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memo

to the President from Dean Rusk
Confidential

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Statements of Lyndon Baines Johnson
1/13/65 Joint Communique Between President Johnson and Prime Minister
Eisaku Sato Following Talks in Washington, January 12 & 13, 1965 Box 137

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

January 19, 1965

Miss Fehmer:

The following were participants in the meeting
on January 13, at 11:30 a.m., at the White House:

Prime Minister Sato of Japan
His Excellency Etsusaburo Shiina, Minister for
Foreign Affairs
His Excellency Ryuji Takeuchi, Ambassador of Japan
The Honorable Takeo Miki, Secretary General of
the Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Nobuhiko Ushiba, Deputy Vice Minister for
Foreign Affairs
Mr. Takeshi Yasukawa, Counselor of General Affairs,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi, Consul General of Japan
at Los Angeles (Interpreter)

The President
Secretary Rusk
Ambassador Reischauer
Assistant Secretary William Bundy
Mr. McGeorge Bundy
Mr. Marshall Green, Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Far Eastern Affairs
Mr. Robert W. Barnett, Deputy Assistant Secretary,
Far Eastern Affairs
Dr. Hornig
Mr. James Thomson (Mr. Bundy's staff)
Ambassador Duke
Mr. Hand
Mr. James Wickel (Interpreter)

Joan McCarthy

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

January 14

Miss Fehmer:

I am told by the Japanese Desk that the following people were in the meeting which took place at 12:27 p.m. on January 12:

Prime Minister Sato of Japan
His Excellency Etsusaburo Shiina, Minister for
Foreign Affairs
His Excellency Ryuji Takeuchi, Ambassador of Japan
The Honorable Takeo Miki, Secretary General of
the Liberal Democratic Party
Mr. Nobuhiko Ushiba, Deputy Vice Minister
for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Toshiro Shimanouchi, Consul General of
Japan at Los Angeles (Interpreter)

The President
Secretary Rusk
Ambassador Edwin O. Reischauer
Assistant Secretary William Bundy
Mr. Marshall Green, Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Far Eastern Affairs
Mr. Robert A. Fearey, Director, Office of East
Asian Affairs
Ambassador Duke
Mr. James J. Wickel (Interpreter)

I am still waiting for the Japanese Desk to give me the names of the participants in the meeting on January 13 (Ambassador Duke is not sure who was there since he was in and out).

Joan McCarthy

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JANUARY 13, 1965

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE
BETWEEN PRESIDENT LYNDON B.
JOHNSON AND HIS EXCELLENCY
EISAKU SATO, PRIME MINISTER OF
JAPAN FOLLOWING TALKS IN
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 12 AND 13,
1965

1. President Johnson and Prime Minister Sato met in Washington on January 12 and 13, 1965, to exchange views on the current international situation and matters of mutual interest to the United States and Japan. They were assisted by Secretary Rusk and Foreign Minister Shiina and Secretary-General Miki of the Liberal Democratic Party.
2. The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the present international situation and reaffirmed the partnership of the two countries which grows out of common beliefs and the shared objective of a lasting peace based on justice, freedom and prosperity for all peoples. They expressed a firm determination that the two countries should cooperate more closely in seeking this common objective. They agreed that for this purpose the two countries should maintain the closest contact and consultation not only on problems lying between them but on problems affecting Asia and the world in general.
3. The President and the Prime Minister, recognizing the valuable role of the United Nations in the maintenance of the peace and prosperity of the world, exchanged frank views on the difficult questions now confronting the United Nations, and agree to continue cooperative efforts to strengthen the functions of the United Nations and to enhance its authority.
4. The President and the Prime Minister recognized the desirability of promoting arms control and a reduction of the arms race as rapidly as possible, and strongly hoped that, following the partial test ban treaty, further steps can be made toward the realization of a total nuclear test ban.
5. The President and the Prime Minister, recognizing that the question of China is a problem having a vital bearing on the peace and stability of Asia, exchanged frank views on the positions of their respective countries and agreed to maintain close consultation with each other on this matter. The President emphasized the United States policy of firm support for the Republic of China and his grave concern that Communist China's militant policies and expansionist pressures against its neighbors endanger the peace of Asia. The Prime Minister stated that it is the fundamental policy of the Japanese Government to maintain friendly ties based on the regular diplomatic relationship with the Government of the Republic of China and at the same time to continue to promote private contact which is being maintained with the Chinese mainland in such matters as trade on the basis of the principle of separation of political matters from economic matters.
6. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their deep concern over the unstable and troubled situation in Asia, particularly in Vietnam, and agreed that continued perseverance would be necessary for freedom and

MORE

independence in South Vietnam. They reaffirmed their belief that peace and progress in Asia are prerequisites to peace in the whole world.

7. The President and the Prime Minister recognized that the elevation of living standards and the advancement of social welfare are essential for the political stability of developing nations throughout the world and agreed to strengthen their economic cooperation with such countries. They agreed to continue to consult on the forms of such assistance. The Prime Minister expressed a particular interest in expanding Japan's role in developmental and technical assistance for Asia.

8. The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed their belief that it is essential for the stability and peace of Asia that there be no uncertainty about Japan's security. From this viewpoint, the Prime Minister stated that Japan's basic policy is to maintain firmly the United States-Japan Mutual Cooperation and Security Treaty arrangements, and the President reaffirmed the United States determination to abide by its commitment under the Treaty to defend Japan against any armed attack from the outside.

9. The President and the Prime Minister affirmed the importance of constantly seeking even closer relationships between the two countries. In particular, they recognized the vital importance to both countries of the expansion of their economic relations sustained by the growth of their respective economies, and agreed that the two countries should cooperate with each other in the worldwide efforts for the expansion of world trade and for effective international monetary cooperation.

10. The President and the Prime Minister confirmed the desirability of maintaining and utilizing the Joint United States-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs where exchange of views takes place at the cabinet level, as well as the United States-Japan Committee on Scientific Cooperation and the Joint United States-Japan Conference on Cultural and Educational Interchange. They further agreed that the fourth meeting of the joint United States-Japan Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs would be held in July of this year.

11. The President and the Prime Minister recognized the importance of United States military installations on the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands for the security of the Far East. The Prime Minister expressed the desire that, as soon as feasible, the administrative control over these islands will be restored to Japan and also a deep interest in the expansion of the autonomy of the inhabitants of the Ryukyus and in further promoting their welfare. Appreciating the desire of the Government and people of Japan for the restoration of administration to Japan, the President stated that he looks forward to the day when the security interests of the free world in the Far East will permit the realization of this desire. They confirmed that the United States and Japan should continue substantial economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands in order to advance further the welfare and well-being of the inhabitants of these islands. They expressed their satisfaction with the smooth operation of the cooperative arrangements between the United States and Japan concerning assistance to the Ryukyu Islands. They agreed in principle to broaden the functions of the existing Japan-United States Consultative Committee so as to enable the Committee to conduct consultations not only on economic assistance to the Ryukyu Islands but also on other matters on which the two countries can cooperate in continuing to promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the islands. The President agreed to give favorable consideration to an ancestral graves visit by a representative group of former residents of the Bonin Islands.

12. The President and the Prime Minister discussed the United States-Japan Civil Air Transport Agreement, the North Pacific Fisheries Convention, private investment in Japan, the Interest Equalization Tax and other economic matters. They agreed on the importance of close consultation and cooperation between the two governments to attain mutually acceptable and equitable solutions to issues pending between the United States and Japan.

13. The President and the Prime Minister, mindful of the many areas of human health which are of great concern to all the peoples of Asia, agreed to undertake a greatly expanded program of cooperation in medical science with respect to such diseases as malaria, cholera, schistosomiasis, tuberculosis, and stomach cancer, in addition to cooperative efforts on problems of air pollution and pesticides. As a first step to implement the agreement, they agreed to convene a conference of the foremost medical scientists from the United States and Japan to work out the details of the new program for discussion with other governments concerned.

14. The President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction with the meeting just held and their desire to continue to maintain close personal contact.

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Notes from
meeting in
Cabinet Room w
Japanese
Jan 13, 1965
11³⁰/_a to 12³⁰/_p

THE WHITE HOUSE

I would suggest you
express our sympathetic interest
in their space effort and would
be prepared to be helpful.

The President and the Prime Minister, mindful of
the many areas of human health which are of great concern to both the ^{all the peoples}
^{of Asia} countries, agreed to undertake a greatly expanded program of
cooperation in medical science with respect to such diseases as
malaria, cholera, shistosomiasis, tuberculosis, and stomach cancer
in addition to cooperative efforts on problems of air pollution and
pesticides. As a first step to implement the agreement they agreed
to convene a conference of the foremost medical scientists from the
United States and Japan to work out the details of the new program.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: American-Japanese Cooperation in the Health Field

At present our chief biomedical cooperative efforts are as follows:

1. Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC) operated since 1945 by the National Research Council with funds provided by the Atomic Energy Commission. Present funding -- \$3,000,000 per year.

2. National Science Foundation - U.S. Japan Cooperative Science Program - In operation since 1961 as a responsibility of the National Science Foundation. This program was proposed following the meeting of President Kennedy and Prime Minister ^{Ikeda} ~~Ikeda~~ in June 1961. The funds in the health field come mainly from NIH and are included in the NIH category below except for modest funds provided by NSF for administration of the program.

3. National Institutes of Health-FY'63 figures which are the latest available show total expenditures of \$1,659,000. FY '65 figures are about the same. It breaks down as follows: research grants to Japanese scientists - \$1,118,000; American fellows in Japan - \$56,000; Japanese fellows in U.S. - \$81,000; Visiting Japanese Scientists in U.S. (mainly at NIH) - \$314,000 - Total: \$1,659,000. In addition Japanese constitute the largest foreign contingent in NIH training programs in U.S. universities.

4. Department of the Army - research grants to Japanese scientists - \$150,000; direct operations of 406th General Medical Laboratory - \$300,000. Total: \$450,000.

Present annual expenditures are at about the level of \$5,150,000 per year.

The chief problems have been:

1. The Japanese government's support for their own health science research has been low by any standard.
2. The Japanese have given only modest financial support to the work on the effects of radiation from the Hiroshima-Nagasaki bombs at ABCC and it appears that if these important observations are to be continued, it will have to be mainly through U.S. support. During the past 3 years the Japanese have provided \$100,000 per year and free services of consultants. To bring the studies of the delayed effects of the radiation to a reasonable conclusion, at least as far as the long term effects of the radiation on children alive in 1945 is concerned will involve as much as 25 years more work. The Japanese have shown more interest in using the population groups under observation by ABCC for general studies of disease incidence such as heart disease, etc. It seems reasonable to encourage their studies of this population on diseases not associated with the bomb. While desirable from

our point of view that they should assume more responsibility for long term study of the Hiroshima - Nagasaki survivors, the U. S. commitment should be continued but the Japanese should be encouraged to take a more active role.

Some promising areas for cooperation would appear to be in the following fields of mutual concern:

1. Cancer: The incidence in Japan of cancer of the stomach and of lungs is very different from that in the U. S. This indicates the need for careful, cooperative studies which have been begun and could be expanded.

2. Cardiovascular diseases: The incidence of coronary heart disease and of stroke are quite different in Japan as compared to the U. S. Careful study of the reasons for the differences would be very valuable. This is a fruitful field for collaborative work.

3. Infectious diseases:

a. Schistosomiasis: This important snail-borne disease is important to the Japanese at home and to the U. S. in many parts of the world though not on the American continent. The Army supports work by Japanese scientists at a rate of \$100,00 per year. We should encourage collaborative efforts and Japanese contributions.

b. Malaria: This is still the most important disease on earth although not in continental U. S. or the Japanese islands. We have a long way to go to

control it and we should encourage Japanese participation and support in developing new methods of prevention and treatment.

c. Cholera: After more than 20 years of relative quiescence, Cholera has spread all over the countries of the Western Pacific (except to Japan, Australia and New Zealand). The Japanese are worried that it will spread to their islands. The U.S. has supported a great deal of work on it through NAMRU-2 in Taiwan and the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory in Dacca, East Pakistan (supported mainly through NIH and PL 480 funds). Studies during the last 7 years, mainly by U.S. personnel, have brought more information on the prevention and treatment of cholera than the preceding 50 years. The Japanese have a strong interest and should ~~be encouraged~~ encouraged to participate by providing research workers and funds.

At the International Symposium on Cholera Research in Hawaii during the last week of January 1965, the Japanese will be strongly represented.

4. Effects of polluted air on man: The Tokyo-Yokohama area appears to have become one of the most seriously polluted in modern times, due to the great industrialization that has taken place. A chronic lung disease, commonly called Yokohama Asthma develops in a proportion of the natives and American military population. This disease demands concerted studies by scientists of both countries and is of the greatest importance to an understanding of the effects of air pollution on human health. We should encourage cooperative studies.

5. The effects of pesticides: This is a topic of great common interest from many points of view. A meeting in Hawaii between Japanese and American scientists has already been arranged for April 7 to 9, 1965 under the U.S. -Japan Cooperative Science program of the National Science Foundation. Plans for future collaboration will be discussed there.

6. Human genetics: The Japanese have made great strides in genetics in the past 10 years and we should look toward active collaborative studies with them. This is emphasized by the need to continue the genetic studies related to the work of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC) since the long term effects may be largely genetic. Up to the present, genetic effects have not been apparent but long term observations are essential if they are to be detected and measured.