

Conversation with Senator Inouye's personal secretary re trans-Pacific telephone conversation LBJ/Ikeda 6/18/64

Read draft statements we expect LBJ to make and Ikeda text

RWK suggestions for Senator's remarks:

- See Inouye Remarks*
- 1) The ^{MESSAGES}~~words~~ exchanged by President Johnson and Prime Minister Ikeda make clear the importance of this ^{HISTORIC} occasion. This new trans-Pacific telephone cable is but the latest of many tangible and intangible bonds that link the US and Japan more closely together.
 - 2) Hawaii in this case again serves as a bridge between the US and the Orient.
 - 3) This is not a one-time occasion--this telephone cable will serve every day year in and year out as a means of instantaneous communication bringing the daily lives of Americans and Japanese ^{CLOSELY} together.

180/3934

Miss Ishibashi

RWK
Senator Inouye is
using your text about
w/ penciled changes

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

53

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Origin

ACTION: AmEmbassy TOKYO 3320

IMMEDIATE

51
JUN 17

10 37 PM '64

SS
Info

LIMDIS

Latest draft of proposed Presidential statement for inaugural ceremony follows. It has not yet been cleared with the President but it is unlikely to be greatly altered. Therefore you may pass it to the GOJ for info with the above caveat. We will probably not be able to send final changes if any.

QUOTE

Mr. Prime Minister:

This is an historic and happy occasion. The new cable between our countries is another welcome step toward transforming the Pacific from a barrier to a bridge between Asia and America.

I am sure better communications will mean even better understanding between our peoples.

We are proud this symbol of the strong bonds of friendship

Drafted by:

6/17/64

Telegraphic transmission and

Text recd from WH; Mr. Komer

classification approved by: S/S - Don Christensen

Clearances:

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FORM
8-63 DS-322

JUN 18 1964

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between the United States and Japan is being placed in service this year when the Olympic games focus the eyes of the world on your country and your capital city.

May I take this opportunity to express to you and your countrymen the sympathy and concern of my countrymen for the suffering and sorrow inflicted by the earthquakes this week.

We are proud to work with your country in the labors of the Free World, Mr. Prime Minister--and it is my pleasure to talk with you in this way tonight. UNQUOTE

END

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AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

JACK A. GERTZ
NEWS SERVICE SUPERVISOR

AREA CODE 202 392-3251

June 17, 1964

Handwritten in red:
Sweeney
6/17
By

Mr. R. W. Komer
Executive Offices
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Miss Jeannette Koch

Dear Bob:

These are the Bell System folks who would appreciate
White House admission clearance Thursday, June 18 in
connection with the Transpacific cable ceremonies:

Eugene J. McNeely, President, American Telephone
and Telegraph Company

H. I. Romnes, Vice Chairman of the Board, American
Telephone and Telegraph Company

E. B. Crosland, Vice President, American Telephone
and Telegraph Company

C. Russell Deyo, Assistant Vice President, Long Lines,
American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Walt Cannon, Long Lines, American Telephone and
Telegraph Company

C. C. Duncan, Long Lines, American Telephone and
Telegraph Company

Jack A. Gertz, American Telephone and Telegraph Company

JUN 17 1964

Mr. R. W. Komer

- 2 -

June 17, 1964

I greatly appreciate the splendid leadership and cooperation received from you in this historic project.

Also, please extend our sincere gratitude to Miss Koch for her valuable help.

Best personal regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. K. Komer".

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

53

MEMORANDUM
June 17, 1964

FOR: MR. KOMER

FROM: Horace Busby

This is my effort to cover the subject in under-125 words. If you have changes or improvements, please send them on to Jack Valenti who has a copy of this.

Attachment

JUN 18 1964

D R A F T
Suggested Message to
Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda
Trans-Pacific Cable
Thursday, June 18, 1964

Mr. Prime Minister:

This is an historic and happy occasion. The new cable between our countries is another welcome step toward transforming the Pacific from a barrier to a bridge between Asia and America.

I am sure better communications will mean even better understanding between our peoples.

We are proud this symbol of the strong bonds of friendship between the United States and Japan is being placed in service this year when the Olympic games focus the eyes of the world on your country and your capital city.

May I take this opportunity to express to you and your countrymen the sympathy and concern of my countrymen for the suffering and sorrow inflicted by the earthquakes this week.

We are proud to work with your country in the labors of the Free World, Mr. Prime Minister -- and it is my pleasure to talk with you in this way tonight.

*Text collected by
Inouye's office
6/18/64 4301*

PRESERVATION COPY



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

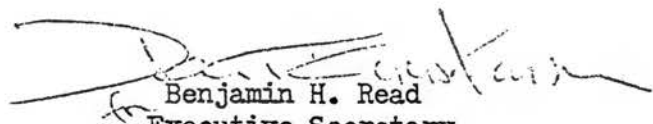
June 17, 1964

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Japanese Prime Minister's Message for use in
Trans-Pacific Telephone Conversation with
the President

Enclosed is the English translation of Japanese Prime Minister
Ikeda's message in reply to President Johnson's message in their
telephone conversation inaugurating the new trans-Pacific cable
June 18 at 10 p.m. Washington time. The text was received today
from the Japanese Embassy.


Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

English translation of message
from Prime Minister Ikeda to
President Johnson

UNCLASSIFIED

18 1964
PRESERVATION COPY

MESSAGE BY THE JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER, MR. HAYATO IKEDA
ON JUNE 19TH ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF TRANS-PACIFIC CABLE

Thank you very much for your gracious message, Mr. President, which I just listened to on this newly installed means of communication. Today, the trans-Pacific cable for which both Japan and the United States have long yearned is successfully opened. We can indeed congratulate ourselves for this achievement. In behalf of the people and government of Japan, I should like to express my heartfelt felicitation to you, Mr. President, and to the people of the United States.

The rapid progress made in the field of science and technology has brought about revolutionary changes in the field of electric telecommunications. The role such changes have played in the advancement of man's well-being is immeasurable.

In political, economic, cultural and other areas of our endeavors, the relations between Japan and the United States have become closer than ever. This newly created physical bond across the pacific, in addition to the recent development in the satellite communications, will enable our peoples even more to deepen our mutual understandings and encourage our cooperative works. The fact that we can now exchange our voices between Tokyo and Washington more clearly and speedily than ever will benefit greatly not only the relations between Japan and the United States but also our common effort to achieve peace and prosperity in the world.

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Being grateful to share with you, Mr. President, the privilege of being the first user of this cable, I should like to extend on this occasion my greetings to you, Mr. President, and to convey the deep feelings of friendship and good wishes of the Japanese people to the people of the United States.

PRESERVATION COPY

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June 16, 1964

55

Japan

Buz -

Here's draft LBJ telephone message to Ikeda for 10 p.m. 18 June ceremony inaugurating new US-Japan telephone cable. State's draft was pitiable, so I've jazzed it up a bit.

Scenario is: (a) President McNeely of AT&T will anonymously introduce LBJ in a dozen words; (b) LBJ will speak; (c) our translator will render into Japanese; (d) Ikeda will reply; (e) his reply will be translated, etc.

We're anxious to send approved script to Ikeda soonest so he'll know how to reply. So just holler.

RWK

Attach. RWK draft msg 6/16y/64-3:00 pm

Proposed Presidential Telephone Message to
Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda

To [unclear] 55a
6/16/64

It's a great pleasure, Mr. Prime Minister, to be speaking to you directly this way even though we are thousands of miles apart. We both, I am sure, clearly recall the days when the Pacific Ocean seemed a great distance separating our countries. All that is something of the past. As our countrymen have closer and closer ties with yours, there is an imperative need for these new rapid and effective means of communications.

A great many people in Japan and the United States will be talking together in this way. I am sure that this will help us know and understand each other better, and strengthen still further the excellent relations between our countries.

In fact, I look on this cable as another of the many bonds which link our two great nations together. The ocean that lies between us--once seen as a barrier--now serves as a bridge. Our conversation today also marks another milestone in this exciting age of scientific and technical achievement which is bringing ever closer together the peoples of the world. It is especially fitting that this cable should bring closer two major Free World partners, which share between them such great responsibilities and great hopes for peace and progress in the world.

Mr. Prime Minister, I want to take this pleasant and historic occasion to extend to you, to your family and to all your countrymen my warmest regards, and to convey the feelings of friendship which the American people hold for the people of Japan.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Guidelines
By sp/cbm, NARA, Date 7-8-07

RWKomer/jk 3:00 pm

56
JACK GERTZ

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.
1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036
AREA CODE 202
392-3251

June 16

Dear Bob:

Here is the suggested outline dealing with the Trans-Pacific Telephone Cable Call and schedule. I'll call you in the morning to discuss some aspects of this further.

Many thanks.



JUN 16 1964

TRANSPACIFIC CABLE
CEREMONIAL SCHEDULE - JUNE 18, 1964

9:50 p.m. - Press briefing - C. C. Duncan

10 p.m. C. C. Duncan introduces Mr. McNeely

Mr. McNeely: (on the telephone) . . . "We are now ready to inaugurate the telephone cable linking Japan with the United States. The next voice you hear will be the President of the United States."

Lynda →

President Johnson: speaks for one minute

James Wickel, Washington interpreter: translates for President Johnson

Introduction from Japan of Premier Ikeda - 10 seconds - in English

Premier Ikeda: speaks for one minute

Tokyo interpreter: Translates for Premier Ikeda

Introduction from Japan of Shingo Koike, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications - 10 seconds - in English

Mr. Koike: speaks for one and a half minutes

Tokyo interpreter: Translates for Mr. Koike

Mr. McNeely: "And now Federal Communications Commissioner Hyde, in Washington"

Commissioner Hyde: speaks for a minute and a half

Washington interpreter: Translates for Commissioner Hyde

Introduction from Japan of next call - 10 seconds - in English

Conversation in English between Governor Burns of Hawaii and the governor of Tokyo Metropolis -- scripted, will last two and a half minutes (no translation)

Linda?
Ans. Duke
sd. Jap Amb.
said whether
Mr. Johnson
will be there?

Cy to Paulina
6/17/64

Mr. McNeely: "Next there will be a three-way conversation between Mr. Frederick R. Kappel, Chairman of the Board of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; Mr. Katsugo Ohno, President of Kokusai Denshin Denwa of Japan, and Mr. Douglas Guild, President of Hawaiian Telephone Company. Mr. Kappel is in London, Mr. Ohno is in Tokyo and Mr. Guild is in Honolulu." (Scripted; will last about two and a half minutes - in English, no translation.)

Mr. McNeely:

"This concludes our ceremony. If any members of the press have questions Mr. Duncan will answer them. At 10:30 calls between newsmen here and others in Japan will begin on the phones which are in the waiting room.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

10508

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INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FILE COPY

JUN 16 8 00 PM '64

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Origin

FE

Info

SS

PR

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USIA

NSC

OC

ACTION: Amembassy TOKYO PRIORITY 3289

Tokyo's 3784

VERBATIM TEXT

Following is text Presidential message for transpacific cable ceremony: QUOTE. It's a great pleasure, Mr. Prime Minister, to be speaking to you directly this way even though we are thousands of miles apart. We both, I am sure, clearly recall the days when the

Pacific Ocean seemed a great distance separating our countries. All that is something of the past. As our countrymen have closer and closer ties with yours, there is an imperative need for a rapid and effective means of communication.

A great many people in Japan and the US will be talking together in this way. I am sure that this will help us know and understand each other better, and strengthen still further the excellent relations between our countries.

In fact, I look on this cable as another of the many bonds which link our two great nations together. The ocean that lies between us -- once seen as a barrier -- now serves as a bridge. Our conversation today also marks another milestone in this exciting age of scientific and technical achievement which is bringing ever closer the people of

Drafted by:

6/16/64

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by:

FE - Marshall Green

Clearances:

EA - Mr. Fearney
S/S - Mr. Christensen

White House - Mr. Komer (in draft)

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Guidelines

By lykbn, NARA, Date 7-8-07

FORM 8-63 DS-322

JUN 17 1964

Not cleared by me! Live raked State!

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the world. It is especially fitting that this cable should bring closer together two major free world partners which share ~~responsibilities~~ great responsibilities and great hopes for peace and progress in the world.

Mr. Prime Minister, I want to take this pleasant and historic occasion to extend to you, to your family and to all your countrymen my warmest regards and to convey the feeling of friendship which the American people hold for the people of Japan. END QUOTE.

GP-4

END.

RUSK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10508

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Origin ACTION: Amembassy TOKYO PRIORITY 3289

FE

Info

SS

PR

P

USIA

NSC

OC

Tokyo's 3784

VERBATIM TEXT

Jun 16 8 00 PM '64

Following is text Presidential message for transpacific cable

ceremony: QUOTE. It's a great pleasure, Mr. Prime Minister, to be speaking to you directly this way even though we are thousands of miles apart. We both, I am sure, clearly recall the days when the Pacific Ocean seemed a great distance separating our countries. All

BUNDY-SMITH that is something of the past. As our countrymen have closer and closer
A-EXANDER ties with yours, there is an imperative need for a rapid and effective
BATOR means of communication.
BELK

B-UBECK A great many people in Japan and the US will be talking together
CHASE in this way. I am sure that this will help us know and understand each
FORRESTAL other better, and strengthen still further the excellent relations
JESSUP between our countries.
JOHNSON
KEENY
KLEIN
✓KOMER
MOODY
REEDY

SAUNDERS In fact, I look on this cable as another of the many bonds which
SAYRE link our two great nations together. The ocean that lies between us --
SMITH, WM. Y. once seen as a barrier -- now serves as a bridge. Our conversation today also marks another milestone in this exciting age of scientific and technical achievement which is bringing ever closer the people of

Drafted by:

6/16/64

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

FE - Marshall Green

Clearances:

EA - Mr. Feagler
S/S - Mr. Christensen

White House - Mr. Komer (in draft)

FORM DS-322
8-63

JUN 17 1964

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Guidelines

By ug/cbm NARA, Date 7-8-07

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the world. It is especially fitting that this cable should bring closer together two major free world partners which share ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ great responsibilities and great hopes for peace and progress in the world.

Mr. Prime Minister, I want to take this pleasant and historic occasion to extend to you, to your family and to all your countrymen my warmest regards and to convey the feeling of friendship which the American people hold for the people of Japan. END QUOTE.

GP-4

END.

RUSK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

EXecutive 3-3620

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman E. William Henry

Rosel H. Hyde
Robert E. Lee
Kenneth A. Cox

Robert T. Bartley
Frederick W. Ford
Lee Loevinger

His Excellency Ryuji Takeuchi
Japanese Ambassador

AD 4-2266

The press

Translator: James Wickel
182/6541

Senator Daniel K. Inouye -

AT&T List

Mr. Eugene J. McNeely
President
American Telephone and Telegraph Company
195 Broadway
New York 7, New York

*plus
2 others of
his choice*

Noboru Sasamoto
Chief of New York Liaison Office
KDD
680 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Mr. Ludwig R. Engler
Vice President
RCA Communications, Inc.
66 Broad Street
New York, New York

Calvin D. Lewis

6/16/64

*H. I. Romney - Vice Chairman
of Board, AT&T*

*E. B. Crosland - Vice President,
Regulatory Matters, AT&T*

H. J. Romney - Vice Chmn. of Board ATand⁶⁰⁰
E. B. Crossland - Vice Pres. Regulatory Matter
ATand

Send the plane! 9:30 / 2:30 ~~5:00~~

Sheda

Mae -

State hopes that President will
agree to following

DECLASSIFIED

61



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

S/S 8763

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 15, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Proposed Presidential Telephone Message
to Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda

Enclosed, in accordance with Mr. Komer's telephone request of June 12 to Marshall Green, is a draft message proposed for the President's use in the projected trans-Pacific telephone conversation with Prime Minister Ikeda on June 18. It is adapted from Embassy Tokyo's telegram ~~3726~~ ³⁷²⁷ dated June 13, which was previously passed to the White House.


Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

1. Proposed Presidential Telephone Message
to Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda

GROUP 4
Downgraded at 3 year
intervals; declassified
after 12 years

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *sp/ktw*, NARA, Date 7-8-07

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 16 1964

PRESERVATION COPY

Proposed Presidential Telephone Message to
Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda

It's a great pleasure, Mr. Prime Minister, to be speaking to you directly this way even though we are thousands of miles apart. We don't need a so-called "hot line" between our offices, but it's good to know that we have excellent communications.

We both, I am sure, clearly recall the days when the Pacific Ocean seemed a great distance separating our countries. Even telephone communications used to be a hit-and-miss proposition. All that is something of the past. As our countrymen have closer and closer ties with yours, there is an imperative need for these new rapid and effective means of communications. A great many people in Japan and the United States will be talking together in this way. I am sure that this will help us know and understand each other better, and strengthen still further the excellent relations between our countries.

I want to take this pleasant and historic occasion to extend to you, to your family and to all your countrymen my warmest regards, and to convey the feelings of friendship which the American people hold for the people of Japan.

June 15, 1964

Mr. R. W. Komer
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Komer:

Here are suggested drafts of the letters of invitation as well as the names of three (3) people to whom they should be sent.

Please note that the letter to Mr. McNeely should suggest that he may bring two (2) other persons.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,



Enclosures

JUN 15 1964

Dear Mr.

The President plans to exchange greetings with Premier Hayato Ikeda over the new telephone cable between the United States and Japan on Thursday evening, June 18.

His call will be part of a brief ceremony celebrating the opening of the cable, the first one linking our two countries.

The President would be pleased to have you attend the ceremony along with two other AT&T officers whom you may wish to designate. It will be held in the Fish Room of the White House, beginning at 9:45 p. m.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

63

June 13, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR

BOB KOMER

Let's proceed.

Jack Valenti

902 20 102
②
Kawachi

June 13, 1964

63a
—

MEMORANDUM FOR GEORGE REEDY

I think we ought to go ahead with the following:

1. Location: The Fish Room.
2. Invitations: I suggest we add Senator Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii to this.
3. We can work on the statement for the President to make sure it is right.
4. As soon as the President speaks, he ought to be able to leave if he so desires.

I am sending a copy of this to Bob Komer so that he can move ahead on his part of the project.



Jack Valenti

INCOMING TELEGRAM Department of State

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FILE COPY

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BUNDY-SMITH

~~ALEXANDER~~

BATOR

BELK

BRUBECK

1964 SE

FORRESTAL

JESSUP

LOANTOE

KEENEY

KLEIN

KOMER

MOODY

REEDY

SAUNDERS

SAYRE

SMITH, WM. Y.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

0 1 2 8 2

JUNE 13,

1:21 A.M.

I M M E D

JUNE 13

3727

130420Z ZEA
EMBASSY TOKYO
SECSTATE WASHDC
STATE GRNC

REF EMBTEL 3722

FOLLOWING IS SUGGESTED DRAFT MESSAGE PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO
FM IKEDA, JUNE 19 VIA NEW CABLE.

QTE: IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO BE ABLE TO TALK DIRECTLY
WITH YOU, MR. PRIME MINISTER, THROUGH THIS NEW CABLE SPANNING
THE PACIFIC OCEAN. OUR CONVERSATION TODAY MARKS ANOTHER
MILESTONE IN THIS EXCITING AGE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
ACHIEVEMENT, IN WHICH THE PEOPLE OF OUR TWO NATIONS AND THE
WHOLE WORLD ARE BEING BROUGHT INTO CLOSER CONTACT EACH DAY.
IN THIS AGE, WHEN THE NEED FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING HAS NEVER
BEEN GREATER, WE ARE FINDING NEW MEANS OF ACHIEVING IT.
IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS CABLE, WE HAVE ANOTHER OUTSTANDING
EXAMPLE OF THE BENEFITS OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR
TWO COUNTRIES.

THIS CABLE ADDS THE FIRST PHYSICAL LINK TO THE MANY INTANGIBLE
BONDS THAT TIE OUR TWO NATIONS TOGETHER. IT IS DRAMATIC
EVIDENCE THAT WE ARE BOTH NATIONS OF THE PACIFIC. THE OCEAN
THAT LIES BETWEEN US -- ONCE SEEN AS A BARRIER -- NOW SERVES
AS A BRIDGE. THE OPENING OF THIS CABLE WILL GREATLY INCREASE
THE SPEED AND QUALITY OF TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN AND WILL PROVIDE SUPERIOR TECHNICAL
MEANS FOR CARRYING ON THE DIALOGUE SO IMPORTANT TO TWO OF THE
MAJOR PARTNERS OF THE FREE WORLD.

I WANT TO TAKE THIS HISTORIC OCCASION TO EXTEND MY WARMEST
GREETINGS TO YOU, MR. PRIME MINISTER, AND TO CONVEY THROUGH
THIS NEW CABLE, THE FEELINGS OF GOODWILL AND FRIENDSHIP
WHICH THE AMERICANS PEOPLE HOLD TOWARD THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN.

UNQUOTE
GP-4.
EMMERSON

NOTE: ADVANCE DELIVERY TO S/S-O JUNE 13, 1:30 A.M.
PASSED TO THE WHITE HOUSE JUNE 13, 1:40 A.M.

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Guidelines

By *ag/cm* NARA Date *7-8-07*

JUN 16 1964

PRESERVATION COPY

FIRST TRANS-PACIFIC TELEPHONE CALL CEREMONIES

The following points and questions are based on the assumption that the President will make the first call and will be in the White House on June 18.

Presidential Invitees

Whom will the President invite:

1. FCC members (F)
2. Japanese Ambassador
~~Japanese Consul~~
3. Mr. McNeely, AT&T President, and other company executives
4. ~~Hawaiian Senators and Congressmen~~ (F) (F)
5. Two officials of KDD*
6. Two V. P.'s of RCA*

* These companies own a share in the cable.

Site for First Call

The number of persons invited by the President and the calling activity in the ceremony undoubtedly will have to be considered in selecting the location for the President's call. Possibilities are:

1. The President's office.
2. The Fish Bowl Room.
3. Executive Office Building location.
4. Other

Very Rough Program Outline

The First Call:

Someone will be needed for the introduction: He will say something like, "And now, The President of the United States."

Possible choices:

1. A person from the White House.
2. Mr. McNeely
3. Other.

The President will talk for about 1-1/2 minutes. His words will be interpreted over the phone for the Japanese.

Premier Ikeda will then speak in Japanese to The President for about the same length of time. This will be interpreted by a person on the phone. This concludes the President's actual participation.

(We understand the President and the Premier will exchange copies of their conversation via the State Department.)

*Linda in Hawaii
wants to talk w.
Pres.*

2. ~~The Second Call~~

FCC Commissioner Hyde will talk to the Japanese Minister of Communications.

3. The Governor of Hawaii ^{*from Hawaii*} will talk with the governor of a Japanese area in the vicinity of Tokyo.
4. Fred R. Kappel, AT&T board chairman, will talk from London with Mr. Douglas Guild, President of the Hawaiian Telephone Company, in Honolulu and Katsuzo Ohno, President of Kokusai Denshin Denwa, in Tokyo.

Press Calls

Location of the facilities for the newsmen who will cover the first call ceremonies and later make calls to counterparts in Japan will depend to some degree on where the President makes his call.

Present plan is for six phones to be available so that six reporters can talk simultaneously.

Technical Notes

|| To assure the best possible service, Long Lines will need to know the exact location for the instruments at least by June 12. It will take six days to complete the technical work.

Two four-wire circuits will be used for the call between the President and the Premier and the one between Commissioner Hyde and the Japanese Communications Minister. Phones used by the press will be two wire circuits.

A pre-call briefing will be given the press. This will be a 4-5 minute explanation of the route to be traversed by the call and how it works. A map probably will be used. Such a briefing will be available for the President -- by appropriate AT&T executives -- if he desires it.

Mr. Van Lenten, AT&T's representative in Tokyo, has talked to both KDD (the Japanese overseas communications company) and Mr. Phil Bogard, first secretary of the American Embassy, about Premier Ikeda's participation in the ceremony.

KDD and Mr. Bogard say Premier Ikeda will definitely participate. Mr. Yoneta, a managing director of KDD, representing Mr. Ohno, the president of KDD, personally talked to the premier about this.

Premier Ikeda plans to speak for two minutes, following President Johnson's message. Mr. Bogard would like to receive President Johnson's message so that he can arrange the script exchange.

The Japanese have invited some 500 people to their ceremony. These include members of the Japanese Diet, ambassadors from various countries, business and civic leaders, and the press. The Japanese guest list is being mailed air special to J.W. Cannon of AT&T. The Japanese would like to know who is being invited to the Washington ceremony as soon as possible.

The Japanese have asked that the Japanese ambassador be invited to the Washington ceremony, since they would like for him to talk to the Japanese vice minister in charge of foreign affairs after the regular ceremonial calls are completed.

The Japanese would like for their interpreter in Tokyo to translate for Premier Ikeda and Mr. Koike. This translation would be heard at the Washington location. They would like the Washington interpreter to translate for President Johnson and Commissioner Hyde.

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Action

FE

Info

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 R 110714Z ZEA
 FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO
 TO SECSTATE WASHDC
 STATE GRNC
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1964 JUN 11 AM 8 01

LUNDY-SMITH
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 BATOR
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 JOHNSON
 KEENE
 KLEIN
 KOMER
 MOODY
 REEDY
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 SAURE 047.9
 SMITH, WM.

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE 3694. JUNE 11, 4 PM

DEPTTEL 3202.

FURTHER OUR 3673, KDD AND ATT PLAN ADVANCE EXCHANGE PROPOSED
 STATEMENTS BY PRESIDENT AND IKEDA. KDD HOPES ISSUE TEXT
 PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT AT CEREMONY AND DOES NOT PLAN TRANS-
 LATION AT END OF STATEMENT. EMMERSON

BT

CFN 3694 11 4 PM 3202 3673

NOTE: DEPTTEL 3202 REQUESTS REPLY TO DEPTTEL 3121.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

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BUNDY-SMITH

ALEXANDER

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE 3673 JUN 10, 12 NOON

DEPTTEL 3121

XDD DRAFT PROGRAM READS IN PART AS FOLLOWS:

1100-1100.10 - US MC EXPLAINS THAT US PRESIDENT IS GOING TO SEND MESSAGE.

1100.10-1102.30 - US PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO PRIMIN.

1102.30-1102.40 - JAPANESE MC EXPLAINS THAT PRIMIN IS GOING TO SEND MESSAGE (IN ENGLISH).

1102.40-1105 - PRIMIN MESSAGE TO US PRESIDENT.

IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT WHILE JAPANESE MC'S ANNOUNCEMENT CFN 3673 10 12 3121 1100-1100.10 1100.10-1102.30 1102.30-1102.40 1102.40-1105

PAGE TWO RUALOT 202D

WILL BE IN ENGLISH THE PRIMIN'S MESSAGE WILL BE IN JAPANESE WITHOUT INTERPRETATION. FONOFF STATES 99 PER CENT SURE PRIMIN WILL PARTICIPATE FROM OWN OFFICE AND NOT FROM CEREMONY HALL.

FULL DRAFT PROGRAM CABLED BY KDD TO AT&T JUN 8 FOR FINAL COORDINATION. MEANWHILE SUGGESTIONS CONTAINED REFTTEL BEING PASSED KDD THROUGH FONOFF (NAKASHIMA, NORTH AMERICAN SECTION). EMMERSON

BT

CFN 99.8 NAKASHIMA

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Origin
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ACTION: Amembassy TOKYO

3121

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SMITH, WIL. Y.

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JUN 2 5 45 PM '64

Request Embassy ascertain whether Prime Minister Ikeda willing participate with President in Trans-Pacific telephone call inaugurating Trans-Pacific Telephone Cable between Japan and Hawaii. Proposed President telephone Ikeda at 10 PM June 18 Washington time (11 am June 19 Japanese time), which AT&T advises will coincide with Ikeda attendance at Tokyo public ceremony marking cable opening. Call to Ikeda might last five minutes followed by conversations between American representatives Washington Press Corps and Japanese counterparts X Tokyo. Recognize Request/that Ikeda because of language factor possibly hesitant undertake English conversation in spotlight of public attention. If so, suggest substance or outline of proposed statements by President and Ikeda might be exchanged in advance to permit Ikeda reply in Japanese, if he so prefers, to President's message in English. Also might be better to have much shorter statement with translation at each end if issuance of statements at ceremony not feasible without appearing canned. ~~KDD discussions with GOJ on this matter.~~ Suggest Embassy check with KDD in Tokyo on status any previous AT&T-KDD discussions with GOJ on this matter. END.

BALI.

Drafted by
FE:EA/J:JFKnowles:cam 5/18/64

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

FE - William P. Bundy

Clearances:

P - Mr. Wright (draft)
E/TD - Mr. Nelson (draft)
FE/P - Mr. Gaiduk (draft)
USIA/IAF - Mr. Lavin (substance)

S/S - Mr. McKesoon
White House - Mr. Komer

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FORM DS-322
8-63

JUN 3 1964

J. Smith

67

I don't know how urgent this really is, but
Mr. Forrestal won't be back until next week.
Could Mr. Komer handle? Apparently some
ground work has to be done in Tokyo.

pay

6/2/64
S/S says never went
out-judging with clearance.
RWK says & have case sent
S/S notified by m. & B office 6/12
Japan
See RWK memo to
Bundy 5/20/64



S/S 7369

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 19, 1964

LIMITED OFFICIAL USEMEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: Proposed Presidential Telephone Call
to Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda

It is recommended that the President accept the invitation to make an inaugural trans-Pacific telephone call on June 18 to Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda. Such an expression of the President's personal interest in our relations with Japan would be warmly received in that country. It would attract favorable public attention to the new submarine cable linking us with our most important Pacific ally.

There is a potential language problem. Prime Minister Ikeda understands English but does not speak it fluently enough to be comfortable without an interpreter. It appears likely that he would be hesitant to converse with the President in English on a public occasion such as this. As noted in the enclosed letter from Mr. Gertz to Mr. Reedy, Ikeda will be at a large public function in Tokyo and probably would desire that his message to the President also be understood by those at the gathering.

It is accordingly suggested that the substance or outline of proposed statements by the President and Ikeda be exchanged beforehand to permit Ikeda, if he prefers, to reply in Japanese to the President's message in English. A telegram to Embassy Tokyo authorizing a proposal along the foregoing lines to Prime Minister Ikeda is enclosed for White House clearance.

Benjamin H. Read
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

- (1) Copy of letter of May 11
to Mr. Reedy from Mr. Gertz
- (2) Proposed telegram

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Exempted from automatic decontrol

by *W. J. [unclear]*
by DTC

AY 20 1964

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68 26.60

OK as amended

For [unclear]

2/12/64
@ [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]

Let's have
shorter talk
with translation

6/2/64
Cable awaiting
clearance.

Pres. has app[roved]
The
cable
see me [unclear]

68a

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Ambassy TOKYO

Request Embassy ascertain whether Prime Minister Ikeda willing participate with President in Trans-Pacific telephone call inaugurating Trans-Pacific Telephone Cable between Japan and Hawaii. Proposed President telephone Ikeda at 10 PM June 18 Washington time (11 am June 19 Japanese time), which AT&T advises will coincide with Ikeda attendance at Tokyo public ceremony marking cable opening. Call to Ikeda might last ^{three-} five minutes followed by conversations between American representatives Washington Press Corps and Japanese counterparts X Tokyo.

Recognize

Request that Ikeda because of language factor possibly hesitant undertake English conversation in spotlight of public attention. If so, suggest substance or outline of proposed statements by President and Ikeda might be exchanged in advance to permit Ikeda reply in Japanese, if he so prefers, to President's message in English. *Also might be better to have much shorter statements with translation at each end if issuance of statements*

Suggest Embassy check with RDB in Tokyo on status any previous AT&T-

RDB discussions with GOJ on this matter.

at ceremony not feasible without appearing canned

END.

FE:EA/J:JFK:can 5/18/64

FE - William P. Bundy

P - Mr. Wright (draft)

S/S -

E/TO - Mr. Nelson (draft)

White House -

FE/P - Mr. Gaiduk (draft)

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69

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

McGeorge Bundy:

The attached memo is self-explanatory. I understand that Ikeda himself does not know about this proposal but the Japanese Minister of communications has been informed and if the President were to agree to it the Premier would go along. What is your reaction?

GER
May 14

BKS

get a State view, please?

PRESERVATION COPY

70
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Jack Gertz of A T & T tells
me that this proposal comes
from Mr. Kappel.

GER
May 12
11 a.m.

*Think this is something
he wants to do —
Check it further*

5/12/64

JV

Call Jozett

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AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NORTHWEST

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

JACK A. GERTZ
NEWS SERVICE SUPERVISOR

AREA CODE 202 392-3251

May 11, 1964

Mr. George E. Reedy
Press Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear George:

These are notes dealing with our Friday discussion:

1. President invited to make inaugural Trans-Pacific telephone call June 18 (10:00 PM Washington time) to Japanese Premier Ikeda in Tokyo -- marking the christening of the TRANS-PACIFIC TELEPHONE CABLE between Japan and the Hawaiian Islands. The call might run about five minutes.
2. If the President is not in Washington on that date, telephone call could originate from any location convenient to the President. We would need some advance notice on this.
3. Japan's Premier will be attending a large public function in Tokyo marking the cable opening. He would receive President Johnson's call at the cable ceremony at 11:00 AM, (Japanese Time) June 19.
4. Representatives of the Washington Press Corps can also participate by talking with Japanese counterparts following President Johnson's talk with Premier Ikeda.

Very sincerely yours,



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Origin

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ACTION: TO BE SENT APRIL 28, 1964.
USIA DO NOT RELEASE BEFORE APRIL 29, 1964.
PLEASE SEND INFO COPY TO AMEMBASSY TOKYO.

APR 28 12 16 AM '64

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

HIROHITO

EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

TOKYO.

It gives me great pleasure to extend to Your Imperial Majesty and to the people of Japan from the people of the United States of America, felicitations and best wishes on this anniversary of Your Imperial Majesty's birth.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Drafted by:

U/PR:JEBowers:dh 4/15/64

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol

Clearances:

FE- Marshall Green *Mar a*

EA/J - Mr. Ainsworth

WHITE HOUSE CONCURRENCE

NOT NECESSARY

S/S-C - Mrs. Halla

S/S - Mr. McKesson

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FORM ¹¹ DS-322

APR 28 1964

RECEIVED
N.S.C.
APR 24 9 31 AM '64DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE AND RESEARCH

Intelligence Note

APR 23 1964

~~BUNDY/SMITH~~
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~~JOHNSON~~
~~KLEIN~~
~~KORNER~~ SAUNDERS
SAUNDERS
COL. W.Y. SMITH

To : The Secretary
Through: S/S
From : INR - George C. Denney, Jr. *hcd.l*
Subject: Japan Seeks Governmental Agreements With Communist China

Japanese Initiative. Japan has proposed agreements to Communist China which would require official negotiations, according to the major Tokyo newspaper Asahi. The proposals were made by senior conservative party member Kenzo Matsumura on April 19 in unofficial talks in Peiping. The agreements would cover postal, telecommunications, and weather information exchange.

Asahi states that Peiping's recent tolerant attitude toward Japan has encouraged Tokyo to believe that Peiping is now willing to conclude agreements in these fields. Matsumura reportedly acted at the suggestion of Prime Minister Ikeda. This would in fact be consistent with Ikeda's publicly expressed views on the subjects.

No agreements were drafted, reportedly because the Chinese side wished to tie them with an airlines agreement. However, the proposals will remain under study.

No Japanese Policy Change Intended. The Japanese government recognizes that these agreements would require official dealings, but holds that since they cover solely technical and practical matters, they would not constitute recognition of the other country. Japan regards its proposals as a move to

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resume official negotiations broken off in 1958. The consuls-general of both countries discussed a postal agreement as early as 1955 in Geneva, and the head of Japan's Central Meteorological Observatory, acting as an "individual," exchanged weather information with his Peiping counterpart beginning in 1956.

"Step-by-Step" Normalization. While Japan acts on the premise that these moves do not mean recognition, it does view them as part of a policy of normalizing relations with Peiping through a "step-by-step" formula. This would prepare the way for Japan to establish diplomatic ties, when and if such a step becomes advisable.

April 10, 1964

~~SECRET~~

TO: The White House - Mr. Komer
FROM: FE - Robert W. Barnett *RWB.*
SUBJECT: GRC-Japanese Economic Relations *g*

Here are three additional memos of conversation which I have dug out; they show how stern we really have been with the GRC.

My conversation with C.K. Yen gains importance with his having become Prime Minister.

Attachments:

1. MemCon w/CKYen, 9/27/63.
2. MemCon w/Min.Kiang, 10/16/63.
3. MemCon w/Amb.Tsiang and Min.Kiang, 10/24/63.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By *ag/cbm*, NARA, Date 7-8-07

APR 10 1964

~~SECRET~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FE:RWBarnett:aws

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Sept. 27, 1963

Subject: Courtesy Call by GRC Finance Minister, C.K.Yen;
U.S. Aid; Population; GRC-Japanese Relations

Participants: C.K.Yen, Finance Minister, Republic of China
Martin Wong, Economic Minister, Chinese Embassy,
Marshall Green, Deputy Assistant Secretary, FE
Robert W. Barnett, Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Economic Affairs, FE

Copies to: M Amembassy Taipei
S/P Amembassy Tokyo
FE - 2 Amembassy London
E/MDC CINCPAC for POLAD
INR DOD - Admiral Heinz
IO/OES
AID/AA/FE

On September 27, Mr. C.K.Yen, accompanied by Economic Minister Martin Wong, met with Deputy Assistant Secretary Marshall Green and me. I had had two previous conversations with Mr. Yen at social occasions where a sustained exchange of views proved difficult. Mr. Yen requested an appointment to pursue some points which were of particular interest to him.

Mr. Yen said that officials of the A.I.D., both in Taiwan and in Washington, had made him aware of (1) a probable decline in Congressional appropriations for foreign aid, (2) the probable continued availability of PL 480 resources for foreign aid purposes, and (3) U.S. gratification over the improvement in Taiwan's level of economic activity, rising volume of exports, and reserve position. The IBRD's loan for a fisheries industry in Taiwan reflected its good credit position. Mr. Yen then discussed, at considerable length, the long-term prospects for Taiwan, particularly as they involved harmonizing demands on the GRC budget and foreign exchange for support of the military establishment and for economic development possibilities. Equipment requirements and their costs were hard to foresee or compute. Therefore, Taiwan would be prudent, he thought, to look to the United States for support of its military establishment, the optimum size of which could depend upon developments in

technology.

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By sg/cba, NARA, Date 7-8-07

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APR 10 1964

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- 2 -

technology. Moreover, its mission must be viewed, he said, in the context of the strategic intentions and capabilities of the West as a whole with its installations and resources in Japan, Okinawa, the Philippines and Southeast Asia.

Mr. Yen did not volunteer views as to what the mission of the GRC military establishment was, should be, or was regarded as being, by the GRC's military strategists. He did, however, make it plain that, in his opinion, a capability for military operations, independent of U.S. and other military capabilities in the area as a whole, did not exist. The formula which governed his thinking on military spending is, apparently, that spending can increase, but always at a rate measurably lower than growth of the GNP. Only thus could the economic and social welfare of the island be preserved.

Mr. Yen believed that if the "mix" of hardware requirements--largely to be paid for by United States appropriated funds--and local currency costs--to be paid for out of GRC budget revenues--could somehow be "quarantined" from the general activity of Taiwanese society, sensible or even ambitious economic planning and growth would be possible. Under those circumstances, there could be a declining curve of GRC dependence upon United States "economic" support. On the other hand, he feared that if U.S.-GRC aid relationships meant that an increasing proportion of the financing required to pay for needed hardware came from the GRC budget, Taiwan's civilian economy would suffer even with a continuation of PL 480 balance of payment support. Mr. Yen did not attempt to foresee the legislative or other problems that the U.S. administration might face in mobilizing aid resources, i.e., Congressional appropriations or drawings on PL 480. He did, however, discuss the general investment climate in Taiwan and compared ways in which the island was less or more attractive than Hong Kong. It was more attractive because of the availability of ample water supplies, a lower wage rate largely because of high Hong Kong rentals. It was less attractive because of a wide variety of GRC exchange, price, and other controls which impeded operation of a free market economy. Hong Kong also had better banking, shipping, and insurance facilities.

The factor of population growth lies at the heart of much of Taiwan's economic planning difficulties. Population rises, Mr. Yen said, at about a rate of 3% per annum. Although the GRC is scrupulously silent, at the official or governmental level, on birth control, important developments are taking place. A

clinic

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 3 -

clinic in Taichung is engaged in public education and in making available various birth control devices. During a recent visit, John D. Rockefeller, III, explained the use of an interesting device which was inexpensive and had been proven safe and reliable in other parts of the world. The GRC would not object to limitation of family size because it knows that with population growing at 3% and national savings at about 15%, improvement in per capita GNP can take place only at a relatively slow pace.

Mr. Yen left Taiwan at a time when public disapproval of the sale of a Japanese vinylon plant to Communist China was intense. The views of various members of the Chinese Legislative Yuan were expressed with high emotion. He also attached importance to the fact that former Japanese Prime Ministers Yoshida, Kishi, and Sato opposed too rapid expansion of Japan's commercial and financial relations with the China mainland. It was Mr. Yen's feeling that the Japanese business community misread the trade opportunities on the mainland, the dangers to the free world of contributing to Mainland China's economic capabilities, and the sensitivities of the people on Taiwan over sale of the vinylon plant. The GRC wanted the Japanese Government to change its present policy of permitting expansion of economic ties with Peking.

I told Mr. Yen that the United States, itself, had had considerable experience in trying to support East-West trade controls, more severe than its friends would enforce but which were likely to be ineffective unless multilaterally administered. The Battle Act, the total trade embargo on Communist China, and the administration of our Foreign Assets Control Regulations had produced frequent and occasionally intense periods of misunderstanding and dispute. We pressed for our objectives but when others did not acquiesce in them, we had not resorted to acts of overt hostility against friendly countries. I said that I hoped that Taipei would not display reckless misjudgment in taking actions that could hurt itself more than Japan, and do very little to contribute to achievement of its own long-term strategic goals vis-a-vis the China mainland. Mr. Yen repeated his previous observations that emotions were high in Taipei, claimed to be ill-informed about recent developments, and agreed that a continuation of mutually advantageous economic relations with Japan was of the utmost importance.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: October 16, 1963

SUBJECT: Aid and Trade Problems: Taiwan

PARTICIPANTS: Martin Wong, Economic Minister Counselor, Chinese Embassy
Dr. Yi-seng Kiang, Minister, Chinese Embassy
Robert W. Barnett, Deputy Assistant Secretary for
Far Eastern Economic Affairs

COPIES TO: FE - 3
EA - 3
AID-AA/FE - 2
Amembassy TAIPEI - 2
Amembassy TOKYO - 2
Amembassy LONDON - 2

Ministers Wong and Kiang discussed with me at lunch on October 16 their thoughts on GRC aid requirements and Taiwan-Japanese trade.

Minister Kiang raised the question of Japanese trade with the Chinese mainland and reviewed now familiar evidences of Taipei's alarm. He hoped that the U.S. could use its influence to deter the Japanese from economic and political foolishness.

In response to questions, he pointed out that although their Ambassador in Tokyo had been called home for consultation and there had been demonstrations of disapproval of the Japanese trade program, the GRC had not engaged in economic reprisals.

I reviewed for Minister Kiang the points which I had made to Finance Minister, C. K. Yen (Memorandum of Conversation, September 27) and in addition offered the comment that the United States Government had over many years attempted to persuade its allies to pursue East-West trade policies as restrictive as our own, had often failed, and had often observed that in overall strategic terms serious attention to how to achieve rapid growth and flourishing economies outweighed the marginal strategic gains achieved by obsessive

attention

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By ag/cbr NARA, Date 7-8-07

GPO 908991

APR 10 1964

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attention to conformity with trade restrictions, other than upon directly strategic goods. The GRC, in short, might well suffer a strategic loss if it let dissatisfaction with Japan's foreign trade policies deprive Taiwan itself of the enormously important potentialities of vastly expanded commercial relations between Taiwan and Japan. Its own economic success, in short, was perhaps more important than any trade that the Japanese might try to conduct with the mainland. I observed finally that Japan's trade with Communist China had certain built-in limitations, i.e., the mainland's small capacity to pay for exports, and certain safeguards, i.e., the fact that rates of trade growth with the free world were apt to continue to grow geometrically while that with the mainland could grow only slowly. The possibilities of Japan's becoming vulnerable to the mainland's pressure through the commercial leverage did not seem great.

Turning to aid, Ministers Wong and Kiang said that the Government in Taiwan and the GRC Embassy in Washington were becoming alarmed at the immoderate praise being heaped upon Taiwan for its economic successes. Minister Wong said that it was no favor to the GRC to exaggerate these accomplishments. The fact was, he added, that there were formidable obstacles to achievement of goals which many people considered to be clearly in sight. These obstacles included certain GRC economic policies, the imperfect operation of the bureaucracy, uncertain export prospects, instabilities in the political situation, etc. He referred to an analysis of the rocky path ahead which had been made in the Department of Commerce. He said that he hoped that optimism in the AID mission in Taiwan and here would not cause the United States Government to reduce aid allocations to Taiwan more rapidly than the realities of the situation justified.

I told Ministers Kiang and Wong that the Congress was not dealing gently with the Administration's proposed aid legislation for fiscal year 1964. We faced, I said, the possibility that availabilities of resources both for AID and MAP purposes would be sharply reduced beyond even the most pessimistic expectations of those involved in defending their need. We faced a situation therefore in which programs which merited support in one country or another would suffer simply through lack of funds.

I expressed satisfaction that the GRC had made great economic gains over the past ten years. Half jesting and half seriously, I expressed the view that if this upward curve of improved performance and welfare could be sustained or even accelerated, the impact on the China mainland might be psychologically devastating. If, in short, Taiwan could, in the next ten years,

overtake

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 3 -

overtake Japan in per capita GNP and could demonstrate improvement in actual standards of living through adjustments in the use of resources, the ideological appeal of Marxism, Stalinism, Maoism, on the China mainland could be dealt a mortal blow.

Ministers Wong and Kiang responded that the outlook I described for them was not possible to achieve and in any case "man did not live by bread alone." I replied that they underestimated the talent and vigor of their race, pointed to the brilliant economic successes of the Chinese in Hong Kong and Singapore, and offered the guess that if these successes could be equalled or surpassed in Taiwan, the Chinese on the mainland would be begging them to come over and explain their secret. Minister Wong said to my surprise that Singapore and Hong Kong were not "Chinese successes"; they were tributes to the value of British law.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

#10490 Chron 74c
DATE: October 24, 1963
11:30 a.m.
Secretary's office

SUBJECT: Japanese Trade and Friendship Associations

PARTICIPANTS: The Secretary
Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, Chinese Ambassador
Dr. Yi-seng Kiang, Chinese Minister
FE - Robert W. Barnett

COPIES TO: S/S - FE/EA
S/P - E/OT
FE - INR
CIA - White House
AmEmb Tokyo
AmCon Taipei
AmCon Hong Kong

Ambassador Tsiang, accompanied by Minister Kiang, met at the Ambassador's request, with the Secretary at 11:30 on October 24.

Ambassador Tsiang said that he wished to discuss Japanese trade with Communist China. He stated that recent sale of a Japanese vinylon plant to the Chinese Communists had "angered" the GRC. The GRC hoped that the United States could impose greater pressure on Tokyo to desist from such transactions. The Secretary replied that he did not think that the United States could maintain surveillance over Japanese commercial practices. The volume of trade with the China mainland was small; it did not exceed one-half of one percent of Japan's total foreign trade. We had discussed trade with the Japanese at the Cabinet level before and it would again be discussed at the Cabinet meetings now scheduled to take place in Tokyo towards the end of November. He said that the United States could not, however, urge Japan not to have trade relations with Communist China; Chinese Communist capacity for payment was limited and we had ample evidence that the Japanese already are aware of the political dangers of becoming economically dependent on the mainland. In any case the effort would fail.

Ambassador Tsiang recalled that Assistant Secretary Hilsman had said on August 26 that the United States was showing a polite interest in Japan's trade plans and that the Secretary, when inquiring about the sale of the vinylon plant, had been assured that it would not constitute a precedent.

~~SECRET~~

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
By sp/ham, NARA, Date 1-8-01

GPO 865971

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The Secretary responded that the United States could not twist the arms of the Japanese and could give no commitment to the GRC that it would discuss this particular transaction, although trade in general would be discussed in November. The GRC was free, of course, to put its views to Tokyo as it saw fit. Ambassador Tsiang said that that was its intention. The GRC is well aware, he went on, that Peiping trades with many countries. However, with Western European countries, "business" considerations prevailed, whereas mainland trade with Japan carries important political overtones and, so far as Peiping is concerned, constitutes a part of a strategy to infiltrate Japanese society and to obtain recognition. The Secretary expressed the view that the Japanese were unlikely to be tolerant of a Chinese Communist effort to inject politics into commercial relations. He saw no evidence that Japanese planning for the future envisaged significant reliance upon economic relations with the Chinese mainland.

Ambassador Tsiang referred to a memorandum on this subject presented to Ambassador Wright by the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs on October 7, and handed over a copy of it. The Secretary asked whether the views contained in the memorandum had been conveyed to the Japanese, to which Ambassador Tsiang said, "over and over again" both to the Government and to individual Japanese. The Secretary observed that this kind of problem lent itself to normal handling in diplomatic contacts between Tokyo and Taipei. He went on to say that in the light of Peiping's dispute with Moscow, its failure to sign the test ban treaty, and its failure to comply with the Geneva Accords for Laos, Peiping must be made to see that its policies do not pay dividends.

When asked by his Ambassador if there were other matters to cover, Minister Kiang expressed anxiety that Friendship Associations were now being formed in Japan and on the China mainland with the avowed purpose of normalizing relations between the Chinese Communist regime and Japan, and contributing to diplomatic recognition. The Secretary was unaware that these associations had been formed and inquired who belonged to them. Minister Kiang said that the associations had just been formed in early October and that a broad cross section of the Japanese was represented.

~~SECRET~~

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

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BUNDY-SMITH
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APR 10 6 14 PM '64

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Origin

ACTION: Amembassy TOKYO

2616

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Info

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Request Embassy deliver following messages as indicated

(1) To the Emperor:

QUOTE: I thank Your Majesty personally on behalf of the American people for your ~~gracious~~ gracious expression of condolence at the death of General Douglas MacArthur. His passing is a great loss to us all. It is greatly to his honor that Japan joins us in mourning him.

Lyndon B. Johnson UNQUOTE

(2) To Prime Minister Ikeda:

QUOTE: On behalf of the American people I thank you for your message of condolence at the death of General MacArthur. We will remember especially his contribution to the restoration of friendship between Japan and the United States.

Lyndon B. Johnson UNQUOTE

(3) To Diet Member Yasujiro Tsutsumi (former Speaker of Lower House):

QUOTE: I thank you personally on behalf of the American people for your sympathetic expression of condolences at the death of General Douglas MacArthur. His passing is a great loss to us all.

Lyndon B. Johnson UNQUOTE

SEE END.

Drafted by:

FE:EA/J:TWainsworth:cam 4/10/64

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

EA - Thelma E. Vettel

BALI

Clearances:

FE - Marshall Green

S/S - ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Mrs. Davis

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1070



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

April 8, 1964

S/S 5331

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Calls on the President by Heads of Delegations
Attending General MacArthur's Funeral

Secretary Rusk recommended to the President in a memorandum of April 7 that he receive Doo Sun CHOI, the Prime Minister of Korea, Shigeru YOSHIDA, Former Prime Minister of Japan, and Carlos P. ROMULO, Foreign Affairs Adviser to President Macapagal. Biographic information and points which might be raised in each case, either by the President or by the visitor, are enclosed.

Prime Minister Choi will be accompanied by his Chief Secretary, John Limb, and by Ambassador Chung Yul KIM. Former Prime Minister Yoshida will be accompanied by Ambassador Takeuchi. General Romulo will probably be accompanied by the Philippine Chargé, Dr. Imperial.

Mr. Marshall Green, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs, will be present in each case from the Department.

Benjamin H. Read
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

- (1) Biography and Talking Points
for Prime Minister Choi
- (2) Biography and Talking Points
for Former Prime Minister Yoshida
- (3) Biography and Talking Points
for General Romulo

GROUP 4
Downgraded at 3-year intervals.
Declassified 12 years after
date of origin.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By *ag/cbr*, NARA, Date *7-8-07*

APR 9 1964

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76a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Korean Prime Minister Doo Sun CHOI

Biography and Talking Points

Biography

Doo Sun CHOI became Prime Minister on December 17, 1963 at the age of 69. He was selected as a compromise candidate, and was expected to be a cautious, non-committal figure-head on good terms with everybody. He has demonstrated more energy than was expected of him, however, and seems to thrive on his job. He has given loyal support to the policies of President Chung Hee PARK, but is believed to be lukewarm about early conclusion of a settlement with Japan.

Mr. Choi visited the United States as a leader grantee in 1950 and as a member of the Korea UN delegations in 1956 and 1960. He was also a member of a hastily contrived goodwill mission which came to this country in June, 1961 to "explain" the military coup of May, 1961. He was formerly President of the Korean Red Cross and of the Tonga Ilbo newspaper. He speaks English fairly well but is accompanied by John LIMB, his Chief Secretary, who is fluent in English.

Talking Points

1. We are disappointed about the delay in the conclusion of a Korean-Japanese agreement, which the President discussed with President Park on November 25.
2. Our basic policy on economic and military aid in Korea would not be effected by a Korean-Japanese settlement, as we have frequently indicated (Joint Communique by Secretary Rusk and President, January 29, 1964).
3. We fear that postponement of a settlement would delay economic progress in Korea.

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By sg/cbm, NARA, Date 7-8-07

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Former Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru YOSHIDA

Biography and Talking Points

Biography

Mr. Yoshida was Japan's Prime Minister during the Occupation period, the negotiation and signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty in 1951, and the immediate post-Treaty years up to 1955. He commands widespread affection and respect, and, despite his age (86) continues to exert an impressive influence both within Japan and internationally. Both Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and Eisaku Sato, considered the leading contender to succeed Ikeda, are Yoshida's proteges. Throughout his career, Yoshida has been a good friend of the United States and the West. He has disavowed neutrality for Japan, and threw his personal influence and prestige behind the revised U.S.-Japan Security Treaty of 1960. He speaks formal but fluent English. In 1960 Yoshida headed the Japanese Centennial Committee delegation in the United States. In May and June 1962 he made a tour of the United States and Western Europe, during which he conferred with President Kennedy.

Talking Points

1. Express sympathy to Yoshida over the recent death of his grandson, Jiro Aso, a university student who was drowned in a boating accident in Japan March 22.
2. Yoshida's representing Japan on the occasion of General MacArthur's funeral is especially appropriate and appreciated, because the close friendship between the U.S. and Japan rests on the firm foundations laid by General MacArthur and Yoshida.
3. The U.S. will continue to value deeply its partnership with Japan and honor those on each side who brought it about.

It is not anticipated that Mr. Yoshida, being out of office, will raise specific substantive subjects. If he touches on the Far East or world situations, you may wish to assure him of our firm intention to support our allies and prevent Communist expansion, while exploring openings for reducing tension.

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By sp/cbn, NARA, Date 7-8-07

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GENERAL CARLOS P. ROMULO

Biography and Talking Points

Biography:

General Romulo's diplomatic and military record is well known.

On his return to the Philippines in 1962, Romulo was appointed by President Macapagal as President of the University of the Philippines and in December of last year, on refusing appointment as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, was named instead as Foreign Affairs Adviser to the President.

Ardently pro-American while Philippine Ambassador to the United States, since his return to the Philippines, General Romulo has established a reputation as a leading Philippine nationalist and has been sensitive to our efforts to make suggestions to the Filipinos aimed at moderating the Malaysian crisis, insisting that the Asians solve this dispute among themselves.

Talking Points:

1. Afro-Asian Conference - We are pleased that Romulo will be representing the Philippines at the preparatory meeting of the Second Afro-Asian Conference opening in Indonesia next week. We believe the Chinese Communists intend to turn the Conference into a field day for their propaganda machine, and recognize in Romulo the best man to present the case for the free world.

2. Indonesia - We have gone to great lengths in our efforts to moderate Sukarno's aggressions against Malaysia. Our ability to maintain our present policy toward Indonesia is wearing very thin. We appreciate the initiatives the Philippines has taken in attempting to bring about reconciliation of the disputants and are counting on Romulo to continue to play an important role in these efforts.

3. University of the Philippines - As we expected, Romulo has proved to be an energetic leader at the University, revitalizing and improving it and apparently finding the work rewarding.

GROUP 3

Downgraded at 12 year
intervals; not
automatically declassified

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

By sg/cba, NARA, Date 7-8-07

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Orig. Bundy 4/7

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APR 7 1964

Kornel

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Calls on You by Heads of Delegations
Attending General MacArthur's Funeral

Japan
Korea
(Visit P.M.)
4/8/64

Recommendation

I recommend that you receive separately the heads of the Japanese, Korean and Philippine delegations attending General MacArthur's funeral.

It is expected that Prime Minister Du Soon Choi and General Romulo will be available on April 9 or 10 and former Prime Minister Yoshida during the morning of April 9 or on April 13 and 14.

Background

According to the latest available information, the following heads of delegations are coming to the United States to attend the funeral ceremonies for General Douglas MacArthur:

Du Soon CHOI, Prime Minister of Korea

Shigeru YOSHIDA, Former Prime Minister of Japan

Carlos P. ROMULO, Foreign Affairs Adviser to President Macapagal

General Lord SLIM, Field Marshal of the British Army
(Retired)

Although requests for appointments have not yet been received from the Governments or individuals concerned, Du Soon Choi will probably expect to be received as Prime Minister of Korea, and Embassy Tokyo and Ambassador Takeuchi have strongly urged that former Prime Minister Yoshida be granted an appointment. An appointment for Romulo is also desirable, particularly if Choi and Yoshida are received. I do not believe it necessary that you receive Field Marshal Slim.

/S/ DEAN RUSK

Dean Rusk

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APR 8 1964

INCOMING TELEGRAM *Department of State*

35

Action

FE

Info

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RUAUAZ/COMUSJAPAN
STATE GRNC
BT
UNCLAS ACTION DEPT 2896 INFO CINCPAC 508 COMUSJAPAN 201 FROM TOKYO
SIXTH

CINCPAC FOR POLAD

REF DEPTELS 2553 AND 2554

THE PRESIDENT'S VERY HELPFUL STATEMENT OF CONDOLENCES WAS
DELIVERED TO PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE AT 1000 HOURS THIS MORNING
AND WAS RELEASED BY GOJ TO JAPANESE PRESS AT 1200 HOURS TOKYO
TIME TODAY. SECRETARY'S MESSAGE TO FONMIN OHIRA WAS DELIVERED
PERSONALLY BY DCM AT TIME COURTESY CALL BY ADMIRAL FELT 12 NOON.

REPORT ON INCIDENT FOLLOWS. REISCHAUER

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APR 6 1964

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
☐ CHARGE TO

UNCLASSIFIED

37-39

Origin
FE

ACTION: Amembassy TOKYO ~~IMMEDIATE~~ PRIORITY

2553

APR 5 2 12 PM '64

Info:

SS
G
PR
P
USIA
NSC
INR
OSD
NAVY

from the President

Request Embassy convey following message/to Prime Minister Ikeda:

QUOTE On behalf of the American people I ask you to convey my profound

condolences to the families of those killed, and sympathy to the persons

injured in the tragic aircraft accident at Hara Machida. The United

States ~~xxx~~ representatives in Japan will do everything they can to

assist those affected.

~~Sincerely,~~

Lyndon B. Johnson. END QUOTE.

White House will ~~ria~~ release at first opportunity and has

no objection to release by GOJ.

END

RUSK

BUNDY-SMITH
ALEXANDER
BELK
BRUBECK
CHASE
DINGEMAN
DUNGAN
FORRESTAL
JESSUP
JOHNSON
KLEIN
KOMER
SAUNDERS
SMITH, WM. Y

Drafted by:

FE:EA/J:TWainsworth

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

FE - S/S - Richard M. Moose

Clearances:

P- Mr. Dillon (telephone)

DOD/OASD/PA - Mr. E Odom (telephone)

S/S -

White House - Mr. Smith (telephone)

FE - Mr. Green (telephone)

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APR 6 1964

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

Completed in S 3/29/64
JLS to R/R for file.
3/30/64

DATE: March 24, 1964

SUBJECT: Attack on Ambassador Reischauer

PARTICIPANTS: Ryuji Takeuchi, Ambassador of Japan
Kiyohiko Tsurumi, Counselor, Japanese Embassy

The Secretary
Robert A. Fearey, Acting Director for East Asian Affairs

COPIES TO: S/S P
G H
S/P INR
FE White House
FE/P AmEmbassy TOKYO
FE/EA
IO

Ambassador Takeuchi said that he had a very unhappy mission to perform. As the Secretary knew, there had been an unfortunate incident in which Ambassador Reischauer had been involved. He had received a message during the night instructing him to call on the Secretary as soon as possible to express the Japanese Government's deep regret. Having been unable to reach the Secretary, he had asked Deputy Under Secretary Johnson to receive the message on the Secretary's behalf. He had also talked to Deputy Assistant Secretary Barnett, and had asked him to arrange the present meeting. The Ambassador said he much appreciated the Secretary's receiving him so promptly. The most recent information indicated that Ambassador Reischauer was out of danger. He had talked with Mrs. Reischauer and others. The Ambassador handed the Secretary a message which he had been asked to deliver from Prime Minister Ikeda to President Johnson and a message from Foreign Minister Ohira to the Secretary.

The Secretary said that he very much appreciated what the Ambassador had said. He knew that the President would join him in appreciation of the messages from Prime Minister Ikeda and Foreign Minister Ohira. He had received full reports on Ambassador Reischauer's condition and was grateful that the Ambassador seemed out of danger. He hoped that Ambassador Takeuchi would ask Foreign Minister Ohira to express his appreciation to the Japanese for their very effective and immediate care. He hoped the incident with full understanding. The Secretary said he knew of no one who would want

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it to have the slightest adverse effect on U.S.-Japanese relations. These things unfortunately can happen, and when they happen they are always unexpected. The American people will fully understand the repugnance with which the people of Japan look on this kind of action. The Ambassador's call was much appreciated. The Secretary said he looked forward to Ambassador Reischauer's full recovery and hoped the incident was something we could all put behind us.

Ambassador Takeuchi said that the Secretary was very kind to say this. "We are very ashamed of ourselves." The incident involved the Ambassador of a very friendly country.

Ambassador Takeuchi said that the Embassy had received a cable from Tokyo advising that Prime Minister Ikeda is scheduled to appear on television in the United States at 7:56 Wednesday morning March 25 via Relay Satellite, and will take the occasion again to express Japan's regret. The Secretary said that the Department would make a suitable brief statement expressing thanks for the Japanese Government's expressions of regret over the incident, and expressing confidence that the incident will not have any adverse effect on U.S.-Japanese relations. He added that Ambassador Takeuchi might say following their meeting that after talking with the Secretary he was confident that the incident would not effect the good relations between our two countries. The Ambassador said that he would do this and was sure that it would relieve the Japanese people very much.

At Ambassador Takeuchi's request, Mr. Tsurumi read a message from Tokyo to the effect that Ambassador Reischauer's blood pressure and pulse were normal and his temperature 37 degrees, also normal in the circumstances. The young man who had attacked him was being examined and seemed feeble minded. The Secretary said that it seemed evident that he was mentally quite unstable. Ambassador Takeuchi said that he apparently blamed his poor eyesight on the American Occupation. Apparently he had entered the Embassy compound, recognized Ambassador Reischauer coming out the Chancery door, bowed, and after the Ambassador had passed, stabbed him in the left leg. The Secretary observed that it was fortunate that he had not stabbed the Ambassador in a way that would have been more dangerous. Ambassador Takeuchi said that it seemed that the young man had wanted to make a gesture of protest which would impress people.

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- BRUBECK
- CHASE
- DINGEMAN
- DUNGAN
- FORRESTAL
- JESSUP
- JOHNSON
- KLEIN
- KOMER
- SAUNDERS
- SMITH, WM. Y

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LBQ
to
Reischauer
3/24/64

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Origin

ACTION: Amembassy TOKYO

IMMEDIATE

2434

MAR 24 11 33 AM '64

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Info

FE

FOR AMBASSADOR REISCHAUER FROM THE PRESIDENT

Mrs. Johnson and I are distressed to learn of the
attack on you and greatly relieved to be informed that you
are on the mend. Be sure to take care of yourself, and be
sure also that you have the support and affection of your
countrymen, who know well what a wonderful job you have been
doing.

Lyndon B. Johnson

RUSK

3/24/64	
Drafted by: BRL:ext rec'd. from W.H.:amp	Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by: S/S:Mr. McKesson
Clearances:	

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34

Origin

FE

Info

SS

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PR

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USIA

ACTION: Amembassy TOKYO

VERBATIM TEXT

IMMEDIATE

2437

BUNDY-SMITH
ALEXANDER
BELK
BRUBBCK
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KLEIN
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MAR 24 3 09 PM '64

Ambassador Takeuchi called on Secretary at 9:30 March 24 to express Japanese Government's deep regret over attack on Ambassador Reischauer. Incident involved Ambassador of a very friendly country and "we are very ashamed." Ambassador left messages from Prime Minister to President Johnson and from Foreign Minister to Secretary, texts as ~~follows~~ follows: BEGIN TEXT

MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON

IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF JAPAN I WANT TO EXPRESS TO YOU MY VERY DEEP REGRET OVER THE MOST UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT INVOLVING AMBASSADOR REITSCHAUER.

THE ENTIRE NATION IS INDIGNANT OVER THE DASTARDLY ACT OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED AGAINST THE REPRESENTATIVE OF A NATION WITH WHICH WE HAVE ESPECIALLY CLOSE AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS. WE ALL PRAY FOR THE AMBASSADOR'S EARLIEST RECOVERY. HAYATO IKEDA PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN END TEXT.

BEGIN TEXT: Dear Mr. Secretary:

It ~~was~~ was with a great shock that I received the report of the shameful bodily attack and injury caused on Ambassador Reischauer by an assailant today.

In behalf of the Government and people of Japan I wish to offer my most sincere regret over this inexcusable act of violence against the representative

of your

Drafted by:

FE:EA:RAFearey/pmh 3/24/64

Telegraphic transmission and
classification approved by:

FE - Mr. Bundy
XXXXXXXXXX Marshall Green

Clearances:

FE/P - Mr. Manell
S/S - Mr. McKesson

P - Mr. Thirkield

S - Mr. Knepper

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of your country. Ambassador Reischauer is held in high esteem and affection by our people because of his ~~his~~ deep understanding of and sympathetic feeling for our country and people and this makes the incident all the more ~~deplorable~~ deplorable.

It is our earnest hope that he will have a speedy recovery. Sincerely yours, MASAYOSHI OHIRA END TEXT.

Secretary thanked Ambassador for GOJ's x expressions of regret and expressed his confidence that incident will ~~not~~ not have any adverse effect on close and friendly relations between our two countries. We had had full reports on Ambassador Reischauer's condition and were grateful that he seemed out of danger. Secretary hoped Ambassador Takeuchi would ask Foreign Minister Ohira to express our appreciation to Japanese doctors for their very effective and immediate care. We regard incident with full understanding; American people will fully realize repugnance with which people of Japan look on this kind of action. Secretary said he looked forward to Ambassador Reischauer's complete recovery and hoped incident was something we could all put behind us.

March 24 noon press
Department Press Officer made following statement at ~~Washington~~
~~Washington~~ briefing: BEGIN TEXT: Ambassador Takeuchi called on the Secretary at 9:30 this morning ~~xx~~ to express the deep regret of the Japanese Government and people for the unfortunate incident involving Ambassador Reischauer. He left messages of regret from Prime Minister Ikeda to President Johnson and from Foreign Minister Ohira to the Secretary. The Secretary
thanked

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thanked the Ambassador for the Japanese Government's expressions of regret and said that he was confident that the incident ~~x~~ would not have any adverse effect on the close and ~~xx~~ friendly relations between the United States and Japan.

Ambassador Takeuchi has informed us that Prime Minister Ikeda is scheduled to ~~address~~ appear on television in the United States at 7:56 Wednesday morning, March 25, via Relay Satellite, and will take the occasion to express regret.

END TEXT.

END

RUSK

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

INDICATE: ☐ COLLECT
CHARGE TO

UNCLASSIFIED

11675
83
139
To Ikeda
3/24/64
BUNDY-SMITH
ALEXANDER
BELK
BRUDECK
CHASE
DINGEMAN
DUNGAN
FORRESTER
JESSUP
JOHNSON
KLEIN
ROMER

35

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Info

FE

ACTION: Amembassy TOKYO

IMMEDIATE 2433

MAR 24 11 32 AM '64

Please deliver following message to Prime Minister

Ikeda from President Johnson:

QUOTE

—SAUNDERS

—SMITH, WM. Y

On behalf of the people and Government of the United States let me thank you most warmly for your message of sympathy and regret for the act of one individual against Ambassador Reischauer. We have been happy here to learn that he is expected to make a full recovery, and you can be assured that all Americans will understand that such an act has nothing to do with the deep friendship and understanding which exist between our two countries and to which Ambassador Reischauer himself has made so important a contribution.

UNQUOTE

END

RIISK

3/24/64
Drafted by: S/S:Mr. McKesson
Text rec'd from White House: 410
Telegraphic transmission and
Classification approved by:

Clearances

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MAR 24 1964