

SECRET

~~SECRET~~
Ed 1

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

TIME & PLACE: 11:00 a.m., November 19, 1974
Guest House, Tokyo

PARTICIPANTS: Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka
Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura
Ambassador Takeshi Yasukawa
Deputy Foreign Minister Kiyohiko Tsurumi
Toshio Yamazaki, Director General, American
Affairs Bureau, MOFA
Hidetoshi Ukawa, MOFA (Interpreter)
Akitane Kiuchi, Private Secretary to Prime
Minister

The President
Secretary Kissinger
Ambassador Hodgson
General Scowcroft
Assistant Secretary Habib
James J. Wickel (Interpreter)

SUBJECT: President Ford - Prime Minister Tanaka -
First Meeting

DISTRIBUTION:

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958 (as amended) SEC 8.3
DATE MR 10-11-88 OSO/EE 10/21/10
DATE REV 2/13/02 DOE/NEJ 7/24/02. N/SE/EEV 9/11/02
By del NARA, Date 12/16/10



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

SECRET

PM Tanaka: It was a great honor to participate in the welcome ceremony for you this morning, Mr. President, on this first visit by an American president during the 114 years of diplomatic relations between our nations. It is a matter of particular pleasure to know that arrangements for a visit to the United States by Their Majesties are to be decided in discussions with Secretary Kissinger.

President: Thank you Mr. Prime Minister. It was a great privilege for me to meet HIM at the welcome ceremony this morning. I look forward to the discussions we are to have today and tomorrow.

PM Tanaka: I might explain that welcome ceremonies for State visitors have been conducted at the airport up to now, but this morning, for the first time, we have begun the practice of conducting them at the new Guest House. At the airport, the people could not easily get in to view the ceremony, but here they can view it through the fence, from a distance. I might add that many of the modern buildings you see in Tokyo date from the Olympics of 1964.

President: I am impressed by the appearance of this Guest House. It is beautiful to look at from the outside, and the restoration of the interior is equally beautiful. I deeply appreciate the opportunity to stay here.

PM Tanaka: The frescoes on the walls and ceilings were restored over a period of several years by many art students who were mobilized for that purpose. They too will be pleased at your visit.

President: Are the frescoes of some national significance?

PM Tanaka: No, they do not depict scenes from Japanese history. Originally, this Palace was modelled after Versailles; the paintings are not drawn from Japanese history.

President: We think this visit has great significance, as a reaffirmation of the close working relations between our two countries and as an extension of the firm relations we have developed in the past.



PM Tanaka: The Japanese people deeply appreciate the more than century-long friendly relations between Japan and the United States, and particularly appreciate the central role played by the United States in the post-war period when Japan was occupied by the Allied Powers. They know that the United States, in its central role in the Occupation, spared Japan the fate of such countries as Germany which was divided between East and West. They also appreciate Japan's good fortune in receiving a variety of assistance from the United States, including GARIOA, EROA and Marshall Plan aid, and in being exempted from reparations by the DRAPER Mission. The Japanese people fully appreciate these good relations and the fact that Japan's recovery from the war and its present prosperity are due to the cooperative role played by the United States. However, no matter how much good is done, there is bound to be some opposition in an open society, for example, when opposition forces prevented President Eisenhower's visit in 1960. I'm sure, however, that you, Mr. President, and the members of your party can see and feel for yourselves the welcome which the people of Japan are extending to you from their hearts on this occasion of the first visit to Japan by an incumbent President. Surely, this must mark the highest point in the more than a century long history of our relations.

President: We also believe this visit is most beneficial to both countries. As you have said, we have developed a remarkably close relationship since the war. We might consider this as a foundation for further development in the future. We have had relatively minor differences since the war, but these have all been overcome. As we look at the future we can be confident that we will continue to work together in dealing with energy and energy-related problems, expanding programs for peace in Asia and the world, and dealing with the many other problems we face. Our relationship provides a fine foundation for the better, more peaceful world we seek to create. And so I welcome this opportunity, today and tomorrow, to continue our open dialogue, which contributes not only to healthy relations between the United States and Japan, but also throughout the world.

PM Tanaka: The very keynote of Japan's diplomacy is the maintenance of friendly relations between Japan and the United States, and we believe it is essential to maintain the Mutual Security Treaty, not just for Japan's sake, but also to maintain peace in Japan and Asia. In that sense, we believe it essential to expand our excellent, friendly relations with the United States, including firm support for the maintenance of the MST.



With respect to bilateral problems, direct trade between Japan and the United States is expected to exceed \$20 billion in 1974, and it is only natural for some unavoidable frictions to arise when contacts are this intensive. However, our experience these past two years in reducing the trade imbalance from about \$4 billion in Japan's favor to near equilibrium demonstrates that we can cooperate effectively to restore normal conditions, such as prevail now; therefore, I wish to emphasize the communication between nations is essential, particularly the continuing dialog between Japan and the United States. Given the good relations between us there should be no problems which Japan and the United States cannot solve, and thereby contribute to world peace.

Secretary: Mr. President, I might point out that when the Prime Minister took office (July, 1972) he took energetic action to reduce the serious trade imbalance between us. He carried out his promise to do so, which we feel was most constructive.

PM Tanaka: One more point I wish to emphasize, Mr. President, is that the only country in Europe which would seem to be comparable to Japan is West Germany. The UK, France, Holland and other major industrial nations can cooperate with each other, to maintain their joint position, while they develop contacts with adjacent nations of East Europe and the Soviet Union: for one thing, NATO is strong. On the other hand, Japan is close to the Soviet Union, the biggest communist nation, and the cradle of communism. Nearby is another large communist nation, China. The Soviet Union, in fact, flies a reconnaissance flight, the "Tokyo Express," in the vicinity of Japan, almost daily, like a scheduled airliner. The nearby Korean peninsula is divided into two states, north and south, and Taiwan and China present another problem. In that sense, the position of the West Europeans in maintaining peace differs from Japan's, as we continue to aspire to the maintenance of peace and democracy in Asia, and we should approach this challenge from a different angle. As I have noted, the maintenance of the peace we enjoy today depends on the maintenance of the system of cooperation and understanding between Japan and the United States, centered on the MST. In comparing Asia with Europe, a number of nations have begun to move in the direction of peace, and should do so, but in my view the last area to which peace may come to Asia, which is a big, poor continent, divided by religion and race, and afflicted with population problems. If peace could

SECRET

5

be achieved in Asia, world peace could be maintained. I wish to emphasize my understanding that it is essential to maintain Japan-US cooperation for this purpose.

President: I assure you, Mr. Prime Minister, that we wish to continue that kind of relationship, with the MST, of course, as the basis for our cooperation. As we advance, we may expand our efforts in other ways, for example, in dealing with energy and energy-related problems, and handling economic assistance to the developing countries, especially in SEA. We consider all parts of the world to have a vital importance. We recognize that problems in Europe are different from the problems in our relations elsewhere. If one looks at the record, the importance we attach to our relations in Asia and the Pacific is fully evident; we believe the record shows that they rank highest in a listing of priorities. The fact that I am making my first visit abroad to Japan indicates how strongly we feel the importance of US-Japan relations.

As we look at the Pacific, we continue to follow the path of developing good relations with the PRC. We feel the historic step we took continues to benefit all of us.

I will also visit Vladivostok, to meet with General Secretary Brezhnev, to discuss the US-Soviet detente which aims to create stability and broaden relations with a former adversary. Broader relations, I feel, would benefit not only the nations of the Pacific, but also those of Europe.

My visit to Seoul demonstrates the importance we attach to our relationship with a courageous and strong ally.

All of these visits, to the Soviet Union, China, the ROK, and of the utmost importance, to Japan, are clear evidence of the fact that the United States feels the Pacific is as important as any other area.

been

Secretary: Mr. President, the fact that I have/asked to come back from Vladivostok and Japan to brief our Japanese friends on those visits also indicates the importance we attach to our relations with Japan.

SECRET



President: Mr. Prime Minister, the subject of trade to which you referred, is vitally important subject for us to discuss. We hope to continue to expand our trade with Japan. We wish to continue as a big supplier of an adequate food supply for Japan. We have been greatly encouraged by Japan's purchases of some \$3 billion in agricultural products this year. Let me say that we are taking steps to make certain that you may continue to rely on the United States for an adequate supply of food. Four to six weeks ago we took firm action on the unexpected large purchases of grain by the Soviet Union, but this problem has been worked out. We intend to keep an adequate supply of food moving to Japan. We are also grateful for the purchases by Japan, as are our growers. This administration is not going to take arbitrary action to cut off agricultural exports; on the contrary, we hope to expand our exports.

PM Tanaka: Japan imports 90-100% of the wheat, soybeans and feed grains it consumes, almost all of it from the United States, and all of the Japanese people will appreciate your assurance of adequate food supplies.

President: We are encouraging full production in the United States. We had some disappointments this year, with a wet spring, a hot dry summer and an early frost. But we had the biggest wheat crop in the history of the United States, and the fifth largest crop in corn, even though the corn crop was not as large as anticipated. We will make a maximum effort to expand all production in 1975. Hopefully, the weather will be more encouraging than this year; it could hardly be worse.

I have a question, Mr. Prime Minister, relating to agriculture. We wish to sell as much grain as Japan wishes to buy, but at the same time I have been under pressure in the United States by the cattle growing industry. This is one area where the prices are down because of overproduction, and we think it is important to negotiate the removal of Japan's embargo against American cattle, at the working level.

PM Tanaka: Japan's consumption of beef has been growing for ten years, but last year a tendency toward reduced consumption appeared not just in Japan, but also in the European community. Wages have increased in Japan, and there ought to be a comparable increase in beef consumption, but instead, savings are up and beef consumption is down. We have been importing 130,000 - 140,000 tons to meet our needs this year, but under present circumstances have temporarily suspended imports. First of all, there has been a steep decline in consumption, and second, the cost of feed grain has risen so sharply that our cattlemen cannot afford feed to fatten their cattle. As a result, the farmers have been asking the Livestock Agency to buy up their calves. Even though we have halted beef imports, the Livestock Agency finds itself with 60,000 tons of beef on hand, all of which it bought from distressed farmers. Of course, we would like to see the people increase their beef consumption as soon as possible, to reduce this stock of beef, and thus open the way to resume our normal beef imports. Only three years ago the then Secretary Connally persuaded us to import 5,000 feeder calves, but we couldn't get more than 500 to 1,000 head. We have, incidentally, been importing about 100,000 tons of beef from Australia and 10,000 tons from New Zealand, and I am aware that they are turning to the United States, as an alternative market, for the meat which Japan and the European Community no longer import because of declining consumption.



President: As I pointed out, this is an important matter, which has been raised with me by the growers in the United States. It ties in with our effort to increase agricultural sales to Japan as a whole. It is in our mutual interest to work things out in this area, too.

There is another area, Mr. Prime Minister, in which it is in our mutual interest to cooperate. As I said, the United States considers the Pacific a vital and important area for peace, as important as any other. We have, therefore, continued to help the South Vietnamese. We give them substantial economic aid, and continue to give them military assistance, within the framework of the Peace Treaty. The anticipated need for assistance in Vietnam this year is in the range of \$1 billion in magnitude. We hope to provide substantial help, but the Congress has not been as generous as I might wish. It is important that South Vietnam be able to continue its recovery, and economic growth. We have been encouraged greatly about their prospects by reports of the discovery of significant oil deposits under the sea off the coast of South Vietnam. Let me say that we feel strongly that it is important that South Vietnam continue to rebuild and strengthen itself. We recognize that Japan has made a good contribution to South Vietnam, including a total of about \$64 million in aid this year, which we applaud. We hope that Japan in its next FY will expand its contribution to the recovery and rehabilitation of South Vietnam.

PM Tanaka: We fully respect the great amount of assistance the United States is providing South Vietnam. Japan's policy is to expand its economic and technical contributions to South Vietnam to the maximum extent possible, since we are unable to extend military aid. The opposition parties in the Diet, however, strongly oppose any aid to South Vietnam. Therefore, we have to balance our aid to Vietnam within the context of economic cooperation with the five ASEAN nations, Burma and Bangladesh. However, we do wish to consider what might be possible under the AID section of the JFY 75 draft budget we must draft by December. I assure you

that our aid for Vietnam will not be less than this year, and we would hope to increase it to the extent possible.

President: That would be helpful. We believe that two nations tied as closely as the United States and Japan have a mutual interest in strengthening South Vietnam. I might say I have been most interested in the encouraging reports recently about the oil potential of South Vietnam, which offers some grounds for optimism about their future.

This leads to a new subject of great mutual interest to all of us. I personally appreciate Japan's cooperation in energy, in the IEG and the IEP. Both are vitally important to the consumers throughout the world. It is vitally important for us to have a IEG and a strong IEP. We should be prepared to move strongly, not to antagonize the producers, but to make sure that we consumers don't have to assume a defensive posture in bargaining with the producers without any strength. In our judgment it is essential for Japan to support both the IEG and the IEP firmly. I can assure you, Mr. Prime Minister, that we will continue to give the kind of leadership in this area, which Secretary Kissinger has been giving. Progress up to now has been encouraging, and we feel that anything which further strengthens the consumers will benefit both the consumers and the producers in the long run.

PM Tanaka: In my view energy is the greatest problem we face. I understand Secretary Kissinger's proposal very well. Japan has a deep interest in the oil question, which is really at the root of the reason many countries around the world are eating less meat. However, I hope you understand that Japan's circumstances differ from some other countries, like the US, UK and France. For example, Japan has no coal; it is dependent on oil for most of its energy. Consuming about 300 million tons of oil per year-- almost all of it imported-- it is natural that Japan should try to conserve oil. However, 73% of Japan's oil is used for industrial purposes, and only 27% for private consumption. (note: Kiuchi gave PM Tanaka these figures in writing.) By comparison, the 31% of the

United States consumption is for industrial purposes and 69% for private purposes. Therefore, any conservation program automatically means an immediate reduction of industrial production in Japan. I would hope that these special circumstances could be reflected in any program devised to deal with the oil question.

Secretary: May I, Mr. President, comment on two problems, consumer solidarity and the specific measures by which we hope to attain it. In preparing my Chicago speech, I linked consumption and the development of a new system because I recognize the special position of Japan. Obviously, all nations can't conserve oil to the same degree as the others, and therefore should try to compensate by increasing their reliance on alternative supplies. We would be prepared to work with Japan, within the framework of our joint agreement on uranium enrichment and other alternatives, to take into account Japan's specific requirements relating to industrial use in working out a conservation program for the consumers. I can assure you this energy program is not designed for conservation at the expense of growth, but instead is planned to achieve the conservation of energy and growth by also developing alternative sources of energy. If the consumers could achieve greater solidarity along these lines, it would improve their position to bargain for oil.

President: We are devoting a great deal of effort to R&D in potential alternative sources, such as solar and geothermal energy, and to make coal a more effective and cleaner source. We are thinking of sharing the results of these R&D programs as a part of the IEG and the IEP. The development of alternative sources lessens our dependence on oil, and thus increases our independence.

PM Tanaka: As I noted, Japan imports almost all of its oil, and our BOP cannot continue to bear the increased cost of oil. Therefore, the most serious consideration for us is the development of alternative sources of energy, including nuclear, solar and geothermal. However, Japan cannot conduct these programs alone--all of the advanced industrial democracies should combine their total efforts for this purpose.

Secretary Kissinger: We would like within a few weeks to meet quietly with a suitable official from Japan without any public dramatics to discuss this issue. Perhaps the Prime Minister could send someone to Washington, or we could send someone here to discuss our thinking on this in detail, without making any dramatic announcements. In my speech I used forthright language to express what we think must be done to meet this situation.

PM Tanaka: We could continue our fruitful discussions of energy, food and the international situation tomorrow, but if I may I would like to discuss another matter about five minutes.

President: I agree that our discussions this morning have been fruitful, and look forward to continuing them tomorrow, when there would be less pressure of time.

PM Tanaka: May I? The GOJ firmly supports the MST, which is important not just to the peace and security of Japan, but also Asia. There is one important problem, however, nuclear weapons. Japan and the United States began their discussions of this question originally in the context of strategic nuclear weapons, but now tactical nuclear weapons have proliferated, and perhaps we should discuss this matter from this new point of view. I can understand that the Americans and the Europeans think about this matter in terms of a different kind of perception, but the Japanese people have a special sensitivity to nuclear weapons, which is mobilized by certain political forces for their own political ends. The question of nuclear weapons became an urgent one for the GOJ, beginning with the homeporting of the US carrier Midway at Yokosuka. You may say that it is difficult to respond to Japan on this matter, because Japan's security is assured by the United States nuclear umbrella, but nevertheless, Japan does have a special sensitivity to nuclear weapons. I raise this issue as one for experts from both nations to examine closely; I don't raise it simply as an argument for argument's sake. It presents a political issue on which the

GOJ must be responsive to the people. Therefore, following the publication of Adm. LaRocque's testimony we requested your cooperation, and I now wish to reiterate that request.

President: I do understand, the special sensitivities of the Japanese people, Mr. Prime Minister, and I am familiar with the language of the MST. We are anxious to cooperate, and we understand your political problem. Our position is that something could be worked out. Secretary Kissinger will work with your people to do so, within the context of keeping the special relationship we have already developed.

Minister Kimura: What should I tell the press in the briefing scheduled for 3:30 p.m.?

Secretary Kissinger: You might mention both their Majesties' visit to the United States; that the President and Prime Minister reconfirmed the firm relationship between both countries, including the MST; that the two leaders reconfirmed that both nations would cooperate more closely on bilateral and multinational issues, such as food; and that they discussed oil, the World Food Conference at Rome, my speech in Chicago and other world problems on which both countries could cooperate in their mutual interest.

Minister Kimura: I might say that the President gave assurance to the Prime Minister that the United States would continue to serve as a stable, long-term source of supply for food and feed grains.

Secretary Kissinger: That the President expressed his hope that Japan would remove its restrictions on beef imports.

Minister Kimura: That the Prime Minister explained Japan's circumstances, and his desire to resume beef imports at some time. But I don't plan to refer to Vietnam.

Secretary Kissinger: We won't refer to the nuclear question.

Minister Kimura: That the Prime Minister expressed Japan's wish to firmly support the MST, in the operation of which

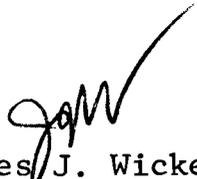
SECRET

13

both countries are cooperating closely. Should I say that both sides confirmed the views they have clearly stated many times, and that the United States understands Japan's special sensitivity to nuclear weapons?

Secretary Kissinger: That could lead to other questions. I plan to follow the same line as you, in my briefing at 3:30 p.m., but I would prefer to begin by describing the importance the United States attaches to its relations with Japan. I might also say that we explained our energy proposal, and expressed appreciation for Japan's cooperation in this area.




James J. Wickel
November 23, 1974

SECRET

P Tanaka
19 NOV

Have Jim Wickell
copy - interpreter
These backup notes
shd be held.

- P Welcoming remarks.
- T Since palace finished, we have welcoming
message box & people have more of a chance
to see.
- P The palace is beautiful both on outside & inside.
- T We take pains in holding a certain style.
This is a copy of Versailles & pictures are not
necessarily those from history.
- P We consider this visit of great sign.
- T Our relations go back 100 years in mixed part, when
Japan occupied, we appreciated US not because Japan
not separated from others. We also appreciated it
and we have used. Japan people are understanding
appreciative of relief US in postwar period. For
any square society, is naturally some opposition.
I do not admit course. But hope great delegation
feel good relationship & appreciation we feel of your
visit & we hope this visit will build towards future.
- P Postwar period has been important. There have been
minor difficulties but have been overcome & we can both
draw a lesson, we it is very positive, even toward
peace in area, or structure, this period we
now have chance to build pre-war period.
There are hard things as should be. I think
an open discussion is best for both our
countries.
- T Good relations w/ us is essential for our policy - US
most important country in world for us. Security treaty
is basis of (?) we must expand our relationship &
rather a security treaty but we can't could be
a natural & have part but us - w/ so far track



+ close relations there could be friction but no, but
as/challenged we have been able to solve them - like
a 5 bit trade embargo. Of challenges, there are no
problems can't solve.

K When PNI comes in expressed energetic action
one trade problem & to take it.

T When we is similar to Japan, but in fact there are
other countries which can join to form NATO. We
have, that, China & USSR. SU has Tokyo Xpress-
regular across flights. Also split Korean peninsula
Tensions part. We have to approach peace from a
diff perspective. We have entered peace thru every
situation & readjustment of US & security treaty, but
peace in Asia is diff set & it's not a hot place in
world where peace will be achieved - it has
geostatics, many people, many races, much poverty.
If we get peace here will have it everywhere.

P We will enter security treaty but would mean
readjustment broader it - strategy, and to
avoid like S.F.A. etc that may cause certain
entusias & people are coming by just need
priority - may try in Asia. We look at Pacific
& see China where we trying to enter peaceful
relations - that was historic step. Going as you know
to O-Hal. Defense was attempts to stabilize relationships
if we can broaden it it will be helpful to
peace & stability. Going to Korea which should help
Korean ally. All this has evidence that
we consider Pacific coming off not more so than
other areas.

K Also part - you asked me to come to be here to
trip of friends -



P Q not entirely sure one for decision is made. We
hope to be an adequate supply of food for Japan.
We had some made it certain, we will make it
parties an adequate supply of food for Japan. We
had to take action on S.V. purchase but we will
help food coming to Japan. We want to be evaluating
action to not supply, it will be an action
which hopefully & provide food & points to Japan.

T We buy about 100 tons of wheat, say, & feed grains & meat
from U.S. We highly appreciate your assistance

P We now in full production. Had some disappointing
wheat a seed, even 5th highest. Made effort to work
a seed in 75. We want to sell as much as you
want to buy. I have under pressure by cattle producers
at home. Has been over production & price down. We would
hope there could be except about moving embargo on
our cattle.

T Our beef consumption has been growing rapidly over past 10
years. Since last year beef consumption has declined, both here
& in world. Since last year some level has risen & beef consumption
should have gone up - saving time, but beef hasn't
we had to suspend it temporarily because of overconsumption,
since in feed prices: since they can't buy a cattle they have sent
them to market. We are trying to encourage consumption to decrease
our surplus stocks & reduce it. Jan 21. Commonly asked us
to buy beef & feed cattle. We used to buy more from Canada.

P This was a result of some things I left & it is the
in an effort to increase of food to Japan.
Let's see situation S.E.A. We are continuing to aid S.V.C.
Their needs are about 1/2 bill. We hope to help - Com
has not been as generous as I would like. We think
it may be that S.E.A. continue its growth. It's right?



oil funds raised. It is regrettable that S.M. which
we know you have given 64 mil & no objection.
We hope that next year Japanese will fund that
aid.

T We expect some great efforts in S.M. Since we can
make no real effort, we have explored technical
effort to map. But opposition in Diet is strong
opposed to our aid to S.M. is an external ^{to be carried to} aid to
Bangladesh & we like to extend aid life & content
of this program, seeking to balance among them. We are
about to formulate budget & will to extend program
with to continue our aid program. For S.M., our own
every program will not be less & if possible we would like
an expansion.

P That be helpful. Use dollars on 2 countries have
interest in strengthening S.M. we have learned
recently that oil potential in S.M. is very good - that
leads to energy. I appreciate Jap. coop in I.T.G.
these are important to economies world. we need
strengthen more - not to motivate & produce -
but so we are not in dry position where we
can't longer w/ produce. Jap. for Jap. to work
w/ in this group - we will continue our efforts &
when we have strengthened economies, we will be
in position to work w/ a producer.

T Energy is one of most important today & followed closely
K. population. Decline of cheap energy. locate roots in
energy site. Japan rely on oil from U.S. or U.K. or O.C.
We have no real - dependent & planning on oil for energy.
Over 1000 300 mil tons, it may for us to ensure our
energy. Use of oil in Jap is 23% industry + 27% private.



For US a reverse is true. So, we're seeing ^{in Japan} results in
entitlement of production. We must reflect the special
particulars on in

K 2 parts: concept of economic solidarity (2) specific measures
We see special parts of countries like Japan, like ceiling
on oil; Japan maybe limit much it by cuts in oil only
but by increases in other kinds of things - minerals,
steel, etc. This paper should be achieved at a price of growth,
but do pay in a way we can achieve growth w/o
sacrifice of oil price. This in turn will require changing
particulars on in

P We spending research in solar, geothermal, ~~water~~ biomass
ways to use coal, looking for ways to decrease our dependence

T We depend too much on oil. If price rise continues it would
be a trap for the P. O. We pursuing alt sources of
we can't solve them ^{completely}, we must work expensively
to solve them.

R We would like to send paper to discuss this very quickly

P How do we get portions of what we think must
be done. Similar way could be constructive.

T Perhaps we should coordinate about energy, food &
growth in tomorrow.

P How focused to discuss future tomorrow.

K Could we agree on what to say to press?

T One more subject. In security treaty, we've
for Greece, was it not be natural. One very question
that of some organs. At least it a question which related
to strategic organs, now it has moved into field of tax
organs. The US or Euro does on some I can understand
but there is a special feeling on that in Japan, saying
those who would use this sentiment for pol purposes.



This has been done recently (?) when we arranged
for home party of Anderson, perhaps you could say
it did correspond to this part time we enjoy
conclusion unbelieved, but must emphasize
specific feeling of this in joy. Some might say
it is a commitment for sake of argument in Japan but
the party of joy & we must work up to work it out.

Q I do understand your assessment of Japanese &
frankness w/ terms of treaty, we express to express
some something can be worked out. It will
work w/ your people to work something out as this
will not be a ^{total} comprehensive agreement.

R: We scheduled to meet at 11:30.

~~Both sides time.~~

R: Improve relationship between U.S. & Japan long
term basis. Japan express thanks to Ford?

Express further strengthening of relations but no war
only as matters but we but also with peace.

Desires say but 2 are same person Ford (W.C.),
and (K. Suzuki)

Why we say we will keep stock supply of food to U.S.
will not agree to end to S.V.N.

Ford expressed all hope that Japan will long

R: If you are asked, we say we said it. We will
not deteriorate.

Want to say anything on issues?

R: we would say that when discussed the treaty we discussed
exp. in volume of treaty & it is general ~~exp. volume~~
understanding of Japanese & we will later w/ your

R: we will say what we think we attach to relationship w/ you



One energy pulse is it in any way
want open exchange to us.

