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RESPONSE:

Document No. 39230055

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM COLO

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embago im (Final Draft) STATEMENT ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT May 5, 1986 1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the Representatives of the European Community, have discussed the implications of the accident

- at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. We express our deep sympathy for those affected. We remain ready to extend assistance, in particular medical and technical, as and when requested.
- Nuclear power is and, properly managed, will continue to be an increasingly widely used source of energy. each country the maintenance of safety and security is an international responsibility, and each country engaged in nuclear power generation bears full responsibility for the safety of the design, manufacture, operation and maintenance of its installations. Each of our countries meets exacting standards. Each country, furthermore, is responsible for prompt provision of detailed and complete information on nuclear emergencies and accidents, in particular those with potential transboundary Each of our countries accepts that consequences. responsibility, and we urge the Government of the Soviet Union, which did not do so in the case of Chernobyl, to

provide urgently such information, as our and other countries have requested.

- 3. We note with satisfaction the Soviet Union's willingness to undertake discussions this week with the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). We expect that these discussions will lead to the Soviet Union's participation in the desired post-accident analysis.
- 4. We welcome and encourage the work of the IAEA in seeking to improve international cooperation on the safety of nuclear installations, the handling of nuclear accidents and their consequences, and the provision of mutual emergency assistance. Moving forward from the relevant IAEA guidelines, we urge the early elaboration of an international convention committing the parties to report and exchange information in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents. This should be done with the least possible delay.

empingo until

(Final Draft)

14:30

STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

May 5, 1986

- 1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major democracies and the representatives of the European Community, assembled here in Tokyo, strongly reaffirm our condemnation of international terrorism in all its forms, of its accomplices and of those, including governments, who sponsor or support it. We abhor the increase in the level of such terrorism since our last meeting, and in particular its blatant and cynical use as an instrument of government policy. Terrorism has no justification. It spreads only by the use of contemptible means, ignoring the values of human life, freedom and dignity. It must be fought relentlessly and without compromise.
- 2. Recognizing that the continuing fight against terrorism is a task which the international community as a whole has to undertake, we pledge ourselves to make maximum efforts to fight against that scourge. Terrorism must be fought effectively through determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining national measures with international cooperation. Therefore, we urge all like-minded nations to collaborate with us, particularly in such international fora as the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, drawing on their expertise to improve and extend countermeasures against terrorism and those who sponsor or support it.

- 3. We, the Heads of State or Government, agree to intensify the exchange of information in relevant for on threats and potential threats emanating from terrorist activities and those who sponsor or support them, and on ways to prevent them.
- 4. We specify the following as measures open to any government concerned to deny to international terrorists the opportunity and the means to carry out their aims, and to identify and deter those who perpetrate such terrorism. We have decided to apply these measures within the framework of international law and in our own jurisdictions in respect of any state which is clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism, and in particular of Libya, until such time as the state concerned abandons its complicity in, or support for, such terrorism. These measures are:
- refusal to export arms to states which sponsor or support terrorism;
- strict limits on the size of the diplomatic and consular missions and other official bodies abroad of states which engage in such activities, control of travel of members of such missions and bodies, and, where appropriate, radical reductions in, or even the closure of, such missions and bodies;

- denial of entry to all persons, including diplomatic personnel, who have been expelled or excluded from one of our states on suspicion of involvement in international terrorism or who have been convicted of such a terrorist offence;
- improved extradition procedures within due process of domestic law for bringing to trial those who have perpetrated such acts of terrorism;
- stricter immigration and visa requirements and procedures in respect of nationals of states which sponsor or support terrorism;
- the closest possible bilateral and multilateral cooperation between police and security organizations and other relevant authorities in the fight against terrorism.

Each of us is committed to work in the appropriate international bodies to which we belong to ensure that similar measures are accepted and acted upon by as many other governments as possible.

5. We will maintain close cooperation in furthering the objectives of this statement and in considering further measures. We agree to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation. We are ready to promote bilaterally and multilaterally further actions to be taken in international organizations or fora competent to fight against international terrorism in any of its forms.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL R CEIVERS S S WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506 PG OB6-12

April 25, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW

FROM:

RODNEY B. McDANIEL

SUBJECT:

Post-Summit Talking Points on Agriculture

Attached at Tab A are the Post-Summit talking points on agriculture which you requested.

These remarks will be considerably sevised based on Summit discussions.

Attachment

Tab A - Talking Points

NSC 8603347

A

POST-SUMMIT TALKING POINTS ON AGRICULTURE

- -- The President has been concerned over frictions and frustrations created in the agricultural sectors of the U.S. and other Summit countries.
- -- Many markets are artificially fixed through government programs that impede the flow of farm goods.
 - o For example, Florida grapefruits and California oranges
 do not appear on breakfast tables in Japan or Europe,
 despite clear quality and cost advantages.
- -- Because farm policies in Summit countries encourage overproduction, international frictions will only get worse as
 nations compete for dumping grounds for their surpluses.

 Farmers and consumers alike lose in an environment of trade
 restrictions and retaliation.
- -- The President raised with other Summit leaders the prospect of a cooperative effort to reduce the costs and distortions of their agricultural systems.

- o The President cited estimates that Summit countries combined spend some \$100 billion to support agriculture, but only about \$60 billion of this actually results in benefits to farmers.
- -- In raising the issue, the President suggested that Summit countries could continue to achieve their social and cultural objectives for farm sectors at substantially lower cost and with less distortion to farm markets.
- -- Moving away from systems of price supports would open the way for farmers in the U.S. and elsewhere to produce and sell on the basis of their natural advantages.
- -- The President offered no specific proposals on how common action might be achieved. However, he did note that the upcoming round of trade negotiations, to begin in September, offers an opportunity to begin discussions.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

ACTION	April	24.	1980

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

THRU:

STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY

FROM:

STEPHEN P. FARRAR

SUBJECT:

Post-Summit Talking Points on Agriculture

for David Chew

David Chew has requested talking points for briefing the press after the Summit on the President's initiative on agriculture to be raised during informal discussions. Attached at Tab I is a memo from you to Chew, forwarding the talking points at Tab A.

RECOMMENDATION

That	you	sign	the	memo	to	Chew	at	Tab	I.
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Approve	Disapprove	
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Attachments

Tab I Memo to Chew

Tab A - Talking Points

National Security Council The White House

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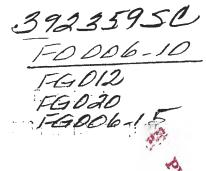
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 13, 1986



MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW

FROM:

TOM GIBSON

SUBJECT:

Talking Points on the Tokyo Economic Summit

Attached, with White House and agency comments included, are talking points on the Tokyo Economic Summit. I'd like to put these out as soon as possible.

Thanks very much.

The pi

TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

The results of the Tokyo Economic Summit clearly show that the leading powers of the free world are united in purpose and steadfast in their resolve. Due in large measure to American policies and President Reagan's leadership, the Summit was an overwhelming success.

Terrorism

- o The leaders of the seven Summit nations and representatives of the European Community issued a joint statement on terrorism -- a major step forward in demonstrating the commitment of major democracies to combat terrorism.
- o The Summit partners specifically named Libya as a sponsor of terrorism and issued a strong, unified condemnation of Libyan leader Qadhafi.
- o The declaration makes clear that the war on terrorism can be won through a combination of national measures and international cooperation. It outlines specific measures that the Summit partners pledge to undertake.

Economic Issues

- o The Summit partners endorsed the policies for sustained and non-inflationary economic growth first proposed by President Reagan at the 1981 Summit in Ottawa.
- o In an extraordinary display of unity, the Summit partners agreed to a number of significant economic initiatives. The Summit adopted new arrangements for closer economic policy coordination by the major industrial countries. The United States played a leading role in these discussions, which should lead to improved growth, smaller trade imbalances and greater stability in international exchange rates.
- o The Summit partners endorsed the early launch of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, targeting the September GATT Ministerial meeting for decisive progress. The Summit agreed that the new round should have a comprehensive agenda including, inter alia, topics of particular interest to the United States such as services, intellectual property and investment. The Summit partners also recognized the need for cooperation to redirect policies of subsidy and protection in agriculture.
- o The Summit participants demonstrated a common determination to solve outstanding U.S. trade disagreements with the European Community. They agreed that government subsidies to agricultural production create special trade problems that merit further analysis and discussion.

(Tokyo Economic Summit, continued)

Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster

- o The Summit partners expressed sympathy for those affected by the disaster in the USSR and elsewhere. The Summit partners issued a joint statement on the Chernobyl accident calling for an international convention on reporting and exchanging information in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents.
- o The Summit declaration also stated that the USSR has an obligation to provide more information on the accident, which affects so many countries.

East-West Issues

- o The Summit discussions on East-West issues reflected a strong consensus on the need to preserve Western strength while seeking through dialogue to build a more constructive East-West relationship.
- o The Tokyo Declaration signed by all Summit partners solidly supports U.S. negotiating efforts with the USSR and calls on the Soviet Union to respond positively. In addition, there was increased recognition among Summit participants of the importance of verification to progress on arms control.

The President's visit to Bali and Indonesia

- o Prior to the Tokyo Summit, President Reagan met with representatives of the six member nations of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations. At the ASEAN nations' request, President Reagan carried their economic concerns to the Tokyo Summit.
- o The U.S. joined ASEAN in reaffirming our commitment to free trade and opposition to protectionism. ASEAN endorsed the launching of a new GATT round and the "Baker Plan" to promote sustained economic growth in Less Developed Countries.
- o The President reaffirmed U.S. support for ASEAN's efforts to bring about withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and to work toward a political solution which would allow Cambodians to choose their own government.
- o In Bali, the President met with Philippines Vice President Laurel and reaffirmed U.S. support for the Aquino government's program of political and economic reforms. During the meeting, Laurel explained the timetable for a return to constitutional government in the Philippines.
- o Bilateral discussions with Indonesian President Soeharto strengthened the U.S. relationship with nonaligned Indonesia.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

1986 MAY 12 - 7:00

May 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS F. GIBSON III

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

PETER J. WALLISON

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY PJW

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Draft Talking Points on the

Tokyo Economic Summit

Counsel's office has reviewed the above-referenced talking points and has no objections to their release.

cc: David L. Chew

4

Document No.				

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	5/9/86	ACT	ION/CONCURR	ENCE/CO	MMENT DUE BY: 3:00 p.m.	5/12/86	
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Please give your edits directly to Tom Gibson with an info copy to my office by 3:00 p.m. Monday, May 12th. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

- The results of the Tokyo Economic Summit clearly show that the leading powers of the free world are united in purpose and steadfast in their resolve. Due in large measure to American policies and President Reagan's leadership, the Summit was an overwhelming success.
- o The seven major democracies represented in Tokyo set out a unified course on a number of vital issues.

Terrorism

- o The leaders of the seven Summit nations and representatives of the European Community issued a joint statement on terrorism. This declaration represents a major step forward in demonstrating the commitment of major democracies to combat terrorism.
- o The Summit partners specifically named Libya as a sponsor of terrorism and issued a strong, unified condemnation of Libyan leader Qadhafi.
- The declaration makes clear that the war on terrorism can be won through a combination of national measures and international cooperation. It outlines specific measures that the Summit partners pledge to undertake.

Economic Issues

- o The Summit partners endorsed the policies for sustained and non-inflationary economic growth first proposed by President Reagan at the 1981 Summit in Ottawa.
- o In an extraordinary display of unity, the Summit partners agreed to a number of significant economic initiatives. The Summit made progress toward international monetary reform through closer coordination of economic policies by Summit partners. The United States played a leading role in these discussions, which should lead to greater stability in international exchange rates.
- o The Summit agreed to the formation of a "G-7" group, to include the G-5 members plus Canada and Italy, as a new framework for strengthening effective coordination of international economic policy.
- The Summit participants demonstrated a common determination to solve outstanding U.S. trade disagreements with the European Community. They agreed that government subsidies to agricultural production create special trade problems that merit further analysis and discussion.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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May 9, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW

FROM:

TOM GIBSON

SUBJECT:

Draft Talking Points on the Tokyo Economic

Summit

Attached, for staffing, are draft talking point/issue brief materials on the results of the Tokyo Economic Summit.

I'd like to put these out as soon as possible. Thanks very much.

cc: Pat Buchanan

(Tokyo Economic Summit, continued)

Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster

- The Summit partners expressed sympathy for those affected by the disaster in the USSR and elsewhere. The Summit partners issued a joint statement on the Chernobyl accident calling for an international convention on reporting and exchanging information in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents.
- o The Summit declaration also stated that the USSR has an obligation to provide more information on the accident, which affects so many countries.

East-West Issues

- o The Summit discussions on East-West issues reflected a strong consensus on the need to preserve Western strength while seaking through dialogue to build a more constructive East-West relationship.
- o The Tokyo Declaration signed by all Summit partners solidly supports U.S. negotiating efforts with the USSR and calls on the Soviet Union to respond positively. In addition, there was increased recognition among Summit participants of the importance of verification to progress on arms control.

The President's visit to Bali and Indonesia

- o Prior to the Tokyo Summit, President Reagan met with representatives of the six member nations of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations. At the ASEAN nations' request, President Reagan carried their economic concerns to the Tokyo Summit.
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- o In Bali, the President met with Philippines Vice President Laurel and reaffirmed U.S. support for the Aquino government's program of political and economic reforms. During the meeting, Laurel explained the timetable for a return to constitutional government in the Philippines.
- Bilateral discussions with Indonesian President Soeharto strengthened the U.S. relationship with nonaligned Indonesia.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:5/9/86	ACTION/CONCURR	ENCE/C	OMMENT DUE BY:	3:00 p.m.	5/12/36	<u>.</u>
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REMARKS:

Please give your edits directly to Tom Gibson with an info copy to my office by 3:00 p.m. Monday, May 12th. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

Staffed to Treasury, Commerce, MSTK no comment -

TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

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(Tokyo Economic Summit, continued)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON

May 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ALFRED H. KINGON

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF THE CABINET

FROM:

SHERRIE M. COOKSEY me

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SUBJECT: Draft Summit Points: Tokyo Economic Summit

The Treasury Department has reviewed the above-referenced draft talking points and has the following suggested changes to the paragraphs under the subheading Economic Issues:

- Revise paragraph 2, sentences 2 and 3 to read: "The Summit adopted new arrangements for closer economic policy coordination by the major industrial countries. The United States played a leading role in these discussions, which should lead to improved growth, smaller trade imbalances, and greater stability in international exchange rates."
- Delete paragraph 3 in its entirety.
- Revise paragraph 4, sentence 1, to read: "The Summit participants committed themselves to an early launching of a new round of trade negotiations, including services and trade related intellectual property rights, and foreign direct investment."

cc: Tom Gibson

DATE: 5/9/86

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3:00 p.m. 5/12/86

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info copy to my office by 3:00 p.m. Monday, May 12th. Thanks.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506 3923595C 3691 F0006-10

May 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR TOM GIBSON

FROM:

RODNEY B. MCDANIEL BA

SUBJECT:

Draft Talking Points on the Tokyo Economic Summit

The NSC staff recommends that the following be inserted in place of the current trade language on the bottom of page 1 of the Tokyo Economic Summit Talking Points (Tab A):

of multilateral trade negotiations, targeting the September GATT Ministerial meeting for decisive progress. The Summit agreed that the new round should have a comprehensive agenda including, inter alia, topics of particular interest to the United States such as services, intellectual property and investment. The Summit nations also recognized the need for cooperation to redirect policies of subsidy and protection in agriculture and achieve necessary structural adjustment.

Attachment

Tab A Draft Talking Points

cc: David Chew

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

ACTION

May 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

THRU:

STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY

FROM:

ALEXANDER H. PLATT

SUBJECT:

Draft Talking Points on Tokyo

Economic Summit

David Chew has asked that we provide comments to Tom Gibson by 3 p.m. today on the attached draft talking points on the Tokyo Economic Summit (Tab A).

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memorandum to Gibson at Tab I forwarding our suggested changes.

Approve

Disapprove ____

Attachments

Tab I

Memo to Gibson

Tab A Draft Talking Points

TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

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(Tokyo Economic Summit, continued)

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TIME STAMP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL ~ EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL

SYSTEM I LOG NUMBER: 3691

(FIRST DRAFT OF REMARKS)

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ACTION OFFICER:DUE:				1400, 5/12
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*** PUT RESPECTIVE STAFF OFFICER'S NAME IN MARGIN BESIDE CHANGES.				
CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS*		DUE:IMMEDIATELY		EDIATELY
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PHONE to action officer at ext.				
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Should be seen by:

(Date/Time)

COMMENTS

TO

POINDEXTER FROM CHEW, D

DOCDATE 12 MAY 86

RECEIVED 09 MAY 86 20

MCDANIEL

12 MAY 86

KEYWORDS: TOKYO SUMMIT

ECONOMICS

TERRORISM

NUCLEAR TESTING

SUBJECT: DRAFT TALKING POINTS ON TOKYO SUMMIT

ACTION: MEMO MCDANIEL TO GIBSON DUE:

STATUS C FILES WH

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FOR ACTION

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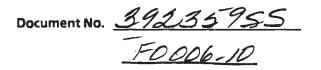
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COMMENTS

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5/9/86



WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

ATE: 5/9/86 ACTIO	N/CONCUR	RENCE/CO	MMENT DUE BY:	3:00 p.m. 5/12/86	5	
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ARKS: Please give your info copy to my Thanks.	r edits office	direct by 3:0	ely to Tom G	ibson with an ay, May 12th.		

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID CHEW

FROM:

TOM GIBSON

SUBJECT:

Draft Talking Points on the Tokyo Economic

Summit

Attached, for staffing, are draft talking point/issue brief materials on the results of the Tokyo Economic Summit.

I'd like to put these out as soon as possible. Thanks very much.

cc: Pat Buchanan

TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

- o The results of the Tokyo Economic Summit clearly show that the leading powers of the free world are united in purpose and steadfast in their resolve. Due in large measure to American policies and President Reagan's leadership, the Summit was an overwhelming success.
- o The seven major democracies represented in Tokyo set out a unified course on a number of vital issues.

Terrorism

- o The leaders of the seven Summit nations and representatives of the European Community issued a joint statement on terrorism. This declaration represents a major step forward in demonstrating the commitment of major democracies to combat terrorism.
- o The Summit partners specifically named Libya as a sponsor of terrorism and issued a strong, unified condemnation of Libyan leader Qadhafi.
- o The declaration makes clear that the war on terrorism can be won through a combination of national measures and international cooperation. It outlines specific measures that the Summit partners pledge to undertake.

Economic Issues

- o The Summit partners endorsed the policies for sustained and non-inflationary economic growth first proposed by President Reagan at the 1981 Summit in Ottawa.
- o In an extraordinary display of unity, the Summit partners agreed to a number of significant economic initiatives. The Summit made progress toward international monetary reform through closer coordination of economic policies by Summit partners. The United States played a leading role in these discussions, which should lead to greater stability in international exchange rates.
- o The Summit agreed to the formation of a "G-7" group, to include the G-5 members plus Canada and Italy, as a new framework for strengthening effective coordination of international economic policy.
- o The Summit participants demonstrated a common determination to solve outstanding U.S. trade disagreements with the European Community. They agreed that government subsidies to agricultural production create special trade problems that merit further analysis and discussion.

(Tokyo Economic Summit, continued)

Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster

- The Summit partners expressed sympathy for those affected by the disaster in the USSR and elsewhere. The Summit partners issued a joint statement on the Chernobyl accident calling for an international convention on reporting and exchanging information in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents.
- o The Summit declaration also stated that the USSR has an obligation to provide more information on the accident, which affects so many countries.

East-West Issues

- o The Summit discussions on East-West issues reflected a strong consensus on the need to preserve Western strength while seaking through dialogue to build a more constructive East-West relationship.
- o The Tokyo Declaration signed by all Summit partners solidly supports U.S. negotiating efforts with the USSR and calls on the Soviet Union to respond positively. In addition, there was increased recognition among Summit participants of the importance of verification to progress on arms control.

The President's visit to Bali and Indonesia

- o Prior to the Tokyo Summit, President Reagan met with representatives of the six member nations of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations. At the ASEAN nations' request, President Reagan carried their economic concerns to the Tokyo Summit.
- o The U.S. joined ASEAN in reaffirming our commitment to free trade and opposition to protectionism. ASEAN endorsed the launching of a new GATT round and the "Baker Plan" to promote sustained economic growth in Less Developed Countries.
- o The President reaffirmed U.S. support for ASEAN's efforts to bring about withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia and to work toward a political solution which would allow Cambodians to choose their own government.
- o In Bali, the President met with Philippines Vice President Laurel and reaffirmed U.S. support for the Aquino government's program of political and economic reforms. During the meeting, Laurel explained the timetable for a return to constitutional government in the Philippines.
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WHITE HOUSE



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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS F. GIBSON III

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

PETER J. WALLISON

COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENTRIGINAL SIGNED BY PJW

SUBJECT:

Draft Talking Points on the

Tokyo Economic Summit

Counsel's office has reviewed the above-referenced talking points and has no objections to their release.

cc: David L. Chew

PJW/CDM:jmk
cc: \#JWallison
CDMcGrath
chron.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 12, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER J. WALLISON

FROM: C. DEAN MCGRATH, JR.

SUBJECT: Draft Talking Points on the

Tokyo Economic Summit

To the best of my knowledge, the draft talking points accurately reflect the results of the ASEAN meetings and the Tokyo summit. I have no legal or policy objections and have prepared the attached memorandum to Tom Gibson to reflect these conclusions.

Attachment

Document No. 3923590cc

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

	ACTION	ACTION FYI			
VICE PRESIDENT		V	LACY	D	
REGAN			POINDEXTER		
MILLER			RYAN		
BALL	Ø		SPEAKES		V
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