-high speed computers for research, optically operated instruments and control systems, flexible manufacturing systems and R&D for future standards.

The demonstration at ETL for the Prime Minister will include displays illustrating advanced information processing, particularly pattern recognition; advanced electronic device development including the integration of 100 Josephson Junctions on a single computer element; laser microscopy used in diagnosis and treatment of cancer; and advanced robot research.



by massive steel flasks which are finned to help dissipate the heat generated by the spent fuel. The 'Pacific Swan' will be carrying water reactor and Magnox fuel flasks.

5. Although the flasks are designed to be safe in all credible circumstances, as an additional protection special safety features have been included in the design of the nuclear fuels carrier. These include collision protection, duplicated navigation aids, a satellite communication system, extraordinary fire fighting equipment and emergency hold flooding arrangements.

The Transport Business

6. Under existing contracts, the nuclear fuel shipped to date is 1180 t(U). An additional 4560 t(U) is scheduled to be transported during the 1980s. The value of the outstanding transport business is £560M.

The Visit to the Pacific Swan

7. From the deck, the Prime Minister will be able to see the stowage of the fuel flasks through open hatches; on the Bridge, the special features of the ship will be described and demonstrated where it is possible to do so.

Miscellaneous

8. In the UK, irradiated fuel is transported for the most part by rail; in Japan, it is transported by sea. Every Japanese nuclear power station, with one exception so far, has its own port and flask-handling facilities. The Tokai NPS port is connected by a private road to a small reprocessing plant, (.7t/day) operated by the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC) at an adjacent site. British ships and British seamen are supplying an essential service to the Japanese Supply Industry because the storage capacity of power station cartridge cooling ponds is necessarily limited. The service is being provided safely, responsibly and reliably.

/The

The Tokai-Mura Nuclear Power Station

9. Owner : The Japan Atomic Power Company
President : Mr M Okabe.

The Japan Atomic Power Company (JAPC)

10. The Japan Atomic Power Company is a private company established by the Electricity Supply Utilities and owned by the Utilities and the major nuclear manufacturing groups.

11. The Company's initial objectives were the import of a British gas-cooled Magnox reactor, Tokai 1, and an American water-cooled reactor, Tsuruga 1. This pioneering role proved to be of such value to the Utilities that the Company was retained to purchase the first 1100 MW(e) Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) now operating as Tokai 2 and the first post-Three Mile Island Pressurised Water Reactor (PWR), construction of which has just started at Tsuruga.

12. The electricity sent out by the JAPC nuclear power stations is purchased in bulk by the Supply Utility in whose area the plant is sited. There are thus two operating nuclear power plants at Tokai-mura - the Magnox reactor and the BWR.

13. The President of the Company is Mr M Okabe who will welcome the Prime Minister on her arrival at Tokai. His wife has been invited to name the 'Pacific Teal', the latest addition to the PNTL fleet, at a special ceremony in Newcastle next week.

The Tokai 1 Gas-Cooled Magnox Reactor

14. The reactor was designed, constructed and commissioned by the British General Electric Company in association with the First Atomic Power Group in Japan (FAPIG). Its rated output is 166MW(e) via two GEC turbo-alternators.

15. JAPC were granted a plant operating licence for Tokai 1 in July 1967. The reactor output has been de-rated in line with policy and practice in the United Kingdom because of the mild

/steel



steel corrosion problem in Magnox reactors. It operates satisfactorily at full power, however, during the two periods in the year of peak electricity demand. During its construction, commissioning and early years of operation when problems arising from novel features of its design were encountered and solved, the plant proved to be an ideal training ground for the Japanese nuclear industry. Its performance subsequently has been consistently high. JAPC intend to apply for an extension of the operating licence.

16. The reliability of supply of the reactor's Magnox fuel elements, which are manufactured in Britain by British Nuclear Fuels Limited, and the quality of the fabricated fuel elements themselves are indispensable contributors to the plant's successful operating record.

The Tokai 2 Boiling Water Reactor

17. Tokai 2 is a large, 1100MW(e) modern Light Water Reactor. Although a Boiling Water Reactor, it is similar in size and output capability to the Pressurised Water Reactor which the CEGB propose to install at Sizewell.

UK Business Interests at Tokai

18. From the beginning, the UKAEA Production Group, now BNFL, has provided all the Tokai 1 fuel cycle services - fuel elements, transport of irradiated nuclear fuel and reprocessing. Some 50t(U) of Magnox fuel elements are fabricated annually at Springfields and are delivered to JAPC for use in Tokai 1. Delivery started in 1964 and the annual value of the business is £2.5M.

19. The total value of past and present Tokai 1 reprocessing contracts extending the service to 1990 is £130M. The total value of past and present fuel cycle business with JAPC including the transport and reprocessing of the Company's BWR fuel elements is some £300M.

20. JAPC was the first company in Japan to sign a Light Water

/Reactor



Reactor fuel reprocessing contract. The value of outstanding reprocessing business with various Japanese Electricity Supply Utilities is now of the order of £880M. The total value of BNFL's present transport (see para 16) and reprocessing contracts in Japan, therefore, is about £1,400M.

21. The United Kingdom is currently involved through a contract between JAPC and the National Nuclear Corporation (in conjunction with GEC) in advising JAPC on the preparation of the safety case for the extension of the Tokai 1 operating licence beyond 1986. The contract could be worth some £2M for the technology evaluation and a further £2M for the replacement by manufacturers in the UK of special items of equipment. Extension of the operating life of the plant could then lead to further extensions of the Magnox fuel and reprocessing contracts.

The Visit to Tokai 1 and 2

22. After lunch, the Prime Minister will first be shown schematic diagrams and models of the reactors in the Public Relations Hall. The Public Relations Hall is relatively new and is typical of the facilities being provided by the industry at all nuclear sites in order to win public acceptance of the large civil nuclear power programme.

23. Tokai 1 will be in operation during the visit. The Turbine Hall and Reactor Control Room are to be seen. Mr P T Fletcher, ex-Managing Director of the British GEC of Japan, who was responsible for the construction and commissioning of Tokai 1, and who is now negotiating the safety assessment and consultancy agreements, will be present at the invitation of the Company President and will participate in the Tokai 1 visit. Tokai 2 is presently shut down for its annual overhaul. In this case too the Turbine Hall and Control Room are included in the tour.

24. While making due allowance for the age difference of the two plants, the visit provides an opportunity for comparison of British

/Gas



Gas-Cooled and American Water-Cooled reactor technology. The computerised health physics control system and the physical security arrangements are also of some interest.

The JT60 (Tokamak) Project

25. Owner : Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute
President : Mr T Fujinami.

The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI)

26. The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute is the major centre for nuclear research. The Institute has establishments at four sites - Tokai, Oarai, Takasaki and Naka - which conduct research in nuclear and reactor physics, radiation chemistry, materials behaviour and fusion respectively. Reactor safety studies, the high temperature Gas-Cooled reactor, and disposal of nuclear waste are included in the Institute's principal research projects. JAERI's costs are met by the Science and Technology Agency. The budget for expenditure in 1982/3 was approved at some £200M.

The JT60 Project

27. Nuclear fusion research is aimed at finding out whether or not it is possible to produce power from the controlled fusion of light atoms. The JT60 is one of four large fusion experiments currently under construction throughout the world.

28. JT60 will be a tokamak device. In a tokamak, high temperature hydrogen plasma is created and heated in a toroidal vacuum vessel and confined in isolation from the vessel walls by complex magnetic fields. JT60 is still under construction. The building which will house the experiment is not yet built. Installation of the JT60 plant will start next year.

29. Plasmas in all tokamaks are heated initially by passing a large electric current through the gas but additional heating methods are required to obtain plasma temperatures in the region

/required



required - $100M^0K$. One such method involves the injection of beams of energetic neutral atoms into the plasma. JT60 will have 14 Neutral Beam Injectors (NBI). A full-size prototype NBI has been built and fully tested on the Naka site.

30. Copper magnetic coils are employed for present day machines but they require huge amounts of power. Future devices will use superconducting magnets. The International Energy Agency has a research programme on large superconducting coils which will be tested at the Oak Ridge Laboratories in the United States. One such coil has been manufactured in Japan and tested on the JT60 site; it is about to be shipped to the United States.

31. Europe's large tokamak, JET, is being built at Culham. JT60 is considerably smaller than JET and will commence operation about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years later. In contrast to JET, JT60 is designed for operation using ordinary hydrogen rather than isotopes of hydrogen which are required for fusion reactions. This simplifies the engineering because no provision is needed for radioactive operation. JET is thus more ambitious than JT60. JAERI plan to build a tokamak-type 'Fusion Experimental Reactor', however, for operation in the early 1990s.

The JT60 Site Visit

32. After being welcomed by the President of JAERI in the JT60 Control Building, the Prime Minister will be given a brief description of JAERI's overall research and fusion work. She will then be escorted to the JT60 Loading Room where there will be display panels and models, and also where she will be able to see the prototype NBI. In the JT60 Engineering Building which comes next, she will see the Japanese-made, fully-tested, superconducting coil which is about to be sent to the United States.

UK Business Interests

33. It is necessary to protect measuring instruments which manufacture sensitive electrical signals, from the electro-magnetic

/fields



fields existing around the facility. Belling & Lee, a British company with experience of the design and manufacture of shielded enclosures, were selected by JAERI to shield the two rooms in which the instrumentation is located. The contract is worth some £2M. Samples of the shielding and a reference to Belling & Lee will be included with the other display panels in the JY60 Loading Room. Cornes & Co are the agents in Tokyo for Belling & Lee.

34. The visit to the nuclear facilities in the Tokai area will come to an end after the visit to the JT60 Engineering Laboratory.

FANUC LIMITED, FUJI FACTORY

Fanuc, a subsidiary of Fujitsu, is a highly successful Japanese company specialising in numerical control (NC) for machine tools. From a base in NC the company has developed a world-wide reputation in computer numerical control (CNC), industrial robots and flexible manufacturing systems (FMS). Fanuc's main products are CNC systems, CNC machine tools, industrial robots, electric motors and automatic programming systems for NC tape production. Almost 70,000 NC units have been sold since the company commenced operations about 20 years ago.

The current market for Fanuc's NC machines is uncertain due to the world recession but sales of industrial robots are expected to increase. Fanuc sold 500 robots totalling ¥2B in 1981 and produces 70-80 units per month. Current plans are for 100 per month in Autumn 1982 and 200 per month by 1983.

Fanuc plans to supply General Motors (USA) with 14,-15,000 spot welding, spray painting and assembly robots by 1990, through a joint GM-Fanuc company.

Fanuc is developing a new assembly robot in cooperation with Siemens of FRG to be marketed in 1984.

Fanuc and The 600 Group

Following the first round of DOI/MITI talks on industrial collaboration in September 1981, the 600 Group concluded an agreement with Fanuc to market the latter company's robotic equipment in the UK and Ireland. It is hoped this arrangement will lead on to the development and manufacture of similar equipment under 600 Group control in the UK. The 600 Group have no permanent presence in Japan and it seems most likely that they will be able to develop their knowledge of, and contacts with, Japanese industry through the Fanuc association. An indication of the seriousness with which the 600 Group is taking the link was

/given



given by Sir Jack Wellings' (600 Group Chairman) visit to Japan in May.

The Fuji Factory

This factory was opened on 5 January 1981. It employs about 100 people and manufactures industrial robots, CNC wire-cut electric discharge machines and mini CNC machining centres. The factory was opened to world-wide attention with the headline "Robots manufacture Robots". The factory is manned only for the day shift and runs unattended during the night as required, being capable of round-the-clock operation. Thus Fanuc is utilising its CNC and FMS technology in order to achieve an unmanned factory - at least for 2 shifts out of 3. The factory cost about \$50M to build and utilises Fanuc robots. Elements of the FMS were provided by Murata and Hitachi (automatic warehouses, unmanned carriers etc).



HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR KG

Born 1901.

Proclaimed Crown Prince 1916.

The eldest son of The Emperor Taisho. Instructed at the Peers' School by the two heroes of the Russo-Japanese war, General Nogi and Admiral Togo. In 1921 he visited a number of European capitals including London. This, the first time that he left Japan and indeed the first time that a Crown Prince or Emperor had left Japan within recorded history, apparently made a very strong impression on him, particularly the comparative ease and lack of protocol at the Court of King George V. As a result of the growing insanity of his father, Emperor Taisho, he was proclaimed Regent in 1921 and became Emperor in 1926. Until 1945 he was in theory all-powerful, being the Divine Ruler whose will every Japanese was expected to serve to the point of death itself, but in practice not able to use. His own courageous decision led to the acceptance of unconditional surrender. At the behest of the Occupation Authorities he renounced his own divinity, in which he is not thought to have believed.

The Emperor now acts the part of a constitutional monarch with very few constitutional functions. He is also assiduous in performing, in the strict privacy of the Court, his Shinto religious functions. He is regarded as an expert on marine biology, and has published several books on the subject, at the rate of approximately one a year since the early 1960s. Although he is more approachable than before the war when he was the object of awe and fear, the attitude towards him of the average Japanese, particularly the younger ones, is now generally one only of polite deference.

The Emperor possesses an undisguised admiration for the British Royal Family; he appears to regard it as the ideal model of a modern monarchy. He has given warm welcomes to Princess Alexandra (in 1961 and 1965), Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon (in 1969), Prince Charles (in 1970), to the Duke and Duchess of Kent (in 1973), to HM The Queen and Prince Philip (1975), Princess Margaret (in 1978) and to the Duke of Kent (in 1979). His State Visit to certain countries in Europe in 1971 was said to have been the fulfilment

/of



- 2 -

of a desire to return to Europe which was kindled in 1921, and the visit to London was very successful. He visited the United States in 1975.

The Emperor has never looked fit. In 1972 and 1973, he was noticeably shaky on his feet, but in many ways seems fitter today.

Married Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kuni 1924. They had 2 sons and 5 daughters. Two of the daughters are dead and one widowed.



SUZUKI, ZENKO

Prime Minister

Born in 1911, he graduated from the Fisheries Training Centre in 1935. A member of the House of Representatives since 1947, first as a socialist and then since 1949 in the Liberal and Liberal Democratic Parties. He had held a variety of ministerial and party posts before becoming Prime Minister in 1980.

Suzuki's change of party in 1949 was apparently due to his feeling that it was necessary to be on the side of the majority for the benefit of one's constituents. He later succeeded in gaining the confidence of Ohira, became his right-hand man and succeeded to the leadership of the faction on Ohira's death in 1980.

Reflecting his own origins in a fishing family Suzuki is "Mr Fish" of the LDP, having virtually sole political control of the fishery cooperatives and other organisations in Japan. Their considerable political and financial power is the source of much of his influence.

His political reputation derives largely from his skill as a mediator in party affairs. As the man most likely to maintain party unity he was a compromise choice as successor to Mr Ohira. Suzuki was not thought of as a national leader and he himself had never claimed to be one. His ideal is "politics of harmony", a concept which aims at consensus within the Cabinet rather than leadership from the front. Although originally considered an interim Prime Minister, Suzuki has grown in stature and established his position. In December 1980 he was elected unopposed as LDP President for two years and he is expected again to be re-elected as President in October or November.

Suzuki is a careful person, known for his deliberate manner of speech though he has the warm and sincere personality of his native Tohoku region. His public manner is unimpressive, but he comes over better in private discussion. He has been popular among the rank and file members of the party because of his unassuming style and good humour. He is a Kendo 5th Dan and is keen on golf.

Before his visit to the UK and Europe in June 1981, Suzuki had never been to Europe. He does not speak English. He is married and has 4 children.



ESAKI, MASUMI

Japanese Government Special Trade Representative.

Born 1915. First elected to the House of Representatives in 1947, he has held various important party posts. He also served as Director General of the Defence Agency twice, Minister for Home Affairs, and Minister for International Trade and Industry.

Visited London briefly, immediately after the British General Election of May 1979, and was immensely gratified by the interview which was arranged for him with the Prime Minister. Visited Britain again in 1982 when he led the Japanese mission to Europe to explain Japan's trade liberalisation measures. For several years he has been used as the leading publicist for Japan's case in international trade. He has travelled widely but speaks no English.



SAKURAUCHI, YOSHIO

Minister for Foreign Affairs since December 1981.

Born 1912, he graduated in Economics from Keio University and joined the Takanokura Mining Company of which he rose to become a Director before entering politics. First elected to the House of Representatives in 1947. He has been Minister of International Trade and Industry, Chairman of the LDP Policy Board, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Minister of Construction, LDP Secretary-General November 1979-1981.

Cultured and urbane, if seemingly rather remote, he is a competent and popular administrator. He has just returned this month from visits to India, Pakistan, Britain and Denmark.

Married with 3 surviving children, he does not speak English but has a lifelong interest in the Boy Scouts.



ABE, SHINTARO

Minister for International Trade and Industry since December 1981.

Born 1924. After graduating in politics from Tokyo University, he worked for the Mainichi newspaper. He entered politics in 1959 following his marriage to a daughter of former Prime Minister Kishi, whom he served as Private Secretary.

He is an active member of the Fukuda faction, and widely regarded as the probable heir to its leadership. He is also regarded as a possible future leader of the country.



WATANABE, MICHIO

Minister for Finance.

Born 1924. Has held ministerial and party posts before being appointed Minister of Finance. He retained this post in the Cabinet reshuffle last November. He is known for his ability and directness in dealing with problems. He is one of the younger but senior LDP men sometimes tipped as a future Prime Minister. He left the Nakasone faction in a dispute over the election of the Prime Minister in 1979. Although he now has no factional affiliation he is still close to Nakasone.



NAKAGAWA, ICHIRO

Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency.

Born 1925. Graduate of Kyushu University. He has been Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance twice, and has held a number of party offices. With a reputation for expertise in agricultural affairs he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in December 1977, a post which he held for one year. At that time he was best known as the leading spokesman of the Seirankai, a group of young LDP Lower House Members who advocated hard-line politics particularly on defence and foreign affairs. Became Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency in the Suzuki Cabinet in 1980.

He was prominent in the movement to force Mr Ohira to resign after the Lower House election in 1980 and is regarded as one of the possible future leaders of the LDP. He has already announced that he is ready to be a candidate for the Chairmanship of the LDP in the autumn elections, but his chances of succeeding this year are not high.

PRIME MINISTER

c c. Mr. Butler
Mr. Ingham

Call by Mr. Kawamata

M 2/9
h.c.

His office said this morning that they proposed to say to the Press after this afternoon's meeting that ~~The~~ Prime Minister and Mr. Kawamata had discussed the world economic situation, the world automobile industry situation, and the current state of the Japanese automobile industry ^{+ is relevant} and that it had been agreed that no announcement would be made about the detailed content of the conversation.

I said that it would not of course be possible for me to consult the Prime Minister who was engaged in a series of visits. I suggested that the question of what was said to the Press should be discussed briefly at the end of the meeting.

A.S.C.

The question of Nissan investment in Britain was discussed and the P.M. made it clear that she would welcome it

19 September, 1982

The details of the conversation are of course confidential

U.S.A. 1000

NISSAN: Call by Mr. Kawamata

LINE TO TAKE

- (a) Recall meeting in 1977 at Nissan's ZAMA factory (photos attached).
- (b) Developments in Japan since then. World recession beginning to bite? Suzuki's speech on Thursday.
- (c) General economic situation in UK. Government's economic policies.
- (d) State of motor car industry in Britain.
 - (i) much pressure to reduce Japanese imports. Increasingly difficult to resist. I do not favour but the pressure will continue to grow and may become irresistible.
 - (ii) Lessons to be drawn from BL/Honda: good sales in Britain as well as exports to EC. This kind of arrangement could in the future become the only way of selling ^{Japanese} cars in Britain.
 - (iii) Nissan project in Britain of great importance to us. It is entirely a matter for your commercial judgement. But I hope you can take back to your colleagues my assurance that we shall welcome it and that my policies are designed to welcome such investments and make them profitable.



ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND: THE PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH
MR K KAWAMATA, CHAIRMAN OF NISSAN: SUNDAY 19 SEPTEMBER

1. Attached photographs show Mrs Thatcher's visit to Nissan's Zama factory in 1977. Upper photograph shows briefing by Mr Kawamata (interpreter, Mr Goto, at his right).
2. At recent anniversary celebrations for Nissan's trade union, Mr Kawamata referred to his role (with Mr Shioji, the trade union leader) in overcoming serious labour problems in Nissan in the 1950s. He regards the labour relations established then as having pioneered modern Japanese industrial relations and paved the way for Japan's industrial success in general. (He also promised at the meeting to oppose any developments that could threaten this relationship, without specific reference to the UK project.) Company sources have hinted that a reference to Mr Kawamata's pioneering role and achievements might well be useful in setting the scene for mention of the Nissan UK project within the general discussion with Mr Kawamata.
3. Mr Kawamata was incensed by Sir Michael Edwardes' remarks at the CBI/Keidanren meeting in October 1981, when the latter implied that Japan operated non-tariff barriers against auto imports, had broken undertakings on voluntary restraint, and simply absorbed foreign technology (with reference to Japan's introduction of the Austin 7 in the 1930s). This interchange may have undermined Mr Kawamata's recognition of Nissan's debt to Austin. Kawamata argues that Japanese cars sell well because they meet consumer needs on quality and price and that the Japanese auto industry's success stems from dedication and hard work, with his own efforts in Nissan and particularly on industrial relations, as exemplary.
4. Nissan's trade union leader, Mr Shioji, with whom Kawamata has close links of long standing, called recently on Foreign Minister Sakurauchi to inform the Japanese Foreign Ministry of his own continuing strong opposition to the UK project.
5. On a lighter note, Nissan are said to be inordinately pleased that their Tokyo Headquarters telephone number, 5523, can be pronounced "Go-Go Nissan" in Japanese.





JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S COURTESY CALL, 17 SEPTEMBER : AGENDA

There is no formal agenda for this call but the Japanese have said that Mr Suzuki would wish to start with a review of Anglo-Japanese relations past, present and future, ie picking up points about the assistance given to Japan in the latter part of the 19th century by Britain when Japan was establishing her democratic system and industrialising. He might also touch on the Anglo-Japanese links at the beginning of this century.

In the context of bilateral cultural relations Mr Suzuki may mention the scheme whereby the Japanese Government invites about 20 English teachers to Japan for a year to teach English. He may say that the Japanese Government would like to expand this scheme but may also refer to a number of marginal difficulties in one or two cases and suggest that some short orientation of the British teachers about Japan would be helpful before they leave Britain.

F. R.
CALL BY SPECIAL TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, MR ESAKI, 20 SEPTEMBER

I think you can go over with him the general problems of our trading relationship with Japan. Having done these in the morning with Mr. Suzuki, you will need no further briefing.

You will recall that Mr Esaki called on you briefly in May 1979 and again in March 1982.



CALLS BY FORMER PRIME MINISTER T FUKUDA, 19 SEPTEMBER:
AND SPECIAL TRADE REPRESENTATIVE MR ESAKI, 20 SEPTEMBER

No agendas have been arranged for these calls but the Prime Minister may wish to raise the subjects of access to the Japanese market and Japanese autarky when she meets Mr Esaki.



TALKS WITH MR SUZUKI, MONDAY 20 SEPTEMBER : AGENDA

The Agenda agreed between the two sides is

- I Political cooperation between the UK and Japan
- II International and political issues
East-West, Transatlantic relations,
Soviet Union, China, and the Middle East
- III World economic situation
Including monetary issues, forthcoming GATT
ministerial meeting, North-South relations,
and any issues which the Prime Ministers
might wish to pick up following the Versailles
Summit meeting
- IV Bilateral economic relations between Britain and
Japan
Including economic and trade problems,
scientific and technological cooperation

CALL BY JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER (MR. SAKURAUCHI),
MONDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER

No formal agenda has been agreed.

By agreement with Mr. Suzuki, you could deal with the Middle East, South East Asia and Korea (which there will not be time to discuss at your talks with Mr. Suzuki in the morning).

Mr. Sakurauchi is expected to urge:

- (a) that the UK participates in the Tsukuba 85 Exposition (we may have a reply from London in time).
- (b) that the UK should sign the Law of the Sea Agreement (you could say that all aspects of this complex treaty are now being very carefully considered).

Also :

Falklands .

Technology Agreement.



CALL BY JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, MR SAKURAUCHI,
MONDAY 20 SEPTEMBER

No formal agenda has been agreed but the Japanese have been told that the Prime Minister may wish to pick up any of the main subjects from her talks with Mr Suzuki. She might also discuss the Middle East situation, South East Asia and underline the importance of political links and possibly refer to the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting.

Mr Sakurauchi is expected to urge that Britain should sign the Law of the Sea Agreement and to press for UK participation in the Tsukuba 85 Exposition.



CALL BY MR WATANABE, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MONDAY 20 SEPTEMBER

No formal agenda has been agreed. The Japanese have been told that the Prime Minister might wish to discuss:

- I The aims of Japanese economic/financial policy
- II The prospects for Japanese economic growth and the possibility that this might be geared to stimulating domestic demand and would not be export led
- III The prospects for the Yen exchange rate and for the Yen as an international currency.

DRAFT PASSAGE FOR INCLUSION IN BRIEF FOR MEETING WITH MR. ABE,
MITI MINISTER

Speaking Note

A British company such as GEC or Parsons would, if approached, be able to supply the alternator which Japan Atomic Power Company need to extend the life of the British built Tokai No.] Magnox reactor. This would be a substantial contract (2 million pounds) and would preserve identity with the original machinery at Tokai No.] .

Background

Japan Atomic Power Company are considering buying a new alternator to extend the life of the British-built Tokai No.] reactor. This could be provided by Fuji Electric Company who are minor shareholders in JAPC and are pressing for the order. JAPC would however prefer to buy from the UK and could bypass Fuji Electric if MITI could be persuaded to promote the purchase of a British-built machine as part of a Japan UK trade understanding. Parsons, who by past agreement with GEC have prior right to the servicing and replacement for Tokai, have already made an offer to JAPC. JAPC would prefer to buy from GEC. It must therefore be for JAPC to approach the company of their choice.



B. Birchall

POSSIBLE TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION WITH MR ABE

- A. 1. Impressions of China? (Mr Abe will have just returned from a visit.)
 - 2. Anglo-Japanese industrial collaboration. Important. Some progress, but very slow. More ideas needed from Japanese side.
 - 3. Nissan. Abe's helpful attitude in letter to Mr Patrick Jenkin. Talk with Kawamata. Welcome still there, but situation could change. (Cars from Australia.)
 - 4. Engineers scheme (secondment of British engineers to Japanese companies for up to 12 months. Already agreed in principle.)
 - 5. Restraint agreements working quite well. Important. Must protect our key industries.
- Machine tools problem, particularly machining centres. Need for two industries to get together on this at an early date. Fork lift trucks also a matter of concern to British industry.
- 6. Visit to Tsukuba. Technological cooperation. Further consideration necessary.

B. Mr Abe has it in mind to speak to the Prime Minister about industrial collaboration and Nissan. He may also raise:

- (i) GATT Ministerial meeting. He will seek confirmation that the UK, like Japan, attaches importance to the meeting.
- (ii) GATT Article XXIII (EC complaint against Japanese import performance). He will probably suggest that EC complaints are too general (in attacking the Japanese social system).

Taken into account
social & economic situation

N.C. machine tools. 12-602

Ind. Collaboration. 18

—

Ambassador

TOKAI 1.

I asked
Dr. Sender to
provide a short
note about the
potential alternative
business & also
some background
information.

The reports
are attached.

This business
is additional to
that referred to
in the brief.

Christiansen
12/12

TOKAI No.1. Power Station

During our current discussions on extending the life of the Tokai No.1 Magnox Reactor, we have received strong indications of a requirement for a replacement alternator of modern design, value approximately £2M, plus modernisation of one of the existing machines.

Such a machine could be made in Japan, but equally, could be made in the U.K. by GEC or Parsons if invited.

JAPC are reticent, but it is understood that they would really like to have the new machine from U.K., with GEC as the preferred manufacturer, thus preserving identity with the supplier of the original station. However, Japanese manufacturers, who are minor shareholders in JAPC are wanting the work and are applying pressure for the order.

JAPC would be assisted in ordering from U.K. if the supply of a new alternator became part of any understanding, however informal, between the U.K. (our Prime Minister) and the Japanese Government (MITI) over ways of redressing the balance of trade.

P.T. Fletcher
National Nuclear Corporation

19th September 1982



CONFIDENTIAL

Aide Memoire - Tokai Power Station - Alternators

1. The technical studies to determine actions necessary to extend the life of the reactor are now in hand, involving NNC and GEC/ESL. The work, including modification, will extend over three to four years.
2. JAPC is considering at the same time, what work, if any, needs to be done to the turbines and alternators. It is known that there is some deterioration of the insulation of the stator windings of the alternators - the insulation being bitumen impregnated. The limit of life is difficult to predict, though CEGB has some relevant experience in U.K. and is being consulted. A shut down for repair in the event of insulation failure would lead to substantial loss of revenue. JAPC would therefore like greater assurance of continued operation, either by rewinding stators with modern coils having epoxy resin impregnated insulation or by installing modern alternators, or a combination of both.
3. Economic assessment depends on the future price Tokyo Electric will be prepared to pay for electricity generated and therefore has a speculative element. The current assessment by JAPC indicates that there are two alternatives, virtually equally balanced:-
 - i) Shut down each alternator in turn for rewind, involving several months of outage.
 - ii) Buy one new alternator to replace one old machine and then rewind the old machine with modern insulated conductors and use it as a replacement, thus involving only the statutory maintenance shut down period.
4. JAPC power station staff appear to favour the latter as the most convenient operationally, but no firm decision has yet been taken by Head Quarters.

It is believed that Chairman Okabe favours the choice of one new machine.



- 2 -

5. There are indications that if they choose to order a new machine, they would like to buy from U.K. and preserve the identity with GEC as the original suppliers of the station.

6. There are two difficulties in this, one in Japan, the other in the U.K., both of which might be overcome if an understanding amounting to a promise of business for U.K. was reached with MITI during our Prime Minister's talks in Tokyo:-
 - 6.1 - In Japan a suitable machine could be supplied by Fuji Electric Company who were GEC's sub-contractors and licensees for the Magnox Reactor when Tokai was built. Fuji are minor shareholders of JAPC and naturally press for the order. Negotiation is said to have stopped for the moment, but Fuji can only be by-passed if it were MITI policy to promote the importation of a British machine (about £2M value) as part of a Japan/U.K. trade understanding.

 - 6.2 - In U.K. the Tokai machines were made by GEC in the period prior to the AEI and English Electric mergers into GEC and in the later rationalisation, that part of GEC's business was sold to Parsons. Parsons, by past agreement with GEC therefore have prior right to servicing and replacement for Tokai.

Parsons (now NEI), through Nissho Aiwai are promoting an offer to JAPC, but JAPC appear to have much greater confidence in GEC than Parsons, to the extent that irrespective of Japanese Government policy favouring U.K., the order could still go to Fuji Electric.

There is, therefore, a delicate situation in which GEC cannot initiate an offer to JAPC. JAPC must approach GEC.

7. However, given Government to Government policy backing, JAPC's wish to buy from U.K., JAPC could then make a direct approach to GEC on an exclusive basis. This would enable GEC to try to come to some arrangement with Parsons in the interest of bringing the work to the U.K. and incorporating a new GEC machine.



PS

DEMONSTRATION OF GIFT OF SINCLAIR COMPUTER TO MR SUZUKI

1. Arrangements have been made for the Prime Minister to demonstrate the Sinclair computer to Mr Suzuki while the other dinner guests are taking their places. The demonstration will be in the dining room in the Residence. There will be a press pool of 8 or 9 present. We have timed the following suggested procedure which it should be possible to complete in $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 minutes.
2. As the guests start to move towards the ballroom the Prime Minister might invite Mr Suzuki to view a small computer made by the British firm Sinclair. Sinclair have been very successful in a number of countries like the United States and in the past few months have started to sell to Japan. 5,000 have been sold so far and we expect to sell many times that number. The computer Mr Suzuki will see is brand new and will be marketed in Japan in a few months.
3. In order to obtain the best press pictures it would be helpful if the Prime Minister could enter the dining room with Mr Suzuki on her left. The only people accompanying the Prime Minister will be Mr Thatcher, Private Secretaries to both Prime Ministers and Sir Hugh Cortazzi.
4. The computer will be on a table together with the television set into which it will be plugged. The demonstrator will be in attendance to explain that this latest version of Sinclair computer is an improvement on its predecessor in producing pictures in colour and in having stronger computing power and giving a finer picture. The demonstrator will also be able to explain that the computer can be used as a word processor, for playing all sorts of games (including Japanese games if they are programmed for the computer) and business or household accounts.
5. The Prime Minister will then wish to demonstrate the computer (the demonstrator will tell her which 2 buttons to press). The demonstration lasts for about 30 seconds or less and will include the final moves in a chess game and a representation of the Union Jack (the demonstrator is trying to include a representation of the Japanese flag as well but may not be able to complete this in time.)
6. After the demonstration the Prime Minister may wish to thank Mr Suzuki for taking the time to see the computer and then to present him with a gift wrapped computer as a present. The Prime Ministers then proceed to the ballroom for dinner.

J S Whitehead

21 September 1982



SINCLAIR RESEARCH LTD

Sinclair Research (Director, Mr Clive Sinclair) was formed in 1979.

2. In March 1981 the company launched its ZX81 personal computer and production has reached 60,000 units per month. (Production of this model alone by Sinclair beats the 320,000 produced in Japan in 1981.) In 1981 Sinclair Research made a significant breakthrough into the Japanese market through a contract with Mitsui & Co, a leading trading company. Mitsui is selling the ZX81 by mail order, mainly to the important student market. Projected sales were 20,000 units in the first full year and 50,000 units in the second. The ZX81 is exported also to France, the FRG and the United States, with exports accounting for about 70% of production. The ZX81 sells in the UK for about £70 (¥31,000) and in Japan for £90 (¥39,500).

3. The ZX Spectrum is a more advanced version introduced earlier in 1982.

4. Sinclair Research sub-contracts all production to Timex (the United States watch and camera company) in Dundee. In the year to March 1982 Sinclair Research had a turnover of some £27 million, with pre-tax profits of approximately £10 million.

4. Other Sinclair Research developments include a micro-vision flat-screened pocket TV due to be launched later this year. Measuring some 6" x 4" x 1" (approx 15cm x 6.5cm x 2.5cm) and weighing only a few ounces (grams), the TV will cost some £50 (¥22,000).



SINCLAIR ZX SPECTRUM

1. An advanced, low priced, personal computer aimed at schools and homes and recently introduced on to the UK market. Uses latest micro-circuits and a Sinclair developed central controller.

2. Programme using BASIC, a computer language based on simple English words, enabling most people to produce quickly elementary programmes such as storing and sorting visiting cards - of considerable value in Japan. Spectrum can be used as calculator in the direct mode for mathematical work or perhaps household accounts.

3. Will also produce advanced graphics; either in black and white or in eight colours. This facility - can draw circles for example with a single command - unusual in low priced machines so computer can be used for a range of programmes (eg space invader games in colour or colour displays of numerical results such as financial forecasts and public opinion polls.)

4. ZX Spectrum being sold only by mail order in the UK for £125 (¥55,000) but will be exported later this year.

PRIME MINISTER

Presentation of Sinclair Computer to Mr. Suzuki

You will be presenting Mr. Suzuki with the new Sinclair computer at the Ambassador's Residence immediately following your dinner.

The computer will be fully set up and operational and a representative from Sinclair will be present to demonstrate it.

As the intention is to obtain good publicity for Sinclair, we are arranging for a limited number of Japanese and British press to be present.

JK.

MS

20 September 1982

ABC



Private Secretary

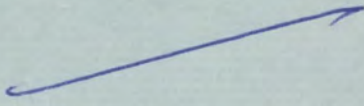
cc: Mr Ingham
Mr Kydd

THE PRIME MINISTER'S GIFT TO MR SUZUKI : SINCLAIR ZX SPECTRUM

1. It is proposed that the demonstration of this equipment for Mr Suzuki will take place in the Dining Room of the Residence after the Prime Minister's dinner for the Japanese Prime Minister, which will be in the Ballroom.
2. At the end of the dinner the Prime Minister might take Mr Suzuki to the Dining Room where the equipment will have been set up and where a representative of Sinclair Research Ltd will be present to demonstrate it. Other guests could file in behind the Prime Ministers and some members of the press will also be present. After the demonstration the equipment will be packed and sent round to the Prime Minister's Residence. The agents of Sinclair Research Ltd, Mitsui and Co will be asked to contact the Prime Minister's Office to ensure that they can give him further advice should he require it.
3. I attach a note on Sinclair Research Ltd and a speaking note on Sinclair ZX Spectrum.

A P F Bache

20 September 1982





*P. H. ...
... → ...
...*

SPEECH NOTES: RECEPTION BY BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS IN THE KANTO,
HILTON HOTEL, MONDAY 20 SEPTEMBER

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Glad to see so many Japanese friends of Britain and British residents in Japan.

British Community

Grown by 30% in last five years. Shows growing British interest and involvement in Japan.

Visits

Only second bilateral visit by British Prime Minister but have been here twice before.

Shared Values

Both believers in value of democracy in today's world.
Both trading nations dependent on free and fair international trading system.


Misconceptions and Solutions

Misconceptions exist in Britain and Japan about one another. Need for as much interchange as possible - political, commercial, cultural and educational. Great Japan Exhibition, largest collection of Japanese art ever seen outside Japan, admired by many and made striking impression.

The Future

Build on respect for Japan's industrial achievement and Britain's long history and current achievements in science, technology and industry. Determined to maintain and develop a constructive relationship.





RETURN BANQUET HOSTED BY PRIME MINISTER
1930, TUESDAY 21 SEPTEMBER

Guests

HE Mr and Mrs Z Suzuki

Born 1911. Graduated from Fisheries Training Centre in 1935. Elected to the House of Representatives in 1947, first as a Socialist and then since 1949 in the Liberal and Liberal Democratic Parties. He held a variety of Ministerial and party posts before becoming Prime Minister in July 1980. His overseas trips include ASEAN countries in January 1981, the US Brazil and Peru, and Europe (including the UK) for the first time in June 1981. Will visit China on 26 September 1982. He does not speak English. He is married and has four children.

Mr T Miki GCMG and Mrs Miki

Born 1902. Former Prime Minister (1974-76). Elected to House of Representatives from Tokushima in 1937. Numerous Ministerial posts. Longest serving Diet member. Visited the UK in 1974 and 1977.

Mr T Fukuda GCMG

Born 1905. Former Prime Minister (1976-78). Served in the Ministry of Finance from 1929-52 when he was elected as a member of the House of Representatives. Served in London as Financial Attache at the Japanese Embassy from 1932-36. Attended the Downing Street Economic Summit in May 1977. Still a very active politician and might even emerge as a candidate in the LDP Presidential elections in the autumn. Leads own faction.

HE Mr Y Sakurauchi and Mrs Sakurauchi

Born 1912. Appointed Foreign Minister in December 1981. Graduated in Economics from Keio University. Elected to House of Representatives in 1947. A series of ministerial posts including MITI (1964-65). Served as LDP Secretary-General from 1979-81. Has just returned from visits to India, Pakistan, Britain and Denmark. Nakasone faction.



HE Mr K Miyazawa and Mrs Miyazawa

Born 1919. Chief Cabinet Secretary since July 1980. A graduate of Tokyo University Law School. Served in Ministry of Finance until 1953 when he was elected to Upper House from Hiroshima Constituency. Moved later to Lower House. Ministerial posts include Director of Economic Planning Agency, MITI Minister, and Foreign Minister from 1974-76. Speaks very good English. Suzuki faction.

Mr S Nikaido

Born 1909. LDP Secretary-General since December 1981. Educated at University of California. Entered politics in 1946 as member of Lower House for Kagoshima. Ministerial posts include Director General of Science and Technology Agency and Chief Cabinet Secretary. Visited the UK in June 1981 and met the Prime Minister. Tanaka faction.

HE Mr and Mrs S Abe

Born 1924. MITI Minister since December 1981. Former journalist with Mainichi Shimbun. Son-in-law of former Prime Minister Kishi. Member of Lower House for Yamaguchi Prefecture for 23 years. Has been Chief Cabinet Secretary, Minister for Agriculture and holder of several senior LDP party posts. Fukuda faction.

Mr M Esaki

Born 1915. Japanese Government Special Trade Representative. Former Minister for International Trade and Industry (1978-79). Graduated from the Economic Faculty of Nihon University. First elected to the House of Representatives in 1947. Led the Esaki mission to Europe (including London) in 1982 to explain Japan's trade liberalisation measures. Tanaka faction.

Mr and Mrs N Takeshita

Born 1924. Deputy Secretary General of LDP since December 1981. Minister for Finance 1979-80. Graduated from Waseda University and worked as a secondary school teacher. Elected to House of

/Representatives



Representatives in 1958. Also served as Chief Cabinet Secretary from 1971-72. Has been invited to the UK in early 1983 as a Category I visitor. Tanaka faction.

Mr Y Inayama

Born 1904. Chairman of Keidanren since May 1980 and Honorary Chairman of Nippon Steel (the world's largest steel producer; sales £7.5 billion) since June 1981. Led Keidanren mission at talks with CBI in London, autumn 1981. Studied commerce at Tokyo University, MITI 1928-50, Yawata Steel 1950-70, President since 1962 and President of Nippon Steel 1970-73 after merger of Yawata and Fuji Steel. Chairman, Nippon Steel 1973-81.

Admiral and Mrs T Yata

Born 1923. Appointed Chairman of Joint Staff Council in 1981. Attended Imperial Naval Academy 1940-43. Became Commander in Chief, Self Defence Fleet in February 1979. Deeply appreciates long-standing connection with Royal Navy and the gift of a lock of Nelson's hair for the Museum at the Naval Academy.

HE Mr and Mrs T Hirahara

Born 1920. Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St James since February 1982. Graduated in Law from Tokyo University in 1943. Has also served as Ambassador to the OECD.

Mr T Kuraishi

Born 1900. Acting President of the Anglo-Japanese Parliamentarians League. A former Minister of Justice. Has served twice as Minister for Agriculture and Forestry. Member of House of Representatives since 1947. Studied at LSE in 1930 and has visited the UK a number of times since, notably in 1961 when he spent a month studying the Conservative Party. Fukuda faction.

HE Mr and Mrs S Nishida

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Chief of Protocol and Head of Japanese Suite of Honour. Has served in London, Canberra, Washington.



Mr and Mrs H Takase

MFA Deputy Chief of Protocol and member of Japanese Suite of Honour.

Mr and Mrs Y Kato

Director General of European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau of MFA and member of Japanese Suite of Honour. Previous posting as Minister at Japanese Embassy in Peking. His wife is Irish.

Mr and Mrs K Matsumoto

Director of MFA Second West Europe Division and member of Japanese Suite of Honour. Previously Director of Second African Division.

Mr and Mrs T Kato

Born 1916. Former Ambassador to London 1975-79. Educated at Tokyo University and Cambridge. Also served as Ambassador to Mexico, and OECD. Advises Northern Ireland Office on investment as well as a number of important Japanese businesses.

HE Mr and Mrs R Sunobe

Born 1918. Appointed Administrative Vice Minister (PUS equivalent) in June 1981. Educated at Tokyo University and in the United States. Postings include Ambassador to the Netherlands, Indonesia and Korea. Served in London as a First Secretary.

Mr and Mrs N Fujiyama

Born 1915. Ambassador to London 1979-82. Graduated from Tokyo University Law Faculty in 1940. Also served as Ambassador to Austria and Italy. Advises SDA on investment in Scotland.

Mrs Kazuko Aso DBE

Daughter of Shigeru Yoshida who was Prime Minister from 1946-47 and 1948-52. Her husband died in 1980, shortly after their daughter Nobuko's marriage to HIH Prince Tomohito. She has two other daughters and two sons. She speaks excellent English and French and accompanied HIH Princess Chichibu to the UK in 1962 and 1974. Member of Japan British Society.



DINNER FOR REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH BUSINESS COMMUNITY
1930, SUNDAY 19 SEPTEMBER

Guests

On
P. 113 left

Mr R B Giles (44), President, Beecham Yakuhin KK, a subsidiary of Beecham Group Ltd. Immediate past Chairman of British Chamber of Commerce in Japan's Executive Committee. Joined Beecham after studying economics at London University, and Harvard Business School. In Japan since 1969 and helped to establish Beecham Yakuhin which packages and distributes Beecham's antibiotics in association with Beecham's licensees.

On
P. 113 right

Mr N W M Hulbert (55), Chairman, Wiggins Teape (Japan) Ltd. Has been with Wiggins Teape for 28 years and in Japan for 6½ years. Currently Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Japan's Executive Committee. Wiggins Teape (Japan) import speciality papers and some printing machinery as well as cheese.

Mr A D E Jones (43), General Manager, Japan, Castrol Overseas Ltd. Member of British Chamber Executive Committee. Castrol supplies lubricants, brake fluid and anti-freeze to Japanese automotive industry.

Mr D D Wilkinson (48), Manager, British Airways, Japan and Korea. Joined BA as trainee in 1955, assumed present post in 1978. Tokyo office opened in 1948, and this area has become the biggest revenue earner for BA after the USA.

Mr R V Pearce (45), General Manager (Technical), Cornes & Co Ltd. Member of British Chamber Executive Committee and Chairman of its Trade and Industry Committee. Aviation engineer. Formerly with Rolls-Royce, joined Cornes & Co in 1971. Cornes were established in Japan 1861 and are part of Hong Kong-based Wheelock Marden Group. Engaged in insurance and shipping as well as trading. British agencies include British Aerospace, Ferranti, Plessey, Marconi Marine and Rolls-Royce cars.

Dr S A Ridgwell CBE (53), President, ICI (Japan) Ltd since July, 1982. PhD in chemistry. Before joining ICI in 1957 was with Atomic Weapons Authority. ICI (Japan) has been established over 60 years. It sells ICI products into Japan and administers 4 joint venture companies which ICI has with Japanese chemical companies producing chemicals and pharmaceuticals. One of the most successful of all British companies operating in Japan.

Mr E D Dettmer, DFC (64), President, Hawker-Siddeley International (Japan) Ltd. Joined Hawker-Siddeley after war service with RAF. Became Managing Director of Hawker-Siddeley Dynamics Engineering Ltd and later Managing Director of Petters Ltd, diesel engine manufacturers. Established Hawker-Siddeley International (Japan) in June 1979 as sales advisory office for all Hawker Siddeley group companies. The group put on a large scale presentation of its capabilities at the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo in the autumn of 1981.

Mr R E Hale, Chief Executive Officer, Japan, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Member of British Chamber Executive Committee. Branch opened in 1949. Together with Chartered Bank one of the longest-standing foreign banks. Branches in Tokyo, Osaka and a Representative Office in Fukuoka. A wholly-owned subsidiary, Mercantile Bank, has a branch in Nagoya; and the merchant-banking subsidiary, Wardley Limited, has a Representative Office in Tokyo. At 31 March 1981, total assets of ¥131 billion (£300 million), of which loans and discounts ¥72 billion (£165 million), the fourth largest of the seven British banks with branches in Japan.

Mr M H Harrison, Chief Manager, Tokyo Branch, Midland Bank Limited. Member of British Chamber Executive Committee. Branch opened in 1978, the last of the big four clearing banks to open a branch in Japan. At 31 March 1981, total assets of ¥154 billion (£350 million), of which loans and discounts ¥35 billion (£80 million), the fifth largest of the seven British banks in Japan.



Mr M S Perry OBE (47), Chairman, Nippon Lever. Has been with Unilever for 25 years and ran group interests in Thailand and Argentina before his appointment to Tokyo in May 1981. He was Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in both Thailand and Argentina. 80% owned by Unilever, Nippon Lever manufactures margarine and has a market share of about 20%. Other group interests in Japan include manufacturing of soap, detergents and shampoos.

Mr R D P Michell (39), Director, Jardine, Matheson and Co (Japan) Ltd. Has been with Jardines for 18 years, is on the main Board of Directors and served in Saudi Arabia immediately before returning to Japan for the third time in October 1980. Member of British Chamber of Commerce Executive Committee. A subsidiary of the Hong Kong group, the company in Japan markets White Horse scotch (market leader among imported whiskies), Hennessy cognac, Pringle knitwear and other branded consumer products. Other interests are in real estate, the import of forest products, shipping agency services and construction equipment.

Mr L A Radbourne (55), Chairman, Dodwell Hong Kong Ltd and Chief Executive Far East (based in Tokyo), responsible for Dodwell's Far East operations in ten countries. Joined Dodwell in 1949 after service as language officer with the British Occupation Forces in Japan. Postings in London, Toronto, and, since 1977, Japan. (Home in Finchley Constituency from 1964 until June 1982.) Dodwell & Co, founded in 1858, has been part of the Inchcape Group since 1972. 1,400 staff in Japan. Main business is international trading: industrial and consumer products (including high technology printing equipment, Racal Decca, marine radar, Royal Doulton chinaware, Kidderminster carpets, UK worsted goods, clothing, spirits, biscuits and confectionery) exports/imports, retailing and shipping agency, and (in a joint venture company with Remy Martin of France) Gordons Gin and Grants Whisky). Agents for Shell/Burmah Oil tankers.



Mr C G N Ryder (52), President, John Swire & Sons (Japan) Ltd.
Joined Swire's in 1957, working in Hong Kong, Japan and London
before his appointment here in April 1982. Swire group interests
in Japan are in shipping, container terminals, insurance, management
services and real estate and in their associates, Cathay Pacific
Airways and International Learning Systems (sale of BBC Language
Courses). The company sponsors both a Scholarship and a Fellowship
at St Antony's College, Oxford, for Japanese nationals.



SPEECH NOTES: PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH TO REPRESENTATIVES
OF JAPANESE INDUSTRY: SATURDAY 18 SEPTEMBER

Your Excellencies, Lady Cortazzi, Gentlemen,

Particularly pleased to welcome you as representatives of companies in the forefront of our economic and industrial relations.

UK Economic Policy

Government role to create favourable environment. Determined to ensure British economic recovery on sound and sustainable basis. Painful decisions. Tough policies now bearing fruit eg. inflation. Major improvements in private sector industrial relations, productivity, flexibility of labour. Government policies aimed to make Britain even more attractive long-term partner for Japan for collaboration and investment in wide range of established technologies and new areas of high technology.

Japanese Investment in Britain

Your collective experience proof that pessimism about Britain misplaced. Japanese companies in Britain have outstanding record of efficiency, productivity and good labour relations. Flourish not as outsiders but as an integral and valued part of the UK economy.

The Future for Investment

Continue to offer warm welcome where see benefit to national economy. Hope your companies will actively consider expanding in Britain from bases already established. Hope you will carry message that Britain is a good place for Japanese investment.

Industrial Collaboration

Aim to strengthen ties that already exist. British companies more productive, efficient and competitive than for many years. Much to offer each other. Increasing realisation in British



industry of advantages of cooperation with Japan. Value relationships developing eg. in computers, robots, aeroengines, automobiles etc.

Trade

Hope to see increased imports of British manufactures into Japan. Hope you will follow up Prime Minister Suzuki's exhortation end-May for increased imports by Japan. Better balanced trade by Japan essential to alleviate dangers of increasing economic friction which could undermine cohesion of industrialised countries and threaten GATT.

The Future

Warm thanks for contribution you are already making. Reassure of my interest in, and encouragement of, mutually beneficial industrial and commercial links.

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

12/9

ms



ADDITIONAL BRIEFING

DINNER FOR JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN : 18 SEPTEMBER : POINTS FOR DISCUSSION WITH INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES

1. There will be representatives of eight Japanese companies with manufacturing investment in Britain at the dinner. Background notes have been supplied in the British Embassy Programme.
2. Each company could be asked to comment on their experience of UK manufacture to date and their thinking on future expansion plans.
3. Three of the companies - NEC, Sanyo and Yuasa are new investments due to commence production later this year. They can be congratulated on their initiative and asked how well they are proceeding with the lead-in to production. Yuasa's industrial batteries represent a new field for Japanese investment. Sanyo are reviving a Philips TV factory which was due to close down. NEC's investment in semiconductors is important for high technology. But this company has the potential to make substantial investment in other areas of electronics and electrical products manufacture.
4. Sony, Matsushita, Mitsubishi Electric and Toshiba's UK operations are well established in the colour television business (although Toshiba's investment represents a revival of the failed Rank Toshiba joint venture and is still working towards full production.) All four companies manufacture in Japan a wide range of consumer electrical products. We are interested both in their progress towards increasing local content in their current UK production and in future plans. In particular, Sony, Matsushita and Toshiba are prospects for production of video cassette recorders in Britain. Matsushita could do a wide range of consumer electrical products. Toshiba in addition produce high technology electronic goods e.g. semiconductors and medical equipment.
5. Aiwa is a small company, half owned by Sony, which produces mini hi-fi equipment and tuners in Britain but have an important line producing video cassette recorders for Sony in Japan. We could ask both Aiwa and Sony representatives at the dinner about

/possible

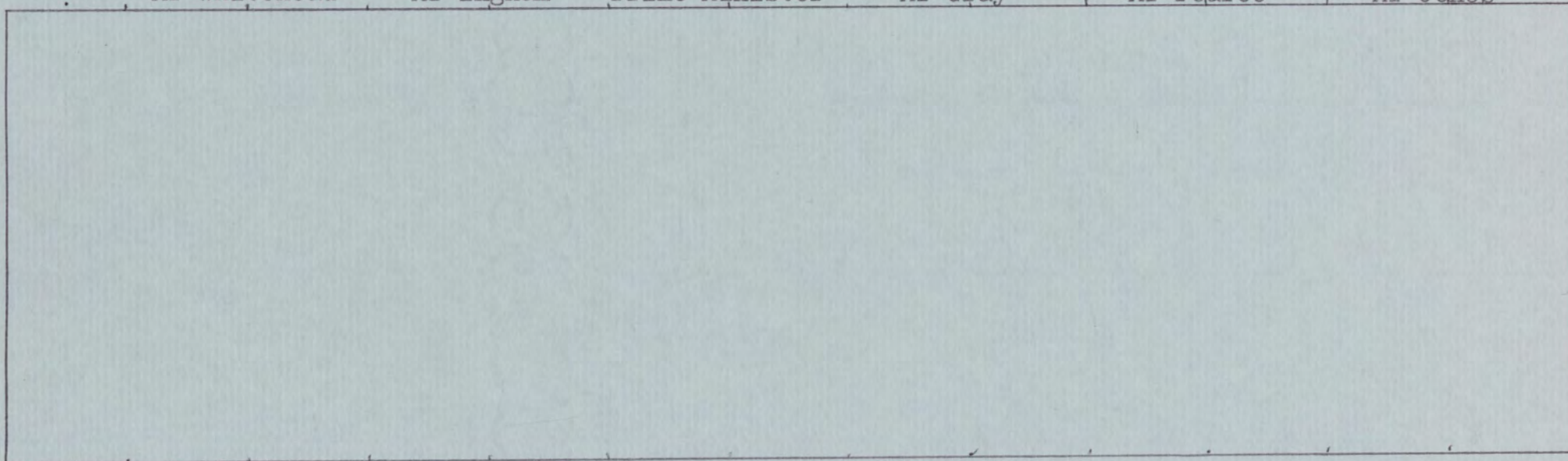


-2-

possible progress on the video cassette recorder front.

6. On non-production areas, NEC have still to decide on a location for their European Headquarters, with Scotland as a strong candidate. Matsushita have shown an interest in technological collaboration in a wide range of areas with Britain, and could be a candidate for establishing a research and development centre in Britain.

Mr Wilkinson Mr Hale Mr Hulbert Mr Giles Mr Ryder Mr Thomas
Mr Whitehead Mr Ingham Prime Minister Mr Gray Mr Pearce Mr Jones



Mr Donald Mr Thatcher Ambassador Mr Butler Mr Coles Mr Hodge
Mr Dettmer Mr Radbourne Dr Ridgwell Mr Perry Mr Michell Mr Harrison

DINNER

SUNDAY 19 SEPTEMBER 1982

19:30 INFORMAL



DINNER

SATURDAY 18 SEPTEMBER 19:30 INFORMAL



LOVE

NISHIJIMA	COLES
HASEGAWA	SEGAWA
HODGE	INGHAM
KOSUGE	SEKIMOTO
LADY CORTAZZI	BUTLER
IKEDA	HIRAHARA
KOBAYASHI	MATSUO
PM	HOST
MORITA	ITO
KAWASHIMA	MORI
GRAY	THATCHER
YAMAMOTO	YUASA
WHITEHEAD	SAMBE
IUE	DONALD
HARADA	IWAKITA

DENISON-EDSON

DINNER
FRIDAY 17 SEPTEMBER 1982
19:30 INFORMAL



Mr Bache

Mrs Williamson

Mr Gray

Lady Cortazzi

Mr Thatcher

Mrs Whitehead

Mr Donald

Mr Ingham

Mr Whitehead

PM

Host

Mr Butler

Mrs Bache

Mr Coles

Mr Williamson

cc Japan
Henry King Policy

PRIME MINISTER'S BRIEFING MEETING FOR VISIT TO THE FAR EAST ON
16-29 SEPTEMBER 1982

TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY 14 SEPTEMBER

at 3.00 pm

The following will attend:

Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary

Chief Secretary, Treasury

Minister of State, Department of Industry (Mr Baker)

Minister of State, Department of Trade (Dr Vaughan)

Mr M D M Franklin, Department of Trade

Sir Kenneth Couzens, Treasury

Mr G S R Giffard, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr A E Donald, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

Mr K P Jeffs, Ministry of Defence

Mr J Gill, Department of Industry

Mr A G Manzie, Department of Industry

Sir Robert Armstrong

Mr A D S Goodall

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*Original
China file*

Ref. A09289

MR. COLES

Prime Minister's Briefing Meeting for Visit to the Far East:
16th-29th September 1982

I should be grateful for your agreement to the following Ministers being invited to attend the Prime Minister's briefing meeting at 3.00 pm on Tuesday 14th September:

- Chancellor of the Exchequer
- Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary
- Secretary of State for Industry
- Secretary of State for Trade

2. The following officials should also attend:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| Sir Kenneth Couzens | Treasury |
| Sir Antony Acland) | |
| Mr. G.S.R. Giffard) | FCO |
| Mr. A.E. Donald) | |
| (who will be accompanying the
Prime Minister) | |
| Mr. M.D.M. Franklin | Department of Trade |
| Mr. J. Gill | Department of Industry |
| Mr. K.P. Jeffs | MOD |
| Sir Robert Armstrong) | |
| Mr. A.D.S. Goodall } | Cabinet Office |

3. Lord Belstead, the Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, responsible inter alia for Asian affairs, would make a useful contribution to the meeting.

4. The Prime Minister had discussions about the visit with both Sir Hugh Cortazzi and Sir Percy Cradock during their recent visits to London. We would not see therefore the need to recall them for this meeting.

LINDSAY McGRAFFIN

11th August, 1982

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PRESENTS FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO THE FAR EAST

Japan Policy

<u>Code</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Gift</u>
A	1	China	Prime Minister	Set of Shakespeare Plays
B	1	China	Vice Chairman Deng	Silver Cigarette Box
C	1	Japan	The Emperor	Marine Biology Books
E	1	Japan	Mr Suzuki The Prime Minister	1 Pair Crown Derby Candlesticks
D	1	Japan	Mr Suzuki The Prime Minister	Computer
F	1	Japan	Foreign Minister	Royal Worcester Coffee Set
G	1	Japan	President of Takashimaya	Royal Brierley Chalice
H	1	Japan	Ministers who accompany the Prime Minister	Royal Doulton Decanter
J	1	Japan		Crown Derby Bowl
K	1	Japan		Webb Corbett Decanter

Miscellaneous Gifts

1. 1 Royal Brierley Crystal Bowl
2. 2 Small Crown Derby Bowls
3. 1 Royal Doulton Crystal Decanter
4. 6 Boxes Royal Whisky Glasses
5. 3 Floris Gift Sets
6. 9 Sets of Royal Crown Derby Ashtrays
7. 12 Enamel No 10 Boxes

Books

8. 2 National Trust Books of British Castles
9. 3 Englands
10. 6 Royal Heritages
11. 6 Concise Oxford Dictionaries
12. 2 Above Londons

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

13 September, 1982

Dear John

AK 14/9
p.c.

Prime Minister's Visit to Japan: Tsukuba and Tokai Mura

We have now heard from Tokyo that Mr Nakagawa, Director General of the Science and Technology Agency (a Cabinet post), will accompany the Prime Minister on these two visits on 18 September. He will say a few brief words of welcome at lunch at Tokai Mura. I assume that the Prime Minister will speak impromptu if she chooses to respond, but we can easily provide a draft if you wish.

/ I enclose a personality note on Mr Nakagawa, to add to those which I sent you with my letter of today's date.

Yours ever
J E Holmes

(J E Holmes)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street

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NAKAGAWA, ICHIRO

Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency (a Cabinet post)

Born 1925.

Graduate of Kyushu University. Elected seven times to Lower House, most recently with a massive majority. He has been Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Finance twice, and has held a number of party offices. With a reputation for expertise in agricultural affairs he was appointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in December 1977, a post which he held for one year. Became Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency in 1980.

In 1978 Mr Nakagawa formed a new group, Friends of Free Progress, drawing its membership mainly from the Fukuda and Nakasone factions. At the centre of the group are nine Dietmen whose allegiance is exclusively to Mr Nakagawa. He was prominent in the movement to force Mr Ohira to resign after the Lower House election and is regarded as one of the possible future leaders of the LDP.

EX AJC
FERB



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

13 September, 1982

Dear John,

Prime Minister's Visit to Japan: Personality Notes

You asked that, in addition to those attached to the Steering Brief, notes should be prepared on the other main personalities whom the Prime Minister will meet in Japan.

- / I enclose notes on the Emperor, Princess Chichibu, the Finance Minister, Mr Fukuda and Mr Esaki. A note on the Chairman of Nissan is attached to the brief on Nissan (A2a).
- / I also enclose a copy of Tokyo telegram 526 listing those who will be attending formal meetings with the Prime Minister or acting as escorts.
- / Finally I enclose a brief note on pronunciation of Japanese names.

Yours ever
John Holmes

(J E Holmes)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing street

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HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR KG

Born 1901

Proclaimed Crown Prince 1916.

The eldest son of the Emperor Taisho. In 1921 he visited a number of European capitals including London. This, the first time that he left Japan and indeed the first time that a Crown Prince of Emperor had left Japan within recorded history, apparently made a very strong impression on him. He is reported to have been particularly struck by the comparative ease and lack of protocol at the Court of King George V. As a result of the growing insanity of his father, he was proclaimed Regent in 1921 and became Emperor in 1926. Until 1945 he was in theory all-powerful, being the Divine Ruler whose will every Japanese was expected to serve to the point of death itself. The Emperor appears, however, to have allowed himself to be manipulated by the powers behind the Throne. This was probably due to his somewhat diffident and inarticulate nature, and to the absence of any strong personalities who could have helped him to make his views felt. Opinions differ, but it is at least possible that he might have used his vast potential authority in 1941 to prevent the outbreak of the Pacific war to which he is known to have been opposed. He certainly displayed considerable courage four years later when it was his decision which led the acceptance of unconditional surrender. At the behest of the Occupation Authorities he renounced his own divinity, though this was probably not a very difficult decision as he is believed to have been a lifetime sceptic on this point.

The Emperor has emerged with age as a benignly paternal figure looking and acting the part of a constitutional monarch with very few constitutional functions. He is also assiduous in performing, in the strict privacy of the Court, his Shinto religious functions. He receives regular briefings from scholars and men of affairs on domestic and political questions, listens with care, and passes sage comments. He is an expert on marine biology, and has published numerous books on the subject.

The Emperor possesses an undisguised admiration for the British Royal Family; he appears to regard it as the ideal model of a modern monarchy. He has given warm welcomes to several members

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HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCESS CHICHIBU GCMG GBE

Born 1909.

Princess Chichibu was born in London in 1909. Her father was Ambassador in Washington and London, Minister of The Imperial Household, and after the war President of the House of Councillors. While in Washington with her parents she attended the Friends' School there for over 3 years; she is not, however, a Christian. She married Prince Chichibu in September 1928. With her husband she attended the Coronation of King George VI in 1937. After the war she became Honorary Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross, and has also been active in social work, although until her husband's death in 1953 she lived mainly in the country at Gotemba. She has been very active in connection with visits to Japan by members of the British Royal Family. She visited the United Kingdom and Sweden in July 1962, the United Kingdom again in January and February 1967 (on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Japan Society of London) and she has made three successful official visits, in 1974, 1979 and October 1981 (to open the Great Japan Exhibition at the Royal Academy).

Princess Chichibu now performs a great many duties of a representative character which, with her quiet dignity and charm, she does better than any other member of The Imperial Family. She has been an active Patron of the Japan-British Society for 28 years, and is keenly interested in all things British. She speaks good English. She is fond of wild life and pottery, and is a distinguished horticulturalist.

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WATANABE, MICHIO

Minister for Finance.

Born 1924.

Elected 7 times to the Lower House. Minister for Health and Welfare 1976-77 and Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 1978-1979. Has also held various senior LDP posts.

Watanabe is a tough negotiator. During his time as Minister for Health and Welfare he put through a reform of tax privileges for doctors and dentists in the face of strong opposition from the Japan Medical Association. He is frank, jovial and a persuasive speaker. He is one of the relatively youthful but senior LDP men often tipped as a future Prime Minister.

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FUKUDA, TAKEO (Hon. KCMG)

Former Prime Minister.

Born 1905.

Ministry of Finance Official 1929-52. Member of the House of Representatives since 1952. Minister of Agriculture 1959-60. Minister of Finance 1965-1966 and 1968-71. Secretary-General of the Liberal Democratic Party December 1966 - November 1968. Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1979 - 1972. Deputy Prime Minister 1974-6. Prime Minister 1976-8.

Mr Fukuda's term as Prime Minister was not an unsuccessful one and included among other successes the signing and ratification of the Japan/China Peace and Friendship Treaty. It was therefore a surprise, even within the party, that Fukuda failed to be re-elected as LDP President in November 1978 when he lost the leadership to Mr Ohira. The main reason for this defeat was the support given to Ohira by Tanaka. Since that time he has stood back from the government of Mr Ohira, and criticised more and more severely the money politics of Mr Tanaka. After the October 1979 General Election he formed an alliance aimed at defeating Mr Ohira in the election of the Prime Minister, in which Mr Fukuda stood as a candidate. Although he commanded very nearly half of the votes of the LDP, he was defeated by Mr Ohira's receiving support from non-LDP members. This only increased Mr Fukuda's bitterness and he is now said to be determined to reform the LDP and rid it of Tanaka's influence. For the time being however Mr Fukuda has joined in an alliance with the Tanaka and Suzuki factions to support Mr Suzuki as Prime Minister.

He is an urbane and internationally-minded man; intelligent and forceful, but also patient. He spent four years in London as Financial Attaché from 1932-6. He accompanied Their Imperial Majesties on their state visit to Europe in September/October 1971

/and

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and held brief consultations with the Foreign Secretary in London. He attended the London Economic Summit 1977. He visited Washington in March 1980 and had talks with the Reagan Administration as a semi-official representative of the Suzuki Government. He understands English and speaks a certain amount. Remarkably fit for his age.

Married with 3 sons, 2 daughters.

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ESAKI, MASUMI

Japanese Government Special Trade Representative

Born 1915

First elected to the House of Representatives in 1947, and subsequently re-elected 13 times. He has held various important party posts. Twice Director General of the Defence Agency (in 1960 and 1971-1972). Minister for Home Affairs 1972-1973. Minister for International Trade and Industry 1978-1979.

As Minister for International Trade and Industry in the first Ohira Cabinet he proved a successful publicist for Japan's case in international trade circles, travelling widely abroad. He was thus a natural choice as Special Trade Representative, in which capacity during 1982 he has toured almost every country with which Japan experiences 'trade friction'. He has been personally largely responsible for the recent Japanese Government trade liberalisation packages. He makes a good impression by his open and friendly manner. An accomplished off-the-cuff speaker.

Visited London briefly in May 1979, and again in March 1982 as Special Trade Representative; the Prime Minister received him on both occasions. He is married, but his wife does not appear socially. Speaks no English.