

Nixon to Go to Japan

Hirohito Will Visit U.S.

Washington

President Nixon and Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan decided yesterday that the President would visit Japan within the next 18 months and that Emperor Hirohito would come to the U.S. during 1974.

The exchange of state visits would be intended to improve U.S.-Japan relations which have been strained by economic issues over the last two years. Both visits are likely to be controversial in Japan.

If they take place — and one of each has been canceled before — Mr. Nixon will be the first incumbent president to visit Japan and the Emperor the first Japanese sovereign to pay an official call on the United States.

The Japanese ambassador here, Takeshi Yasukawa, reported the agreement after the President and the Premier met for two hours in the White House. White

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Nixon on 'Murky Little Things

Washington

President Nixon, in an apparent reference to Watergate, said in a toast to Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka last night that his time on the world stage is too short to deal with "murky, vicious little things."

"Tonight as I think of what is appropriate to say to a great nation," Mr. Nixon said, "I think it is best to say that we here in America

have our faults, but our total dedication is to using our emotional, intellectual and physical resources" to build a better world "and not let ourselves be remembered for the petty indecent things that seem to obsess us as we let the world go by."

The President's remarks seemed unrelated to the moment of the state dinner in honor of Tanaka where he delivered them.

United Press

House officials declined comment but said details of the meeting would be available after a second session today.

The two-day meeting began on the White House lawn

before a color guard when the President, looking pale and slightly stooped, welcomed the Japanese leader.

Mr. Nixon, apparently reacting to criticism that his administration has treated

Japan harshly, said, "we can say that Japanese-American friendship and cooperation is essential not only for us to have peace in the Pacific, but for us to develop peace and progress in the world."

"Japan is a great Pacific power," Mr. Nixon said. It is now a great world power. One cannot speak of the 'Year of Europe,' a new European-American relationship, without also speaking of Japan."

"It is essential," the President said, "that Japan also participate and contribute, not as a subsidiary partner, but as an equal partner."

Tanaka, in a somewhat restrained reply, said: "I look forward to exchanging views with President Nixon not only on the problems of the Pacific but also on the problems of the Atlantic."

Japanese officials said those themes were explored in the talks, also attended by Ambassador Yasukawa and the President's assistant for

national security affairs, Henry A. Kissinger.

They said that, among other subjects, the two leaders discussed Mr. Nixon's recent summit with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, Tanaka's scheduled visit to Moscow next October.

New York Times