



# Japan Screen Topics

ISSUE No. 75-6

## TAKEO MIKI - PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN

200 feet 5 min. 33 sec.

### 1. DIET EXTERIOR (3 feet - 30 feet)

The Diet building in Tokyo, seat of Japan's national legislature.

(Miki enters) No one knows this place better than the Prime Minister, Mr. Takeo Miki.

Mr. Miki's supporters in Tokushima Prefecture in Shikoku, smallest of the four main Japanese islands, first sent him to the Diet in 1937, when he was only 30.

He has been a member of the House of Representatives ever since .... a winner in 14 elections. He has served consecutively longer than any other current member of the House.

Mr. Miki was chosen president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in December 1974 and then nominated Prime Minister. His belief in and support of democratic government has remained unchanged from the beginning of his political career. At times, his critics have called him too idealistic. However, steadfast in his convictions, he has contributed to the reconstruction and modernization of his party.

He has always sought dialogue with people and to cooperate with others for common goals.

### 2. BUDGET COMMITTEE (30 - 40)

The most formal type of dialogue is a Diet "question-and-answer" session.

Mr. Miki must field questions from opposition and ruling party deputies alike, explaining and defending his policies.

He is noted for his gentle but frank answers.

### 3. PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE (40 - 59)

Dialogue also means frequent visits from distinguished foreigners at the prime minister's official residence. American banker David Rockefeller was a recent caller.

State Guests such as Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom are also greeted by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government.

### 4. WALK ON LAWN (59 - 83)

A lighter duty of prime ministers is adding new plants to the residence garden.

With his wife, Mutsuko, Mr. Miki is about to set out a tree on the grounds.

Mr. Miki has had deep experience in foreign affairs. He has served as Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of International Trade and Industry. He values Japanese-American friendship and has often stated that the keystone of Japan's diplomacy is the maintenance of freindly relations with the United States.

### 5. FOOD COUNCIL (83 - 98)

A prime minister must also lend his authority to the many councils set up to study Japan's national problems.

On such occasions Mr. Miki prefers to speak briefly. Then he listens closely to the opinions of others, as he did at this meeting of a council discussing Japan's food supply problem.



6. CAMPAIGNING (98 - 116)

Another task of a politician is to ask for people's votes ... as Mr. Miki did in Japan's recent local elections.

In a profession where some people talk rather loudly, Mr. Miki speaks in a quiet voice. He campaigns in an unpretentious style, and many voters seem to like it.

Mr. Miki likes them, and moves easily and naturally among crowds at election time.

7. BLACK CAR (116 - 138)

Prime Minister and Mrs. Miki live at the official residence Monday through Friday.

On weekends they return to their own Japanese style home in a residential area of Tokyo.

(little girl) There the Prime Minister is greeted by his granddaughter, Asa ....

(little boy) ... and his grandson, Tatsu.

Mr. Miki's next door neighbor is his married daughter, Kiseko. He also has two grown sons. One of the Prime Minister's greatest joys is spending the weekends with his grandchildren.

8. HOUSE (138 - 155)

Like many of his countrymen, Mr. Miki finds it comfortable to wear traditional style dress at home.

He begins the weekend by hearing the latest news about his grandchildren.

After that, Mrs. Miki brings him up to date on what she has been doing in the garden.

9. MRS. MIKI PROFILE (155 - 182)

A cup of tea is prepared by Mrs. Miki in the traditional style.

They married in 1940 and now 35 years later, they are widely known to be like "newlyweds on their honeymoon."

Mrs. Miki has a bright, cheerful personality and a lively interest in both her family and her husband's professional life. She has been a source of strength and courage throughout her husband's long political career.

10. WRITING BRUSH (182 - 200)

In the old days, Japanese wrote with a brush dipped in black ink made from charcoal.

Decorative drawings of ideographs still is a popular art form. Mr. Miki is one of millions who find it a relaxing hobby.

The Prime Minister writes his own name ... its top characters are those for "three" and "tree" from which the name "Miki" is formed.

Today that name is being written large in Japan's contemporary history.

## TIMING THE SUN

112 feet 3 min. 07 sec.

### 1. FOUNTAIN (3 feet - 10 feet)

(globe) Man's oldest clock ... the sundial.

### 2. KIDS WITH DIAL (10 - 23)

For almost 3,000 years, sundial were man's most widely used instrument for measuring the passage of the day.

It was only about 200 years ago that they gave way to clocks and watches.

Today sundial servive in Japan as educational devices at schools and playgrounds.

They are also a minor art form.

### 3. KODOMONOKUNI (23 - 35)

This new sundial is being dedicated at a children's play center near Tokyo.

It was built by the man in the red jacket, Ginnosuke Ohara ... artist, .. astronomer .. and Japan's foremost sundial maker.

In old age, Mr. Ohara has mastered one of the world's most unusual crafts. Let's get acquainted with him.

### 4. OHARA AT WORK (35 - 59)

Mr. Ohara is 76. His workshop is his home in the Tokyo suburb of Sagamihara.

For most of his life, Mr. Ohara was better known as an art critic than a sundial maker. He was over 50 when he built his first two sundials. Much to his distress, they did not keep accurate time.

Mr. Ohara is a determined man. He studied mathematics and astronomy for six years before building his third sundial. It was accurate to within four minutes of true time.

The sundials he designs today have an accuracy of within four seconds per day when properly adjusted.

5. DAUGHTER'S FACE (59 - 85)

Mr. Ohara's fellow craftsmen are his wife and daughter.

The trademark of an Ohara sundial is a world globe attached to the gnomon ... the triangle-shaped piece of metal that casts the sundial's shadow.

(Ohara) Nowadays Mr. Ohara has so many orders for sundials that he can't produce them all at his home.

He still does the designing and final assembly, but manufacture of parts is subcontracted to small industries in his home town of Sagamihara.

6. CHILDREN'S FACES (85 - 112)

Dedication of the sundial at the play center attracts Mr. Ohara's favorite kind of audience --- children.

(time capsule) It's mixture of solemn formality and fun. A time capsule is inserted into the sundial's base ... a link between these children and the future.

(Ohara) Then Mr. Ohara talks to them about sundials, and people's long quest for knowledge and better ways of doing things.

He's proud of his work. In fact, Mr. Ohara has been heard to say: "When I die I want a good, high precision sundial right on top of my tomb."