

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~SECRET/NODIS~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS: President Gerald R. Ford
 Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State
 and Assistant to the President for National
 Security Affairs
 Ambassador James Hodgson, U. S. Ambassador
 to Japan
 Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant
 to the President for National Security Affairs

Kakuei Tanaka, Prime Minister of Japan
 Toshio Kimura, Minister of Foreign Affairs
 Ambassador Takeshi Yasukawa, Ambassador
 to U. S.
 Kiyoshiko Tsurumi, Deputy Vice Minister of
 Foreign Affairs

DATE AND TIME: Saturday, September 21, 1974
5:30 p. m.

PLACE: The Oval Office
The White House

[The meeting opened with warm greetings and a barrage of press photographers.]

President: There are many from the Japanese press here.

Kissinger: Once I gave an off the record press conference, and the next day it was reported in detail. I asked how come since it was off the record. I was told that "Off the record here means only one newsman can report the meeting."

[The press is ushered out.]

President: Mr. Prime Minister, it is nice to have you here. You should come here more often. I am looking forward to meeting with you in Tokyo.

Tanaka: First of all, Mr. President, let me give you my congratulations.



DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, SEC. 3.5
NSC MEMO, 11/24/98, STATE DEPT. GUIDELINES, State Dept. review 2/9/04
BY MA, NARA, DATE 5/5/04

~~TOP SECRET~~ XGDS (3)
CLASSIFIED BY: HENRY A. KISSINGER

I have also been a Congressman for 20 years. We shall be looking forward to welcoming you in November. In the long history of U.S. - Japanese relations, you are the first President to visit Japan.

President: Mrs. Ford and I are looking forward to it. I have been there before, and it is a great honor for me to be the first to visit as President.

Tanaka: The Japanese people are making a major effort to make this a major event in U.S. - Japanese history.

I have on my own been visiting the United States once or twice a year for several years. I count six visits to the White House.

President: After my visit to Japan I hope we can make some plans for a return visit here. Visits of this kind can be very helpful, and I hope we can keep this kind of relationship active.

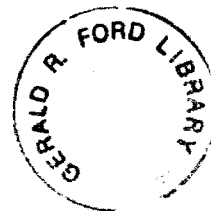
Tanaka: The United States, as the major power, has important relations with a number of powers. We make it a fundamental policy-- past, present, and future -- to have good relations with the United States. Relations between us are very smooth.

President: I think we have no major differences between us. We are very fortunate to have this sort of relationship between us at this time.

Tanaka: For Japan, the fundamental link is the Security Treaty. Through this we want good relations with all nations, but the fundamental relationship is that with the United States.

President: I agree with that. It is especially important to have cooperative relationships in the Pacific.

Tanaka: As you know, Japan has few resources of its own. Looking over our development in the past 30 years, trade with the United States has been about 20 percent of our trade, and with American overseas corporations, trade with the United States is about a third. There have been some troublesome issues, like textiles--but the unfavorable trade balance, which I promised would be reduced in two to five years, I have done.



Kissinger: We debated many hours on that. The Prime Minister kept his word.

President: You may not have many natural resources, but your people are a great resource. We are proud to have them as allies. We are now trying to get the Trade Bill through. I hope there are no problems like textiles. We are having a good crop year, with some shortages on food commodities. As I see our trade, it is beneficial to both of us.

Tanaka: As you know, between our countries we depend on wheat, maize, soybeans--as much as 90%. We welcome your statement that you see no need for export controls.

President: As you know, we removed all production controls on our agriculture. I hope we may do better than the last estimates. It depends on the weather. We hope next year to expand our production further.

Hodgson: To show how important this is to the Japanese, their Agriculture Minister says the U.S. crop reports determine whether he has a nervous stomach for the day.

Tanaka: You made a speech on the big questions like inflation, food and oil. On these questions I am in agreement with you. If we merely let things go and see more oil price rises and more crop failures, we would have not only inflation but a major collapse. Therefore, we must deal with these issues.

President: Last week[at the United Nations] I spoke of the interdependence of the world and the need to cooperate in all these matters. I think it was well received. It was a little firm, but I haven't heard many adverse comments.

Kissinger: Next Saturday the Japanese Foreign Minister and Finance Minister will join us at Camp David for a review of the whole energy situation.

President: It is a beautiful place to work and relax.

Hodgson: That is the U.S. answer to Karuizawa.

Kissinger: Was that where I visited the Prime Minister [in 1972]?

Tanaka: The late Finance Minister was planning to go to Paris but he died.



Kissinger: This will be the big five. There we can talk frankly about what can be done.

Tanaka: We originally had a meeting of 10, increased it to 20, but I think it important to have the key countries meet in these issues.

Kissinger: You'd be surprised how many think they are key.

Tanaka: I think it is very important that the ministers of these key countries talk over these issues.

President: I think it is very important, because your economy, our economy, and the world economy could depend on the out come of meetings like this.

Tanaka: We also wish to find the answers after a positive discussion. In the IMF, the World Bank, and IDA, we have been discussing these big questions, but it is time now to discuss them in a polotical framework, to seek a solution.

I have met with Giscard. He is a good debater, but it is time now to get to concrete solutions. The U. S., Germany, and Japan get things done, but the French sometimes have a different approach.

President: Secretary Kissinger has such a good time with the French.

Kissinger: Particularly the former Foreign Minister. I think he went over there and voted.

Tanaka: This time I hope the sort of thing the U. S. has been proposing for some time could come to pass, because France, which has been critical, now has an even more interest...

President: [To Secretary Kissinger] Didn't we just make progress?

Kissinger: We did. France is not formally part of the emergency sharing, but I think they will find a way of assisting it. We appreciate the role of the Japanese.

President: We appreciate your Ambassador. He is a fine representative of your people and government.

Tanaka: Our Ambassador understands the significance of U. S. -Japanese relations and knows the importance of his job.



President: We see a number of Ambassadors, and yours is one of the very best.

Tanaka: Thank you very much.

Hodgson: I think one of the notable things is the work the Foreign Ministry has done in turning around a very delicate and difficult situation with the Koreans.

Kissinger: It was done with great delicacy and skill.

Tanaka: We appreciate the American Government's support in this matter. These questions in the future--Korea and Taiwan--are the focal points for peace in Asia. We have an historical background with them. In seeking cooperation with them, we need American cooperation and support.

President: The United States has good and warm relationships with both. We have a close relationship with Korea and an excellent relationship with Taiwan. It is important for you to have the same. I followed this crisis closely, and it would have been most serious had there remained a problem between Japan and Korea.

Kissinger: We must work together in the UN on Korean items, so it is particularly important to settle the problem.

Kimura: I shall be meeting with Secretary Kissinger on the 22nd and we will discuss in detail this question.

Tanaka: It is not just Japan-Korea, Japan-Taiwan, but what will happen to stable relations in Asia. Therefore, we are thankful for the friendly role you played, and Mr. Kimura will take it up with Secretary Kissinger in detail.

Kissinger: We will take identical approaches.

President: Some in America became sour on the role of the U. S. in Asia due to Vietnam. Now that that is settled, we are free to broaden and concentrate on a wider area. The American people want us to stay there and to participate. Our policy is global, not regional, and it is important for us to participate constructively in Southeast Asia and other areas of the Pacific.

Tanaka: I would like to thank you again for your positive role in Korea, and for the nature of your global role in preserving peace.



I would like to say we look forward to your visit and to welcoming you. Frankly, we asked two Presidents previously, and they couldn't make it. It will dramatize 100 years of U. S. - Japanese relations.

Hodgson: Your inauguration was a dramatic event. The Japanese had two questions: about continuity of policy, and about the importance of Japan for you. You kept Secretary Kissinger and told Yasukawa you would come--all on the same day.

President: It will be my first trip out of the country.

Kissinger: You go one day to a Mexican border town, but that will not be an official visit. A few hours only.

Tanaka: Before we meet in Tokyo, it is an Oriental custom for me to call on you first. I am glad I had this opportunity. As we say in the Orient, after the first and second meetings, on the third meeting we become like brothers.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: September 21, 1974
5:30 pm
The White House

SUBJECT: Prime Minister Tanaka Call on President Ford

PARTICIPANTS: US The President
The Secretary
James D. Hodgson, Ambassador to Japan
Lt. General Brent Scowcroft, NSC
James J. Wickel, Department of State (Interpreter)

JAPAN Kakuei Tanaka, Prime Minister of Japan
Toshio Kimura, Foreign Minister
Kiyohiko Tsurumi, Deputy Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs
Takeshi Yasukawa, Ambassador to the United States
Hidetoshio Ukawa, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Interpreter)

(Note: Press photographers took pictures during the following informal exchange.)

The President: Welcome to the White House. I wish the weather was better this afternoon. (There was a rain shower during Prime Minister Tanaka's arrival at the White House.)

Prime Minister Tanaka: Thank you Mr. President for taking this time to meet me. More than a year has passed since my last visit to the White House and I wish to come here more often. I have just completed a five-day visit to Brazil. It took nine hours and forty minutes to fly from Brazil to Andrews AFB, first over the green sea of the Matto Grosso, and then over the real sea. I plan to spend tonight in Bermuda, before flying to Canada to begin my visit there. I have come to Washington because I wished to meet you before welcoming you to Japan in November.

The Secretary: Mr. President, you will find the Japanese press amazing. On one visit to Tokyo I gave an off-the-record briefing to a non-governmental group of 30 private

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(Drafting Office and Officer)

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By jjw, NARA, Date 5/5/04



Japanese, and was amazed to read a verbatim transcript of it in the press the following day. On asking for the Japanese definition of an off-the-record briefing I was told that "off-the-record" meant that only one member of the group briefs the press on such a meeting.

Kennedy
Prime Minister Tanaka: Your White House photographer (Mr. Kennedy) accompanied me on my first visit to Peking.

The Secretary: Mr. Kennedy was then working for UPI. (Note: At this point the press photographers left the Oval Office.)

The President: It is nice to have you here. As you said, it would be good to meet more often. I look forward to seeing you again in Tokyo.

Prime Minister Tanaka: I offer my warmest congratulations to you on assuming the Presidency.

The President: Thank you.

Prime Minister Tanaka: My congratulations on the assumption of the Presidency by a veteran of the Congress are all the more heartfelt because I myself have served an elected member of the Diet these past 28 years.

The President: We should understand each other well.

Prime Minister Tanaka: The Government and people of Japan will warmly welcome you Mr. President in November, when you make the first visit to Japan by an incumbent American President; the Japanese have long wished to have a Presidential visit.

The President: Mrs. Ford and I look forward to the visit. I visited Japan several times in the past, but it will be an honor and a privilege to be the first President in history to visit Japan.

Prime Minister Tanaka: The people of Japan are preparing to make your welcome to Japan a memorable major event in the long history of friendly relations between Japan and the United States. I myself have visited the United States once or twice each year; in the past thirteen or fourteen years I visited the White House six times, and hope to return often, at least once a year.

The President: I look forward to your return to Washington; after my own visit to Japan, plans could be made for your next visit to Washington. Your visit would be helpful, in



terms of helping to maintain the excellent relations between the United States and Japan.

The Prime Minister: The United States, as the major power in the world, has diplomatic relations with a broad range of nations. However, the fundamental principle of Japan's diplomacy is the maintenance of smooth, friendly relations with the United States; the most important point to note is that this principle was true in the past, is true now and will remain true in the future.

The President: We believe our present relations with Japan are excellent. I know of no serious problems in our relations. There are some things which we could work out, but I know of no tensions or difficulties.

Prime Minister Tanaka: The Mutual Security Treaty is fundamental to Japan's relations with the United States, through which Japan wishes to contribute to peace in the world and Asia. Japan's foreign policy deals with some 147 nations, but Japan's relations with the United States are the most important of all.

The President: I share this feeling, especially in terms of the number of problems we have in common and the leadership we must both show in the Pacific.

The Prime Minister: Japan is a nation lacking in natural resources. Therefore, trade, particularly with the United States, is vital to Japan. During the thirty year's of the post-war period 25 percent of Japan's trade has been conducted with the United States directly, plus an additional 5 percent with American firms with overseas investments, for example, with American oil companies. The fact that 30 percent of Japan's trade, or nearly one-third, is with the United States underlies its importance as a trading partner to Japan. Textiles were a difficult problem, but I did my best to resolve that issue. Also, at one point there was a trade problem, but I am pleased to have fulfilled my promise to restore the trade balance to a healthy situation in a relatively brief period.

The President: Japan may lack a number of natural resources, but the Japanese people are a great resource, which makes up for the deficiencies in coal or other minerals which Japan requires. The people of Japan are a great people. We are delighted to have them as friends. Trade is also important to us. We are now in the process, and I am doing my best to get Congress to enact the necessary legislation to permit me and other members of the Executive Branch to

negotiate meaningful reductions of trade barriers to the mutual benefit of all the parties. I hope we won't have any difficult problems like textiles, or difficult trade problems like the one that required us to impose soybean export controls last year. I do not expect any need to impose controls, even though this year's crop is disappointing in some areas. Our crop this year is bigger than last, but not as big as we hoped. Viewed in terms of trade, our relations have benefited both nations, and should be expanded to the further benefit of both.

Prime Minister Tanaka: Japan relies on the United States for 90 percent of its wheat, soybeans and corn. Therefore, the President's assurances that the United States would not impose restrictions on grain exports would be welcome news to the people of Japan, who wish to be assured a stable supply of food.

The President: We took off all production controls on all crops. We are still hopeful that the final crop figures for this summer would exceed the latest forecast, but the final harvest would depend on a number of factors, such as early frost which could affect the corn crop. Next year I will make the greatest effort to increase production again.

Ambassador Hodgson: The importance of this subject to Japan could be illustrated, Mr. President, by the fact that the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry told me, during my recent initial courtesy call, that the nature of the U.S. crop reports which he receives first thing every morning determine whether he has a nervous stomach all day.

Prime Minister Tanaka: I share the views you expressed in your speech at the UN, on such important world problems as inflation, food and energy, including oil. If these are allowed to slide, as up to now, there could be further increases in oil prices or a failure of the world grain crop, either of which could have a severe impact on inflation. Such developments could pose a grave danger of reducing world trade. Therefore, these matters should be dealt with positively, as major world problems.

The President: I spoke at the UN Wednesday (September 16) stressing the interdependence of the nation's of the world, the oil producers and consumers of energy, as well as the agricultural producers. These must relate to each other, and not fight with each other. It is interesting that the editorial reaction in the United States has not been critical. I was firm, but said some things which had to be said.



The Secretary: Comments from the UN are also good. I look forward to meeting Saturday at Camp David with Foreign Minister Kimura and Finance Minister Ohira to review the energy problem. Camp David provides the same kind of wooded privacy as Karuizawa where I once met the Prime Minister. I will also see Foreign Minister Kimura at luncheon Friday (September 27).

Prime Minister Tanaka: Former Finance Minister Aichi died suddenly, the evening before he was scheduled to depart Tokyo for Paris to participate in a C-20 meeting.

The Secretary: It was a great privilege to have worked with Aichi, who had been most cooperative and constructive in dealing with problems such as energy.

Prime Minister Tanaka: The original G-10 within the IMF was expanded into the C-20, of which the five key nations, France, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, United States and Japan, comprise the Committee of Five which discusses important questions.

The Secretary: Mr. Prime Minister, you would be surprised at how many countries think they are important.

Prime Minister Tanaka: The Committee of Five could meet without opposing each other, and discuss problems in a relaxed manner, as if they were in Karuizawa.

The President: I hope that the high-level representatives of these powerful and influential countries of the west can reach some affirmative answers directly relating to the economies of the United States and Japan, and the world.

Prime Minister Tanaka: Japan wishes to cooperate in positive discussions, and hopes these talks will reach some conclusions. Having participated in such discussions myself over the past 13-14 years, concerning the IMF, World Bank, IDA, international liquidity and key currencies, I hope a positive conclusion can be reached, in terms of international political relations. The fact that Giscard d'Estaing, a strong debater, is now President of France, might offer some merit for discussion of specifics. I hope the time is now ripe for this. In my own experience, the United States, Japan and Federal Republic of Germany always see things eye-to-eye, but France disagrees. However, Giscard d'Estaing is now President of France.

The President: Henry has had many enjoyable times negotiating with France, especially with its former Foreign Minister. In fact some people say that Henry even voted for the change in France.



Prime Minister Tanaka: France, which has been critical of the proposals put forward a number of times by the United States, is now confronted with a situation in which it too must try to resolve these economic problems. Therefore, I hope the Committee of Five will be able to reach a conclusion.

The President: The Brussels Conference reached a good conclusion on the emergency program for energy, leading to good progress and success. France is not a formal participant, but I understand that it might find some way soon to take part without becoming a formal member.

The Secretary: I appreciate Japan's very strong cooperation in this effort.

The President: We have a high regard for Ambassador Yasukawa. In several discussions I have come to know the Ambassador, and consider him a fine representative of the Government and people of Japan.

Prime Minister Tanaka: The most important qualification for an official in the Foreign Ministry is to understand the importance of Japan's relations with the United States; I appointed Yasukawa Ambassador to the United States because he understands this point fully. Within the Foreign Ministry the choice of top position is between the Minister and Ambassador to the United States. Thank you, Mr. President, for your favorable evaluation of Ambassador Yasukawa.

The President: I have seen a number of Ambassadors, but Japan has one of the best.

Ambassador Hodgson: It is worth noting what the Foreign Minister and his associates have done in the past weeks to turn around a difficult and precarious situation through diplomacy and cooperation.

Ambassador Yasukawa: I briefed the Prime Minister on the constructive role played by the United States in helping resolve the Korean dispute.

Prime Minister Tanaka: I understand and appreciate the role played by the United States. The problems of the ROK and Taiwan affect peace in Asia, and are also of great importance when viewed in terms of East-West relations. Japan has historical problems in its relations with each, and I hope that the United States understands that there may be cases in the future, as in the past and present, when it should offer its cooperation and assistance to help smooth relations.



The President: We have warm and good relations with both nations. We certainly feel that we have a direct relationship with the ROK; we have an excellent relationship with Taiwan. We feel that it would be in the best interest of the United States for Japan to have the same. We are encouraged by the settlement of Japan's difficulties with the ROK. I read about this and was kept informed of developments. It would be unfortunate if relations were to be disrupted, or there were no resolution of the difficulties. We should also work together in the UNGA on the Korean items.

Foreign Minister Kimura: I plan to discuss this with the Secretary on September 27.

Prime Minister Tanaka: The "point" to consider in Japan's relations with the ROK and Taiwan is how these affect the peace in Asia. Therefore, I appreciate the friendly efforts by the United States to help Japan and the ROK settle their differences. I am certain that the Secretary and Minister Kimura will have a good discussion of this question.

The President: I have no doubts that we have an identical approach to these problems. Some people in the United States are sour and unhappy about the United States role in the Pacific and Southeast Asia, because of the war in Vietnam, but this has been settled by the peace treaty. Thus, we are now free to deal more broadly and concentrate on a broader area of the Pacific. The American people want us to stay in the Pacific and play the same kind of cooperative role we play in the Middle East and Europe, and all areas. Our policy is global, not regional, and we will continue to play a constructive role in the Pacific and Asia.

Prime Minister Tanaka: Thank you Mr. President for these assurances. Also, thank you for the positive cooperation extended by the United States, which has the power to influence the peace of the world, in resolving Japan's difficulties with the ROK. I look forward to welcoming you to Japan in November. Japan had previously invited Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon, but neither visit could be realized. In view of the long history of diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States the entire nation would welcome the first visit by an American President.

Ambassador Hodgson: There was a special kind of drama in Japan surrounding the question of your visit, Mr. President. When you took office, there were two questions in Japan: 1) Would you continue United States foreign policy, and 2) what priority would you give to United States-Japan relations. One of your first official actions was to ask the Secretary to stay on, which meant there would be no policy



change; and second, you met with Ambassador Yasukawa, and accepted an invitation to visit Japan. Thus, in one stroke, both questions were answered.

The President: This will be my first visit abroad. Before November I will briefly visit a border town in Mexico, but not on an official visit.

Prime Minister Tanaka: Japanese etiquette requires that I call on you before welcoming you to Tokyo. Thank you for the opportunity to do so. According to a saying in the Far East, it is easier to meet a man the second time, and by the third meeting they are like brothers. Having met you for the first time when you were in Congress, and for the second time today, I will welcome you to Japan like a brother.

The Secretary: We might tell the press that the President and the Prime Minister reviewed a broad range of bilateral and multilateral matters, including food, energy and trade, and discussed the President's forthcoming visit to Japan.

(Note: The following exchange took place during the walk to the cars.)

Prime Minister Tanaka: I would like to invite you to play golf with me during your visit to Japan.

The President: I accept.

Prime Minister Tanaka (to his aide): Include golf in the schedule and make the arrangements.



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

S/S 7419496

Washington, D.C. 20520


October 3, 1974

~~SECRET~~/NODIS ATTACHMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR LIEUTENANT GENERAL BRENT SCOWCROFT
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Conversation between
President Ford and Kakuei Tanaka,
Prime Minister of Japan

Attached for appropriate attention is a
Memorandum of Conversation covering the
September 21st meeting between the President
and Prime Minister Tanaka, in which the Sec-
retary also participated.


George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By ldg, NARA, Date 3/9/04



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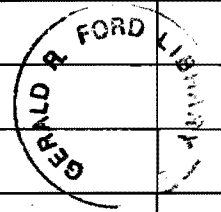
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ACT 05 1974

Transcribed by PWR

PM Kakuei FM Yoshie
P/Tanaka/Kimura/Tsurumi/
Amb. Yasuoka/K/Hatsumi
21 Sept

Every copy called 3
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Please continue

P Army from Japanese press been
K I gave off word ~~and~~ place conf + next day it was about
in ~~the~~ I asked how come. "off word has been
anyone can to create unity"

(Pers lines)

~~I am sure of~~
P Mr PM it is nice to have you here. You should
work here more often & from looking forward to meeting
you in Tokyo.

T ~~But all in~~
Congratulations. I have also been long resident for 40 yrs.
US shall be looking forward to welcoming you in Nov.
For long history of US-Jap relations you are 1st

P Mrs Fudo I looking forward to it. I have been
there before & spent however ~~long~~ ^{time} to be 1st

T Jap people making major effort to make this
a major event in US-Jap history.
I have ~~many~~ ^{many} been visiting US 1 or twice a
year for several years. I want to visit to WH

P After my visit to Japan I hope we can make
travel plans for a return visit here. Visits of
this kind can be very helpful & I hope we can
keep this kind of relationship a time.

T US as a major power has imp relations w/ a #
of powers. We make it a fundamental policy
part present & future to have good relations w/ US

P I think we have ~~no~~ ^{very} ~~major~~ ^{friendship} dip. but we are
very ~~fortunate~~ ^{fortunate} to have this ~~sort~~ ^{kind} of relationship but
not at this time.

T For Japan, fundamental link is security treaty.
Then this we want good relations w/ all (4)
nations but a fundamental relationship is trust
w/ US.

P Japan is that. It is esp important to have
coop relationship in a Pacific.



T As you know Jap has four resources looking over
one deposit post 30 yrs, trade w/ US has been about
20% + 65/ US reserves compared, trade w/ US is about
1/3. There have been some troublesome issues
like textiles, but comparable trade balance, which I
presumed would be reduced in 2-5 yrs, I have done

K We debated very hard on that, PM kept his word,

P You may not have many export resources, but
your people are great resources. We found to
have them as allies. We were trying to get trade
done through, Hope we get his textiles. We having

2 good every year as some shortages in field ^{goods}
I see our trade, it is benefited to both of us.

T As you know, but our countries are dependent on what,
energy, sayings - as much as 20%. We know
your statement you see no need for X controls

P As you know we removed all prod. controls. Hope
we may do better at than last year. Depends on w/x.
Hope next year to expand prod. further.

H To show how important this is to Jap, a Jap minister
says US exp reports determine whether he has nervous
stomach for a day.

T You make ~~me~~ speak on my question like inflation
feeds out. On these questions I am in agreement.
If we merely let things go + see more oil price +
more crop problems we would have not only inflation
but ~~and~~ major collapse. ∴ we must deal w/ three
issues

P Last week I spoke of interdependence of ~~the~~ the world
+ the need to cooperate in all these matters. I think
it was well uid. It was a little firm, but I know
heard many adverse comments.

K Next Saturday + Jap FTA + Free Trade will give us
for a series of a whole energy etc.

P It's beautiful place to work + relax



- A The US answer to Karizos
 K Was that when I visited a PM
 T The date Fin bin was planning to go to Paris but he did.
 K This will be a big 5. There we can talk frankly about what can be done.
 T We originally had only 10, increased to 20, but I think it important to have key countries meet on these issues.
 K You'll be surprised how many think they are key.
 T I think it very important that these 5 ministers of these key countries talk about these issues.
 P I think it is very important because you see, once a world economy could depend on outcome of meetings like this.
 T Also wish to find a number of the a positive discussion. IAI, World Bank, I DA we have been discussing these key questions, but time now to discuss in potential framework, to seek solution. Have met us/Grocard. He a great debater but it time now to get to concrete solutions. US, FRG, + Japan get things done but a Fr something ^{they dig up from KPartnership & Partnership with FR.} I think he went over there + worked.
 P K has such good time w/ Fr. I think he went over there + worked.
 T This time I hope sort of thing US has been proposing for some time could come to pass, I wish Fr, which has been critical, now has an even more
 P Didn't we just make pay
 K We did. Fr not primarily part of our thing but I think they will find way of cooperating. Appreciate what they pay
 P We appreciate your work. He find way of people + part.
 T One work on structure way of US - pay solution + have a signature of his job.



P We see a # of Ambs & yours is one of very best.

T Thank you very much

H I think one of notable things is work Foreign Ministry has done in turning around a very difficult & difficult set w/ Koreans.

K Done w/ great deftness & skill.

T Appreciate US great support in this matter

These questions in a future - Korea & Taiwan - are focal points for peace in Asia. We have historical background w/ them. In serving crop w/ them, we need US comp. support.

P US has ~~the~~ ^{strong} ~~good~~ ^{close} relationship w/ both & have close relationship w/ Korea & Japan w/ Taiwan. Japs for years have - some. Followed this ~~for~~ crisis closely & would have been most serious had there remained a part left for Korea.

K We must work together in UN on Korean issue, & it particularly important to settle a prob.

Kennedy Shall be met by K ~~on~~ ^{at} 22nd & we will discuss in detail this question.

T Not just Jap-Korea, Jap-Tai, but what will happen to stock relations in Asia. We are thankful for friendly role you played, & Kennedy will take up w/ K on detail.

K We will take edent approach.

P Some in US become some on role of US in Asia due to UN. Know that settled we feel to broaden & concentrate on with area. Am people want us to stay there & to participate. Our policy is global not regional & it important for us to participate constructively in SEA & other areas of Pacific.

T like to thank you again for part in Korea & restoration of global role in ~~the~~ present peace. like to say we have personal to you visit & welcome you. Finally we asked 2 presidents present - ~~with~~



wrote it. It will characterize 100 years of US-Japan relations

H Your immigration were characteristic. Japan had 2 questions: eventually policy + importance of Japan for ^{you} the world. You kept it + told them you would come - all time long

P That'll be my first trip out of country.

K You go 1 day to Mexican border town. Just 100 miles west. Few hours only.

T Before we went in Tokyo, it was vital motion for me to call you 1st. Glad I had this opp. As we say in a visit, after c 1st + 2nd, on c 3rd we become like workers.

Energy, Food, inflation, Disinflation, Trade, and Investment! ^{with} relations are excellent
Very friendly talk. we reviewed

