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United States Department of State

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Washington, D.C. 20520

May 23, 1986

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MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN POINDEXTER  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter to the President from Helmut Schmidt and  
Takeo Fukuda

Former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda wrote to the President shortly before the Tokyo Summit to transmit the fourth report of the Inter Action Council, or "Old Boys Summit." The report was adopted before the U.S. counter-terrorist attack on Libya and before the Chernobyl nuclear accident. Touching on environmental and economic development concerns, East-West issues, apartheid, terrorism and world economic health, the report makes specific recommendations in numerous policy areas.

The statements which the summit seven leaders made in Tokyo speak for themselves, and we believe that simple courtesy replies from the President to Schmidt and Fukuda are appropriate. Recommended responses are attached.

*Nicholas Platt*

Nicholas Platt  
Executive Secretary

- Attachments: A) Draft Responses to Schmidt and Fukuda  
B) Schmidt/Fukuda Letter with Inter Action Council Report of April 10, 1986

NSC 860 4148

UNCLASSIFIED

DRAFT RESPONSE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO HELMUT SCHMIDT

Dear Helmut,

Let me thank you and your fellow members of the Inter Action Council for your thoughtful report developed before the economic summit in Tokyo. As you know, during our meetings in Japan we discussed many of the issues you examined, and came to a number of important conclusions, embodied in the statements issued then. I think those statements speak for themselves.

As Prime Minister Nakasone said in his closing summit statement, we are convinced that the fact that we have squarely addressed ourselves to these various issues and to the task of building a better future has reinforced the high hopes and confidence of people throughout the world.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

His Excellency  
Helmut Schmidt,  
Chairman, Inter Action Council,  
Bundeshaus, 53 Bonn 1,  
Federal Republic of Germany.

DRAFT RESPONSE FROM THE PRESIDENT TO TAKEO FUKUDA

Dear Mr. Fukuda,

Let me thank you and your fellow members of the Inter Action Council for your thoughtful report developed before the economic summit in Tokyo. As you know, during our meetings in your beautiful country we discussed many of the issues you examined, and came to a number of important conclusions, embodied in the statements issued then. I think those statements speak for themselves.

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Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

His Excellency  
Takeo Fukuda,  
House of Representatives,  
7-1, Nagata-cho 1-chome,  
Chiyoda-ku 100, Japan.



**INTERACTION  
COUNCIL**

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

BUNDESHAUS • 53 BONN 1 • FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY • TELEPHONE: (0228) 167580 • TELEX: 886808

Helmut Schmidt, Chairman

April 16, 1986

\*Helmut Schmidt, *Chairman*  
Federal Republic of Germany

\*Takeo Fukuda, *Honorary Chairman*  
Japan

Ahmadou Ahidjo  
United Republic of Cameroon

Ciullo Andreotti  
Italy

Kirti Nidhi Bista  
Nepal

James Callaghan  
United Kingdom

Jacques Chaban-Delmas  
France

Kriangsak Chomanan  
Thailand

Mathias Mainza Chona  
Zambia

Jeno Fock  
Hungary

Malcolm Fraser  
Australia

Arturo Frondizi  
Argentina

Kurt Furgler  
Switzerland

Selim Hoss  
Lebanon

\*Manea Mănescu  
Romania

Michael Manley  
Jamaica

\*Hedi Nouria  
Tunisia

Olusegun Obasanjo  
Nigeria

Ahmed Osman  
Morocco

\*Misael Pastrana Borrero  
Colombia

Carlos Andrés Pérez  
Venezuela

Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo  
Portugal

Mitja Ribicic  
Yugoslavia

\*Léopold Sédar Senghor  
Senegal

Adolfo Suárez  
Spain

Pierre Elliott Trudeau  
Canada

Ola Ullsten  
Sweden

Andries van Agt  
Netherlands

\*Kurt Waldheim,  
Austria

Bradford Morse  
*Secretary General*

\*Founding Members

Dear Mr. President,

on behalf of the members of the InterAction Council, we have the honor to transmit to you the Final Statement by the Council, adopted at its fourth session held from 7-10 April 1986 in Tokyo and Hakone, Japan.

As you may see, the Final Statement contains a number of proposals and suggestions on three main policy areas, namely, population, environment, development, peace and security, and revitalization of the world economy.

As many of these proposals developed by us are relevant to issues and themes placed on the agenda of the forthcoming economic summit of the seven industrialized countries in early May 1986 in Tokyo, we wish to comment these for your attention. We would be grateful for any comments or observations you may have on the various points raised. In the hope that you will find it possible to consider favorably our suggestions, we remain

Yours sincerely

Takeo Fukuda

Helmut Schmidt

His Excellency

Mr. Ronald W. Reagan

President of the United States

Washington, D.C.

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FINAL STATEMENT  
Adopted at the Fourth Session  
HAKONE  
8 to 10 April 1986

I - POPULATION, ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

1. The first duty of leaders is to lead. The time has passed when they can argue about the reality of the challenge ahead of us. We have lost the balance between population, environment and development. Where population growth is highest, income is generally lowest. Environmental catastrophies respect no boundaries. Air, water and soil pollution are desecrating the North and are moving South. In such a world, people cannot be fed -- even now more than 50% of all children are undernourished. Three quarters of the world's population suffers from underdevelopment. An exhausted, overcrowded world lies ahead of us.

The twenty-first century may not arrive if the problems of population, environment and development are not solved -- and none can be solved in isolation from the others.

2. The world population is 4.9 billion today, and is expected to stabilize at 10.2 billion by 2100. However, the population could stabilize at 8 billion by 2080 with rational and positive action programs, including population policies adopted by each country.

Progressing environmental deterioration, such as air pollution and destruction of forests, has become grave, presenting a critical situation transcending national borders.

3. Governments should reduce military and non-productive spending and place top priority on the issues that affect the survival of mankind. We urge the governments of industrialized countries in particular, to dramatically and rapidly increase their financial assistance.

4. The population question is complex and delicate. Because major religions represent powerful authority over many nationalities and nation states, dialogue, mutual understanding and cooperation with religious leaders will be indispensable to cope with the global population crisis.

The InterAction Council intends to enter into effective and realistic dialogues with these religious groups.



5. Global destruction of the environment is looming; vigorous action is immediately required. The InterAction Council urges specific environment protection programmes by each country, international cooperation in educating people, a free transfer of ecological know-how, and the strengthening of international institutions. New technologies already available to reduce urban air pollution should be urgently introduced, alternative sources of energy which limit the amount of hydrocarbides expelled into the atmosphere should be emphasized, trade in hazardous wastes and dangerous chemicals should be checked.

6. Governments should make suitable national and international arrangements to ensure that developing countries are informed about chemicals which, although prohibited in the producing countries on health or environmental grounds, are nevertheless sold to the developing countries. Chemical manufacturers should not sell in developing countries, chemicals which are prohibited in producing countries.

7. In all technological undertakings and planning, governments should include provisions to safeguard the environment; they should assess present and future resources in such a way as to lead to population policies through which all human beings may be reasonably assured of the satisfaction of their basic needs.

8. To tackle the problems of population and environmental desecration, economic and social backwardness must be fought. While lack of economic growth is one of the underlying facts of poverty and population growth in the South, it is economic growth which fuels the pollution of the industrialized North. Growth is no longer an abstract target, it has to be closely related to social justice and ecology.

Within this context, sustained development is the basic condition for preservation of the environment and for adequate resolution of the population problem. The developing countries must make clear the goals and strategies of their social and economic policies. Industrialized countries directly and through the multilateral development institutions, must extend financial and professional support for development projects which take proper account of their impact on the environment and on natural resources.

9. The Council specifically recommends:

- that governments and other concerned parties provide increased assistance to the least developed countries, as proposed by the Council at its third session (Paris, 1985) and also to developing countries ravaged by war, civil war or natural catastrophes;



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Adopted at the Fourth Session  
HAKONE  
8 to 10 April 1986

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- that all governments decide upon and contribute to an expanded capital replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank Group, IDA VIII, of at least US\$ 12 billion;

- that those governments who have not yet done so, support and contribute to the Special Programme of the World Bank for Sub-Saharan Africa;

- that governments endorse and support the Programme adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization for African Unity (OAU) on the economic situation in Africa, which will be considered by the United Nations General Assembly in May 1986.

II - PEACE AND SECURITY

East-West military confrontation and arms control

10. Peace and security are the universal responsibilities of all mankind, all countries and international organizations, particularly the United Nations and those organizations created to maintain and preserve them. The superpowers carry a heavy responsibility in this regard.

11. The Council and its Executive Committee have constantly emphasized the importance of personal contacts between the leaders of the USA and the USSR, as a means of creating and maintaining a political atmosphere conducive to the peaceful solution of world and regional problems. We, therefore, welcome the resumption of personal meetings between the leaders of the two superpowers.

In the light of recent developments, however, we strongly urge both leaders to live up to the commitments taken in their Joint Statement at Geneva. Their dialogue should be continued and institutionalized.

12. Both superpowers should commit themselves to establishing an equilibrium between their military forces at ever lower levels. Both should make use of the existing negotiating fora, as they agreed in Geneva. Reduction of intercontinental ballistic missiles should be established by a Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty/SALT III). The Intermediate Nuclear Force (INF) problem should be treated and solved separately, preferably by a zero solution on a global basis which both superpowers have proposed at different times. The Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks should create a stable equilibrium between conventional forces in Europe, thereby diminishing the risk of nuclear early first use.



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The process following the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) should be implemented by confidence-building measures, which will prepare the ground for and enhance the implementation of concrete disarmament steps.

13. We urge the superpowers to fulfill the obligation which they undertook under Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and jointly restated at their Geneva meeting, namely, "to negotiate effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament".

14. The main responsibility to abandon further testing of nuclear bombs lies with the superpowers. We urge them to act accordingly. We note that the Soviet Union has proposed a moratorium and we seriously urge the superpowers to negotiate a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), paying due consideration to appropriate verification, in order to reduce the danger inherent in even more sophisticated nuclear warheads and eliminate the environmental risks of further testing. Other nuclear powers and non-nuclear powers should join in the process, sign and ratify such a treaty.

15. As regards defense systems against nuclear missiles, we draw attention to the fact that for more than 20 years, both superpowers have been doing research, development and production of antiballistic-missile systems. We also draw attention to the fact that the superpowers concluded an Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty as early as 1972, precisely because both already understood that an arms race in that field might lead to a dangerous destabilization of the military-strategic equilibrium.

16. We recognize that the ABM-Treaty is now being endangered. We, therefore, repeat and underline the request which we submitted to the American and Soviet governments on the eve of the Geneva Summit: "The ABM-Treaty does not rule out research, but it does strictly limit the numbers of systems deployed: both powers should urgently settle on an agreed interpretation and application of the ABM-Treaty in order to cut off the additional arms race on the surface of the earth and in space, in which both superpowers are already involved".

17. Throughout the enduring period of absence of military conflict between the superpowers, the world has seen more than a hundred local and regional wars in many cases of which the superpowers were directly or indirectly involved and which they have exploited. The withdrawal of foreign troops is a prerequisite for the resolution of these conflicts. In any case, the right of self-determination should unequivocally be recognized for all nations.



We strongly call for a reduction of military expenditures in developing countries. Where appropriate, this should be brought about by regional cooperation (such as the South Asian Regional Co-operation Conference), by organizations and non-aggression pacts.

18. The Council expressed its serious preoccupation and concern at the continuing conflicts between Iran and Iraq, in the Middle East, inside Lebanon, inside Afghanistan, inside Kampuchea, Angola and elsewhere.

19. At this specific point in time, the Council reviewed in particular, the situation in Central America where the efforts of the Contadora Group to mediate for a peaceful solution have been jeopardized. The Council agrees to address the Governments of Nicaragua and of the USA, requesting:

- that in accordance with the Contadora Act all foreign military forces be withdrawn;

- that the Government of the United States suspend the implementation of its plans for economic and military assistance to the "Contras" and any other hostile actions towards Nicaragua;

- that the Government of Nicaragua actively contribute to the re-establishment of peace in the region, agreeing to sign the Contadora Act and open a comprehensive dialogue of national reconciliation, thus paving the way to pluralism and non-alignment.

#### Apartheid

20. At their Nassau Summit (1985), the Commonwealth leaders created a group to encourage a negotiated solution to the problems of South Africa. The InterAction Council supports the work of that group. All parties concerned should work towards a constructive vision of the future of South Africa, which could remove the deep-seated fears of the different groups within that country.

21. The conditions for negotiations must be created by the South African government. These should include time-tables for dismantling apartheid, the withdrawal of troops from the black townships, the release of Nelson Mandela and the other imprisoned and detained leaders, the unbanning of political parties, the suspension of laws that restrict freedom of movement, speech, and political association, and negotiations undertaken with an open agenda. Black leaders should reciprocate appropriately.

22. We urge all countries to exercise whatever influence they can with the South African government to persuade it of the absolute necessity to negotiate a just settlement now as the next generation of black leaders will be more radical and



revolutionary. The United States, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany have particular influence with the South African government. These administrations are regarded by the South African authorities as being friendly and unwilling to pressurize South Africa towards substantial political change. A heavy responsibility rests on these governments to avoid what might well be the greatest bloodbath since World War II. Firm action on their part could play a critical role in achieving change. Without real change, southern Africa may very soon become an area of increased conflict between East and West.

#### Internationally organized terrorism

23. The world is experiencing an increase in international terrorism. We call for international cooperation and commitment that no government should ever give in to blackmail, be it by hostage-taking or by hijacking. All governments engaged in fighting terrorism should be willing to support any state which falls victim to terrorist action. We urge governments to intensify their vigilance through preventive measures, including the exchange of information in order to deal effectively with terrorist activities.

Governments should apply the same legal rights in protection to air carriers as they would for foreign embassies and other foreign government institutions located in the host country.

Governments should ensure that all airports are consistently equipped with the best available equipment for screening of passengers, checked baggage and cargo. Governments should coordinate security information and intelligence to ensure the highest level of consistency of standards at international airports.

### III - REVITALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY

24. Since 1983, the world economy has seen subdued inflation rates. Structural imbalances of the world economy however have intensified during the period: the serious debt problems of the LDCs, the protracted unemployment rates in many countries, growing protectionism, the massive disequilibrium in the international balance of payments between the United States and Japan in particular, and the dramatically fluctuating international monetary system.

There is an urgent need to overcome these structural imbalances. In the increasingly interdependent world all countries must make sacrifices without being bound by narrow national interests, and must seek broader policy coordination.



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30. More substantial steps need to be taken. Efforts should be made to obtain, from governments and the international financial system, increased concessional loans, a review of the foreign debt structure, reducing interest rates and trying to obtain longer, more favorable terms.

31. The major industrial states namely, the European Economic Community, the United States and Japan, should take immediate steps to minimize the violent fluctuations in currency values. The dramatic changes in currency value of the last 18 months have been disruptive for trade and conducive to financial instability. The G-5 meeting represented a worthwhile breakthrough. As a further immediate step, Great Britain should join the European Monetary System (EMS). That grouping should hold immediate discussions with the United States and Japan, with the objective of establishing a stable exchange rate regime between these three major industrial regions. Other countries would, within that framework, find their own level of currency stability.

32. We approve of the changed attitude of the United States to an international monetary conference and believe that this could be a vehicle to achieve a more stable exchange rate regime. But we consider, as we said in the Vienna statement, that such a conference can only be successful if it correlates the issues of trade and access to markets, the debt of developing countries, the internal deficits of the industrialized nations and stabilization of exchange rates among major economic groupings. Such a conference would take much careful preparation.

33. There is a further area in which far-reaching international action is urgently required. A serious effort must be undertaken to establish a fair international trading regime.

The GATT has virtually ignored agriculture and services. It does not provide a mechanism for handling the challenge posed by newly industrialized countries. It cannot respond to the threats to the international trading system posed by the United States and Japan trade imbalances. It has, through the intervening decades, penalized the developing world by providing inadequate access to major world markets for their products. We recognize and welcome the preparations for a new GATT round.

34. World trade is influenced significantly by domestic policies of Europe and North America in particular. The European Community and the United States subsidize their agricultural products to the estimated extent of \$ 70 billion a year. This has encouraged massive domestic surpluses which are then disposed of on world markets under highly subsidized conditions. This has the consequences of denying agricultural products of the developing world in particular, reasonable access either to the European or American markets. It further destroys developing world markets in third countries. The system has established a state of dependence



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25. The huge budget deficit of the United States together with its current account deficit represent a great danger to the world economy. The world's richest country has become a net debtor nation. To fund its deficit, the United States has absorbed an undue proportion of world capital which it uses to finance current consumption. The United States budget deficit has serious consequences for world interest rates and for trade, with significant implications for protection. The situation is not sustainable. The Council urges the United States to take serious steps to overcome its twin deficit problems.

26. The Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and other countries on the other hand have very significant and growing surpluses on their current accounts. These countries should introduce a range of policies to move closer to equilibrium on their current accounts. The particular policies adopted by these countries would depend on the country's own situation and judgement, as is presently intended by the Japanese Government.

27. The recent dramatic fall in oil prices will provide significant benefits to major net importers of oil and coal. Oil prices of \$ 18-20 a barrel for Arabian light crude provide a benefit to Europe of around \$ 40 billion a year. Falling oil prices will give the major industrial states an opportunity to introduce policies that will guide all countries of the world to sustainable growth.

These actions should take the form of promotion of domestic demand and reduction of protection to permit increased access for the developing world to the markets of the developed nations.

28. We should nevertheless be aware that the dramatic fall in oil prices creates its own instability leading to significantly increased problems for some oil exporting developing countries. In addition we need to understand that the turn-around of oil prices could be reversed at any time. We therefore urge governments to continue oil conservation and development of nuclear and other alternative energy resources.

29. The problem of debt remains critical. Many major debtor countries are now more indebted than during the height of the debt crisis and living standards have fallen significantly in real terms. Latin American debtor countries cannot be expected to tighten their belts further. The continuing debt crisis demands a comprehensive solution. We therefore welcome the Baker initiative to increase available finances through the World Bank, IDA and IMF and from the commercial banking system. The U.S. Secretary of Treasury's change of direction is a welcome breath of fresh air. However Mr. Baker's approach of dealing with debtor countries case by case can only be successful in the context of a global approach to the debt problem, and providing that this initiative becomes effective very soon.



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*COUNCIL*

on the part of developing countries. If fair and open trade existed in this area, a large number of developing countries would be able to stand on their feet economically, and official development aid could then be directed to the most needy LDCs.

35. This Council urges the Economic summit of the Seven to take a new approach to the problems of world trade, to broaden their approach to the new GATT round, and to exercise a sense of statesmanship and internationalism which the world so sorely needs. Fair rules for all trade must be established and the interrelationship between trade and domestic budget and financial policies fully recognized.

- PARTICIPANTS -

The following members of the InterAction Council participated in the session:

Helmut Schmidt (Chairman)	Federal Republic of Germany
Takeo Fukuda (Honorary Chairman)	Japan
Ahmadou Ahidjo	Cameroon
Kirti Nidhi Bista	Nepal
Kriangsak Chomanan	Thailand
Mathias Mainza Chona	Zambia
Jenő Fock	Hungary
Malcolm Fraser	Australia
Arturo Frondizi	Argentina
Selim Hoss	Lebanon
Olusegun Obasanjo	Nigeria
Ahmed Osman	Morocco
Misael Pastrana Borrero	Colombia
Carlos Andres Pérez	Venezuela
Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo	Portugal
Mitja Ribicic	Yugoslavia
Adolfo Suarez	Spain
Pierre Elliott Trudeau	Canada
Ola Ullsten	Sweden
Andries van Agt	Netherlands
Bradford Morse (Secretary-General)	

In addition, the following members of the InterAction Policy Board participated:

Sardar Swaran Singh (Co-Chairman)	India
Huang Hua	China
Isamu Miyazaki	Japan
Ghazali Shafie	Malaysia
Hyon-Hwak Shin	Republic of Korea
Manuel Ulloa	Peru



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TO POINDEXTER

FROM PLATT, N

DOCDATE 23 MAY 86

KEYWORDS GERMANY F R

JAPAN

SCHMIDT, HELMUT

FUKUDA, TAKEO

SUBJECT: LTR TO PRES FM SCHMIDT & FUKUDA RE INTER ACTION COUNCIL

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR POINDEXTER DUE: 28 MAY 86 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

SOMMER

KELLY

RODMAN

CHILDRESS

LAUX

DANZANSKY

COMMENTS

*TO NSC/S*

*Please close out. This was answered by STATE 197247 (June 21, 1986)*

REF# 8611991

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NSCIFID

( PS )

*Peter Jones*

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
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DISPATCH \_\_\_\_\_ W/ATTCH FILE \_\_\_\_\_ (C)

*AK*

*WJ*



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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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April 23, 1986

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Rodney B. McDaniel  
National Security Council

SUBJECT: Alerting NSC on Presidential  
Correspondence

Enclosed is the original of a letter to President Reagan from Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan which is transmitted for your information.

This correspondence was received in the Information Management Section of the Executive Secretariat on 4/23/86.

*Charles A. Jackson, Jr. For*  
Director, S/S-1  
Information Management Section  
Executive Secretariat  
647-3836

re Summit preparations

NSC # 8603325

8612759



EMBASSY OF JAPAN  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 22, 1986

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit to you, enclosed herewith, a letter from Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone, Prime Minister of Japan.

Allow me to extend my warmest personal regards.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'N. Matsunaga'.

Nobuo Matsunaga  
Ambassador of Japan

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

April 22, 1986

Dear Ron,

It gives me great pleasure to be able to host the upcoming Tokyo Summit.

Today, I am writing this letter to you to convey my present thoughts on the Tokyo Summit which is taking place two weeks from now.

Since the last summit meeting in Bonn, the performance of our economies has substantially improved, with some noteworthy developments taking place. However, the tangible results of the past year should not be taken for granted. They owe their success greatly to the policy coordination which we were able to carry through. Together with the other summit leaders who have participated in this cause, I should like to welcome these developments with satisfaction. They have indeed contributed to shaping the present underlying bright outlook of the world economy.

However, we must also fully recognize the important issues facing the world economy that require our immediate attention. If we are complacent about solving these problems, we would not be able to fully benefit, in the medium-term, from the fruits of progress that we have achieved so far.

I deem it our basic task at the Tokyo Summit to discuss, from the medium-term perspective, what policy coordination we summit countries could achieve to make more secure the bright outlook of the world economy. By so doing, we can fulfill the expectations placed upon us by our own countries as well as by many other countries of the world.

Similar to past meetings, a rigid agenda has not been drawn up. This is to facilitate a free exchange of views among the participating leaders. I hope that, in the course

of free and candid discussions, the following four main areas could be focused upon, namely: sustaining economic growth, improving the functioning of the international monetary system, strengthening the free trading system and supporting the developing countries in their efforts for development.

As you are aware, our personal representatives have prepared a main issues paper which could be used as reference when conducting our actual deliberations. I hereby enclose a copy of the paper in my capacity as Chairman of the meeting.

It is my firm conviction that at Tokyo, through intensive and constructive discussions, we can carry forward and expand the broad consensus reached at Bonn, and shape a firm foundation for further policy coordination.

With respect to political matters of common concern, there will be opportunities to hold an exchange of views as has been the case at previous summits.

Recalling the spirit of cooperation that has prevailed in past meetings, I call upon the cooperation on the part of each leader to make this summit another fruitful one.

Looking forward to seeing you in Tokyo,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)

Yasu

## Main Issues for Discussion

20 April 1986

### I. Introduction

1. Through recent Summit meetings, a broad consensus has been formed that sound domestic policies promoting convergence of economic performance towards sustained non-inflationary growth among the Summit countries are a prerequisite for realizing lasting world economic expansion. As a result of policy implementation in accordance with this consensus, substantial progress has been made toward producing favourable economic performance.

Taken as a group, the Summit economies are entering their fourth year of expansion. Inflation in the Summit countries as a whole fell below four percent in 1985, a level not seen since the late 1960s, with a significant narrowing of differences among countries. Interest rates have come down substantially.

The recent oil price decline offers better prospects for world economic growth overall, although it is detrimental for certain oil producing areas.

2. Since Bonn, the Summit countries have further strengthened the spirit of cooperation, which has resulted in several important favourable developments, such as:

- significant shift in the pattern of exchange rates of the major currencies better reflecting the economic fundamentals, facilitated by co-ordinated action by our Governments;
- cooperative efforts to lower interest rates;
- a major initiative to strengthen the international debt strategy;
- steady progress towards the launching of the New Round.

Domestically, during the same period, significant progress has also been achieved in implementing sound and credible macro-economic and structural policies with a view to promoting convergence of economic performance. The United States has established a framework for eliminating its budget deficit; Japan has adopted various

measures to improve access to its market and strengthen domestic demand; in Europe domestic demand has been strengthening and is becoming the major force for growth and job creation; growth in Canada, especially of investment, has resulted in a higher rate of job creation.

3. While these developments are certainly to be welcomed, a number of serious problems and imbalances still cloud the outlook for the world economy.

They include:

- = persisting high unemployment, especially among youth in most countries;
- = large fiscal deficits in several Summit countries;
- = continuing large current account imbalances;
- = uncertainty about the future behaviour of exchange rates;
- = persisting trade barriers and protectionist pressures;
- = continuing difficulties for developing countries, with particularly severe debt problems for some;
- = uncertainty about the medium-term prospects for the levels of energy prices.

## II. Basic Tasks for the Tokyo Summit

4. The Summit countries should give careful consideration to the interrelated and structural character of current global economic problems, and seek policies consistent with medium- and long-term perspectives; promptness and flexibility may be required in addressing urgent problems.

With these considerations in mind, the basic tasks for Summit countries are:

4.1. To consider how to maintain the momentum of our cooperative action and to consolidate the favourable developments, arising out of the policies outlined in Bonn, and thus to contribute to securing a brighter prospect for the world economy;

4.2. To focus our deliberations on the following main objectives:

- = to reinforce the underlying trend for sustained non-inflationary growth of our economies, while at the same time redressing external and domestic imbalances, through appropriate macro-economic and structural policies;
- = to improve the functioning of the international monetary system;
- = to enhance the partnership with developing countries, in particular by supporting policies in those countries for sustainable growth and structural adjustment;
- = to reinforce and extend the multilateral trading system.

### III. Main Issues for Discussion

#### 5. Sustained growth and redress of imbalances

Main objectives: to maintain and reinforce the momentum for economic expansion through the individual and collective efforts of all Summit countries. To continue to implement sound and compatible policies that will promote sustained non-inflationary growth and restore external and domestic balances.

- Have sufficient efforts been made in all our countries to reduce budget deficits and to control public spending?

- Given the prevailing low inflation rates, is there scope for interest rates to fall further?

- Can we rely on exchange rates alone to produce a sustainable pattern of current account balances?

- What role can structural policies play in promoting growth, employment, the functioning of markets, and the integration of domestic economies into the world economy?

- How can we maximize the economic benefits of the recent oil price decline (pass them through to the consumers, or use part of them to increase fiscal revenues)? What are the risks for long-term energy policies?



6. Improvement of the functioning of the international monetary system

Main objectives: To attain a more stable and efficient functioning of the international monetary system, desirable for the steady expansion of world trade and investment.

- Does close policy coordination, supplemented in appropriate circumstances by co-ordinated intervention, continue to be indispensable for attaining a pattern of exchange rates which better reflects economic fundamentals?

- Should multilateral surveillance in the existing fora be strengthened?

- How can discussion of the improvement of the functioning of the international monetary system best be carried forward, having regard to the G-10 report and the discussions in the IMF Interim Committee?

7. Increased support for sustainable growth of developing countries

Main objectives: To emphasize the need for developing countries to pursue policies which promote sustainable growth and structural adjustment, thereby attracting financial flows and encouraging the repatriation of flight capital. To support their efforts by increased financial flows and expansion of trade, as well as by creating a favourable economic environment through stronger growth, lower interest rates, improved market access, and promotion of structural adjustment on the part of the industrialized countries. To make special efforts to address the needs of the poorest countries.

- In order to deal with the debt problem,

= Do we agree that the objectives of policy in dealing with indebted countries should be the establishment of normal relations between those countries and financial markets and institutions?

= Do we support the cooperative debt strategy, as developed at the recent meetings of the IMF and IBRD, as the most effective way of achieving this objective?

= In this process, what are the responsibilities of debtor and creditor countries, of the international financial institutions and of private banks?

- = What are, and will be, the impact of the recent decline in oil prices on oil-exporting and oil-importing indebted countries?
- Do we agree to reaffirm our willingness to expand financial flows to developing countries, through:
  - = increasing ODA, particularly for poorer countries, while at the same time improving the effectiveness and efficiency of aid?
  - = strengthening the financial base of the international financial institutions. What should be the amount of the eighth replenishment of the IDA? How should we deal with the question of a general capital increase for the World Bank?
  - = promoting private financial flows, in particular, direct investment, including further efforts to establish the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, accompanied by efforts on the part of developing countries to improve the environment for foreign investment and repatriation of flight capital?
- How could we, recognizing the adverse effect of price fluctuations of oil and most non-oil commodities on the economies of many exporting developing countries, support their efforts for further processing of commodities and diversification of their economies?
- Is there a continuing need to extend emergency aid to some, and to cooperate further for the medium- and long-term economic development of all, sub-Saharan African countries, through:
  - = steady implementation of measures identified in the Report on Aid to Africa prepared after the Bonn Summit?
  - = priority for these countries in the use of IDA VIII and its cooperation with the Structural Adjustment Facility of the IMF?
  - = continued cooperation with the Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa?
  - = active participation in the UN Special Session on Africa?

8. Strengthening of the multilateral trading system

Main objectives: To redouble efforts by all countries to resist the growing protectionist pressures, and to strengthen and extend the multilateral trading system.

- Do we reaffirm our commitment to halting and reversing protectionism, reducing and dismantling trade restrictions, and promoting further trade liberalization?

- Noting with satisfaction the progress of the preparatory process in the GATT, are we ready to make a firm political commitment to the launching of the New Round?

- How can the GATT be made more responsive to new developments in world trade and in the international economic environment?

9. Other matters

9.1. With regard to science and technology, we take note, with appreciation, of the final report of the Technology, Growth and Employment Working Group, which has fulfilled its mandate, having launched a number of valuable joint research projects now in progress under relevant auspices. Reference could also be made to the Manned Space Station Programme, the activities of the European Space Agency and the Third Conference on Life Sciences and Mankind.

9.2. With regard to environmental policies, the importance of international cooperation among industrialized countries as well as with developing countries towards preservation of the global environment could be re-emphasized and, in this connection, the proposals of the Ad-hoc Group on Improvement and Harmonization of Environmental Measurements could be welcomed.

NSC/S PROFILE

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RECEIVED 23 APR 86 19

TO PRESIDENT

FROM NAKASONE, YASUHIRO

DOCDATE 22 APR 86

PLATT, N

23 APR 86

KEYWORDS: TOKYO SUMMIT

HS

SUBJECT: LTR TO PRES FM PM NAKASONE RE SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

ACTION: PENDING STATE DRAFT REPLY DUE: 28 APR 86 STATUS D FILES WH

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COMMENTS

REF# 8612759 LOG NSCIFID ( PS )

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

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April 23, 1986

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FG 006-12

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THOMAS F. GIBSON

FROM: RODNEY B. MCDANIEL *RBF*

SUBJECT: Draft Talking Points on the Tokyo Economic Summit

The NSC has reviewed your final draft talking points on the Tokyo Economic Summit and concurs in the text.

Attachments:

- Tab A Final draft talking points
- Tab B NSC re-write
- Tab C Gibson memo to McDaniel

cc: David L. Chew

NSC # 8603269

April 22, 1986

TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

- o President Reagan meets May 4-6 at the Tokyo Economic Summit with the leaders of Great Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan and the European Community. This will be the President's sixth economic Summit.
- o At the 1981 Ottawa Summit, President Reagan outlined his policy to promote sustainable, market-oriented, noninflationary growth by reducing government spending, changing tax codes to promote savings and investment, and targeting stable and moderate money growth.
- o Largely as a result of a growing international consensus in favor of the policies first advocated by the President at Ottawa, and later endorsed at the Williamsburg, London, and Bonn Summits, economic conditions in the Summit countries today contrast significantly with those prevailing before 1982.
- o As a group, the Summit nations are now in their fourth year of real economic expansion: inflation in these nations fell below 4 percent in 1985, and should fall this year to its lowest level since the 1960s. Falling oil prices are contributing to favorable economic performance.

Summit Agenda

- o A broad consensus among Summit nations has emerged on the need to continue implementation of sound and compatible market-oriented domestic policies. Such policies promote strong, noninflationary growth -- a prerequisite for sustainable world economic expansion.
- o However, economic challenges remain. At the Summit, President Reagan and the other Western leaders will discuss interrelated problems of growth, debt, trade and finance, especially:
  1. Strengthening economic growth and job creation;
  2. Working together to assure implementation of the U.S.-proposed "Program for Sustained Growth" to address the situation of debtor countries, including credible, growth-oriented structural reforms in developing countries and the opening of their economies to international trade and investment;
  3. Strengthening the international trading system, including the launching of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations by the September GATT Ministerial; and

(Tokyo Economic Summit, continued)

4. Improving the functioning of the international monetary system.
- o The President will also stress the Administration's policy of free and fair trade and that the U.S. will continue to vigorously defend U.S. trading interests where unfair trading practices are harming American businesses, farmers and workers.
  - o As at previous Summits, a thorough discussion is expected on political issues of common interest. This discussion is expected to focus on challenges to the security of our democratic systems, and ways to support democracy in the rest of the world, including: (1) combatting international terrorism and narcotics trafficking; (2) East-West relations and arms control; and (3) regional security issues.

## TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

- o President Reagan meets May 4-6 with the leaders of Japan, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, West Germany and Italy at the Tokyo Economic Summit. This will be the President's sixth economic summit and the twelfth such summit overall.
- o At the 1981 Ottawa Summit, President Reagan outlined his policy to promote sustainable, market-oriented, noninflationary growth by reducing government spending, changing tax codes to promote savings and investment, and targeting stable and moderate money growth.
- o Largely as a result of a growing international consensus on the policies first advocated by the President at Ottawa, and endorsed at the Williamsburg, London and Bonn summits, economic conditions in the summit countries today contrast significantly with those which prevailed before Williamsburg.
- o As a group, the summit economies are now in their fourth year of real economic expansion; inflation fell below four percent in 1985, with significant narrowing of differentials among countries, and should fall this year to its lowest level since the 1960s. Falling oil prices are contributing to favorable economic performance.

### Summit Agenda

- o A broad summit consensus has emerged on the shared responsibility to continue to implement sound and compatible market-oriented domestic policies which promote convergence of strong noninflationary growth as a prerequisite for sustainable world economic expansion.
- o Economic challenges remain; over the last year, the US has proposed new cooperative approaches to deal with them.
- o At the Summit, President Reagan and the other Western leaders will discuss interrelated problems of growth, debt, trade and finance, especially:
  1. Strengthening economic growth and job creation.
  2. Working together to assure implementation of the US-proposed "Program for Sustained Growth" to address the situation of debtor countries, including credible, growth-oriented structural reforms in developing countries and the opening of their economies to international trade and investment.



3. Strengthening the international trading system, including the launching of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations by the September GATT Ministerial.
  4. Improving the functioning of the international monetary system.
- o The President will also stress the Administration's policy of free and fair trade and that the US will continue to vigorously defend US trading interests where unfair trading practices are harming American businesses, farmers and workers.
  - o As at previous Summits, we anticipate a thorough discussion on political issues of common interest. We expect this to focus on challenges to the security of our democratic systems, and ways to support democracy in the rest of the world, including: (1) combatting international terrorism and narcotics trafficking; (2) East-West relations and arms control; and (3) regional security issues.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ROD MCDANIEL

FROM: TOM GIBSON *TG*

SUBJECT: Draft Talking Points on the Tokyo Economic Summit

I appreciate your taking the time to revise the talking points on the Summit. Attached is the current draft, which incorporates your comments and those I received from other individuals.

Before I send this to Dave Chew for final clearance, I would appreciate your final concurrence/edits on the attached. Note in particular the final version of the fourth bullet on page one. A turnaround by noon Wednesday would be helpful.

Thanks very much.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 23, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. MCDANIEL

FROM: JAMES M. RENTSCHLER *jm*

SUBJECT: Draft Talking Points on the Tokyo Economic Summit

At Tab I is a memorandum from you to Tom Gibson stating that the NSC has reviewed his final draft talking points on the Tokyo Economic Summit (Tab A) and concurs in the text.

Alexander Platt, Jim Kelly, Karna Small and Peter Sommer concur.

## Recommendation:

That you sign the memorandum to Tom Gibson at Tab I.

Approve *hmf*

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachments:

Tab I Memo to Tom Gibson

Tab A Final draft talking points  
Tab B NSC re-write  
Tab C Gibson memo to McDaniel

SIGNED  
SIGNED

# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

86 APR 22 5:48

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 3269

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ACTION OFFICER: RENTSCHLER DUE: 23 APRIL

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Fortier   | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo McDaniel to Elliott |
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**CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS\***

**PHONE\*** to action officer at ext. 7218

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> McDaniel  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pearson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secretariat |
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**COMMENTS**

*Return to Secretariat*

National Security Council  
The White House

86 APR 22 P 5: 34

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Paul Thompson			
Florence Gantt			
John Poindexter			
Rodney McDaniel			
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Situation Room			

I = Information    A = Action    R = Retain    D = Dispatch    N = No further Action

cc: VP    Regan    Buchanan    Other \_\_\_\_\_

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cc: VP    Regan    Buchanan    Other DC

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TO MCDANIEL

FROM GIBSON, T

DOCDATE 22 APR 86

RENTSCHLER, J

23 APR 86

MCDANIEL

23 APR 86

*3922065e*

KEYWORDS: TOKYO SUMMIT

SUBJECT: DRAFT TALKING POINTS RE THE TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

ACTION: MEMO MCDANIEL TO GIBSON

DUE:

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MCDANIEL

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## United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

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April 17, 1986

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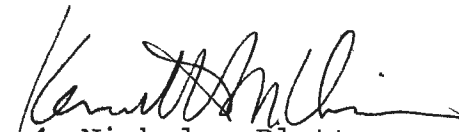
FO 006-10

FG 006-12

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: PARTICIPATION IN THE PRESIDENT'S BILATERALS AT  
THE TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

We ask that consideration be given to including Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Allen Wallis as a participant in those of the President's Tokyo Summit bilaterals likely to encompass extensive discussion of economic issues -- especially the May 3 bilateral with Japanese Foreign Minister Nakasone. Under Secretary Wallis's role as principal U.S. negotiator in the MOSS talks and as a Sherpa give him an authoritative knowledge of economic issues which may be of use to the President.

  
Nicholas Platt  
Executive Secretary

NSC # 8603154



**NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT**

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86 APR 18 13  
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SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 3154

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CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS\* PHONE\* to action officer at ext. 3622

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- Rodman  Lehman  \_\_\_\_\_
- Poindexter (advance)  Fortier (advance)

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RECEIVED 18 APR 86 10

TO POINDEXTER

FROM PLATT, N

DOCDATE 17 APR 86

KEYWORDS: TOKYO SUMMIT

WALLIS, A

SUBJECT: PARTICIPATION IN THE PRES BILATERALS AT THE SUMMIT

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ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR POINDEXTER      DUE:                      STATUS C      FILES WH

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

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INFORMATION

May 30, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN M. POINDEXTER

FROM: STEPHEN I. DANZANSKY

SUBJECT: Summit Follow-Up on Agriculture

This past Wednesday, I chaired a meeting to discuss next steps on agriculture in the wake of the Tokyo Summit. My main goal was to create a process (not chaired by NSC) to ensure active follow-up so that the momentum we achieved at Tokyo is not lost.

Allen Wallis and I debriefed on the Summit discussion on agriculture. The group agreed that the prospects for genuine reform of national agricultural systems are better now than they have been for years. Immediate U.S. efforts will focus on the OECD and the GATT, building toward a more concrete discussion of the issue at next year's Economic Summit.

The group confirmed an understanding I had reached earlier with Gene McAllister that an EPC working group will be created to coordinate follow-up.

NSC # 8604264

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RECEIVED 30 MAY 86 18

TO POINDEXTER

FROM DANZANSKY

DOCDATE 30 MAY 86

KEYWORDS: TOKYO SUMMIT

FOOD

SUBJECT: SUMMIT FOLLOW UP ON AGRICULTURE

ACTION: FOR INFORMATION

DUE: 31 MAY 86 STATUS IX FILES WH

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**United States  
Information  
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director



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Dear John:

My sincere thanks to you and the members of your staff for your participation in USIA programming in support of the Tokyo Economic Summit and President Reagan's trip to Asia.

The attached report describes USIA public diplomacy activities for the Summit and highlights the reach and variety of Agency programming.

I am delighted that the President's trip, and the Tokyo Summit in particular, was such a success. I know that your participation in USIA's public affairs activities directly contributed to this success.

Sincerely,

Charles Z. Wick  
Director

Vice Admiral  
John M. Poindexter  
Assistant to the President  
for National Security Affairs  
The White House

NSC 860

HIGHLIGHTS OF  
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY SUPPORT  
BY THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY  
FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO ASIA AND THE TOKYO SUMMIT

This report (Executive Summary - Tab 1) summarizes USIA's multifaceted public diplomacy campaign in support of the President's visit to Asia and Tokyo. USIA media presented and promoted U.S. policies and views overseas to over 286 million people, including:

- \* About 90 million readers of foreign newspaper articles based on briefings and interviews arranged by the Agency's Foreign Press Centers (Tab 2) or taken from the daily Wireless File (Tab 5).
- \* A Worldnet interactive Tokyo Summit audience conservatively estimated at about 77 million (Tab 3).
- \* VOA's 118.7 million radio listeners (Tab 4).

Special emphasis was placed on:

1. Facilitating President Reagan's pre-Summit interviews with:
  - Japan's Yomiuri Shimbun, April 9, 13.8 million readers;
  - Four of the world's major Wire Services, April 21, circulation of over 300 million;
  - Correspondents from six foreign newspapers April 22, with combined readership of 8.4 million;
  - ASEAN news organizations, April 24;
  - Japanese newspapers with total readership of over 42 million, and Japanese wire services, April 30.
2. President Reagan's May 6 press conference in Tokyo, broadcast worldwide by VOA, fed to Europe by Worldnet satellite, and carried in its entirety on the Wireless File.
3. Extensive media coverage of Mrs. Reagan's separate activities in Malaysia and Thailand.
4. Interviews, speeches and briefings of Secretaries Shultz, Baker and Baldrige, White House Chief of Staff Regan and other Administration officials.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY SUPPORT  
BY THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY  
FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO ASIA AND THE TOKYO SUMMIT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USIA, working closely with the White House Press Office and other government elements, made a major effort to assure the public affairs success of the President's trip to Asia and of the Tokyo Summit. Among the pre-Summit highlights to which USIA contributed was the series of Presidential interviews which reached vast audiences in Japan, Western Europe and the ASEAN countries and set a receptive climate for the President's visit to Bali and Tokyo. Agency radio, press, and television covered all aspects of the President's travel. The separate activities of the First Lady in Malaysia and Thailand, organized with the help of USIS Posts in these countries, were also extensively covered by USIA media.

USIS Posts in Djakarta and Tokyo closely coordinated with the White House advance press teams before the trip and with Larry Speakes during the trip to set up press centers for more than a thousand American correspondents and hundreds more from other countries. The Posts also coordinated USIS media coverage of events from the various sites involved, and provided backstopping services for press conferences, briefings, press statements and the like. The almost overnight conversion of Bali into a modern communication center was a major accomplishment to which the USIS Post made a singular contribution. USIA officers in Bali and Tokyo also provided a steady flow of accurate information to the journalists in attendance, made special arrangements for interviews, worked closely with Larry Speakes, and arranged media activities for Mrs. Reagan's group and also for the staffs of State, Treasury and other Departments.

Agency preparations for the May Summit began in February with the drafting of a public diplomacy strategy paper which served as the basic document for Agency programming, as a guide to the White House public affairs task force in the initial stages of its efforts, and as a comprehensive action plan for participation of senior USG officials in USIA programming.

Through the active participation of Secretaries Shultz, Baker, Baldrige, USTR Yeutter and senior members of their staffs in this pre-Summit programming, USIA television, radio and press reached countless millions of foreign viewers, listeners and readers with authoritative messages supportive of USG political and economic objectives for the Tokyo Summit and the President's trip to Asia.

In addition, USIA's traveling media reaction staff provided twice-daily media reaction reports in Bali and Tokyo. USIA language officers served as Summit liaison officers to keep the USG alert to other nations' interpretations of Summit developments. USIA officers and clerical staff served as the backbone of the White House public diplomacy task force for the Summit. VOA, TV, and the Wireless File provided on-site coverage of fast breaking developments during the trip. The immediate post-Summit Worldnet from Tokyo with Assistant Secretaries Mulford and Ridgway provided key European journalists with the USG perspective on the Summit.

In the coming months, USIA will be focussing on two Summit issues -- terrorism and trade negotiations. On the first, an inter-Agency public diplomacy task force, chaired by USIA, has been established to coordinate and give impetus to efforts in this area. With the GATT Ministerial scheduled for mid-September, USIA -- working with USTR -- will direct its economic programming toward the achievement of USG objectives in a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The following highlights provide an indication of the variety and reach of USIA programming on the Summit and the President's trip.



## BRIEFINGS AND FACILITATION FOR THE FOREIGN PRESS

The Foreign Press Center developed its initial plan for Summit-related activities early in February, and at that time began coordinating activities with the interested posts, USIA area offices, the Director's Office, the White House Deputy Press Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the Public Diplomacy Coordinating Team when it was formed in April, and with the USIA Liaison Officer to the White House, Don Mathes, when he assumed that position in April.

The Foreign Press Center's proposed activities report was submitted to the Programs Bureau on March 11 and incorporated into the overall Agency report.

The following Summit-related activities are listed in chronological order:

### PRESIDENTIAL INTERVIEW:

The Foreign Press Center worked with the White House Press Office and the Public Diplomacy Team in arranging a written Q&A and a photo opportunity with the President for the Japanese newspaper, Yomiuri Shimbun, three weeks before the Tokyo Economic Summit. Yomiuri carried the interview in its April 9 morning edition to 9 million readers and in its afternoon edition to 4.8 million readers.

### SIGUR FPC BRIEFING:

Laying the groundwork for reporting on the President's upcoming ASEAN trip and for the Tokyo Summit, Gaston Sigur, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific, briefed foreign correspondents on April 17. Reporting on the briefing were: H. Siebert, Die Welt, West Germany, 210,000; Y. Jin, Beijing Daily, China, 1.8 million; T. Kuroiwa, Mainichi Shimbun, Japan, 5 million A.M., 2.4 million P.M.; N. Kodama, Jiji Press Service, all Japanese newspapers; T. Sakuma, Chunichi-Tokyo Shimbun, Japan, 1.9 million A.M., 850,000 P.M.; J. Chin, Youth Daily, Taiwan, 85,000; T. Awamura, Asahi Shimbun, Japan, 8.3 million A.M., 4.5 million P.M.; C. Shuang, United Daily News, Taiwan, 220,000; M. Liu, Economic Daily News, Taiwan, 200,000; S. Koak, MBC-TV, Korea, 1.9 million; K. Hiramoto, TBS-TV, Japan, 9 million; A. Abe, Sankei Shimbun, Japan, 2 million A.M., 1.1 million P.M.; N. Cho, Yonhap News Agency, all Korean newspapers; M. Ou, Central News Agency, all Taiwanese newspapers; D. Foulds, DPA, West Germany and newspapers in 75 countries; D. Chang, Joong-ang Ilbo, Korea, 400,000.

PRESIDENTIAL WIRE SERVICES INTERVIEW:

The Foreign Press Center worked with the White House Press Office, the USIA Liaison Officer to the White House and the Public Diplomacy Team in identifying the world's major wire services based in the Washington area. The White House selected four of the 33 available wire services for its April 21 Presidential interview: AFP, Reuters, AP and UPI. In addition to France, AFP reaches 154 countries and 750 client news organizations (with good representation in Africa); Reuters reaches 160 countries with 3000 client news organizations; AP's World Service reaches 117 countries (largely in Asia and Latin America); and UPI's International Service has outlets in 100 countries. The estimated worldwide circulation for all four news agencies is between 300 million and a half-billion.

PRESIDENTIAL PANEL INTERVIEW:

Coordinating efforts with the six USIS posts from the Summit-participating countries, with the appropriate USIA area offices and with the Public Diplomacy Team, the Foreign Press Center recommended six foreign correspondents to the White House Press Office and the USIA Liaison Officer to the White House for a panel-type interview with the President. Reporting on the April 22 interview were: Roberto Pesenti, Il Messaggero, Italy, 315,000; Patricia Colmant, Les Echos, France, 75,000; Reginald Dale, The Financial Times, Great Britain, 211,000; Petra Muenster, Handelsblatt, West Germany, 100,000; Bill Johnson, Globe & Mail, Canada, 340,000; Akiyuki Konishi, Mainichi Shimbun, Japan, 5 million A.M., 2.4 million P.M.

RENTSCHLER FPC BRIEFING:

Fifteen correspondents from nine countries attended the FPC's April 23 briefing by Ambassador James Rentschler, Public Diplomacy Coordinator, and Michael Kosson, Director, State Department Office of European Security and Political Affairs. Reporting on the briefing were: C. Yamakawa, Fuji TV, Japan, 6 million; R. Bonhorst, Westdeutsche Allgemeine, West Germany, 700,000; T. Shimura, Akahata, Japan, undetermined circulation; S. Butler, The Telegraph, India 40,000; D. Chang, Joong-ang Ilbo, Korea, 400,000; S. Kubo, Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan, 9 million A.M., 4.8 million P.M.; Y. Osawa, Tokyo Shimbun, Japan, 1.5 million; S. Guillard and V. Beytout, Les Echos, France, 75,000; W. Lethi, Der Bund, Switzerland, 60,000; V. Legantsov,

TASS, 3700 newspapers, 50 radio and 80 TV stations in the USSR; T. Akiyama, TBS-TV, Japan, 9 million; R. Towny, Reuters, Great Britain, 3000 client news organization in 160 countries; J. Chung, Dong-a Ilbo, Korea, 900,000; J. Polakoff, Canadian Jewish News, 5,000.

PRESIDENTIAL INTERVIEW:

The Foreign Press Center worked with the Public Diplomacy Team and the White House Press office in identifying ASEAN news organizations for an April 24 written Q&A with the President on his ASEAN trip. The EA Area Office at USIA and State followed up with questions from the six newspapers: Kompas, Indonesia, 330,000; The New Straits Times, Malaysia, 206,000; The Bangkok Post, Thailand, 75,000; The Straits Times, Singapore, 230,000; Business Day, the Philippines, 130,000; the Borneo Bulletin, 30,000.

YEUTTER FPC BRIEFING:

Twenty-eight correspondents from 11 countries attended the FPC's April 24 briefing by U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter on the Tokyo Economic Summit. Reporting on the briefing were: P. Lake, Australian Broadcasting Commission, 5.5 million TV, 17 million radio; Y. Laudy, La Libre Belgique, Belgium, 125,000; B. Albrechtsen, Berlingske Tidende, Denmark, 118,000; S. Friedland, IPS, Third World clients; N. Kodama, Jiji Press Service, all Japanese newspapers; T. Shimamura, Akahata, Japan, undetermined; C. Yamakawa, Fuji TV, Japan, 6 million; F. Bastien, CBC, Canada, 15 million; A. Konishi, Mainichi Shimbun, Japan, 5 million A.M., 2.4 million P.M.; R. Bonhorst, Westdeutsche Allgemeine, West Germany, 660,000; N. Greenaway, Canadian Press Service, all newspapers, 300 radio and TV stations; T. Yavuz, Milliyet, Turkey, 140,000; M. Partesi, CFI, French Newsletter, undetermined; K. Emmerich, ORF, 2.5 million in Austria, 6.5 million in East Europe; I. Austin, MacLean's, Canada, 650,000; T. Yoshida, Nihon Kezai, Japan, 2.1 million A.M., 1.1 million P.M.; W. Leuthi, Der Bund, Switzerland, 60,000; Z. Liu, Xinhua News Agency, China, all newspapers; P. Muenster, Handelsblatt, West Germany, 100,000; W. Seuss, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, West Germany, 377,000; W. Muenster, Stuttgarter Zeitung, West Germany, 500,000; C. Hartman, AP World Service, 117 countries; T. Koprulu, Hurriyet, Turkey, 525,000; M. Sase, Tokyo Shimbun, Japan, 3.5 million A.M., 1.5 million P.M.; L. Johnson, ZDF, West Germany, 9.5 million; S. Yanagishima, Sankei Shimbun, Japan, 2 million A.M., 1.1 million P.M.; S. Kubo, Yomiuri

Shimbun, Japan, 9 million A.M., 4.8 million P.M., M. Ou, Central News Agency, Taiwan, all newspapers.

SMART FPC BRIEFING:

Twenty-two correspondents from 10 countries attended the FPC's April 24 Economic Summit briefing by Bruce Smart, Under Secretary for International Trade, at the Commerce Department. Reporting on the briefing were: W. Seuss, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, West Germany, 380,000; N. Kodama, Jiji Press Service, Japan, all newspapers; C. Hartman, AP World Services, 117 countries; S. Kubo, Yomiuri Shimbun, Japan, 9 million A.M., 4.8 million P.M.; N. Fu, China Times, Taiwan, 1 million; I. Austin, MacLean's, Canada, 650,000; H. Siebert, Die Welt, West Germany, 210,000; T. Shimura, Akahata, Japan, undetermined; S. Friedland, IPS, Third World placement; K. Hiramoto, TBS-TV, Japan, 9 million; P. Muenster, Handlesblatt, West Germany, 100,000; Z. Liu, Xinhua News Agency, China, all newspapers; D. Hoffman, Neue Zurcher Zeitung, Switzerland, 109,000; C. Webb, UPI International Service, 100 countries; W. Muenster, Stuttgarter Zeitung, West Germany, 500,000; Y. Funabashi, Asahi Shimbun, Japan, 8.3 million A.M., 4.5 million P.M.; M. Blaho-Beke, Magyar Nemzet, Hungary, 230,000; M. Liu, Economic Daily News, Taiwan, 200,000; M. Ou, Central News Agency, Taiwan, all newspapers; K. Kim, MBC-TV, Korea, 1.9 million; B. Karnad, Hindustan Times, India, 200,000; A. Leroux, EFE, 570 clients in Spain, 1590 abroad.

PRESIDENTIAL INTERVIEW:

Ten Washington-based correspondents for Japanese newspapers and wire services submitted written questions to the President concerning the Tokyo Economic Summit. On April 30, the correspondents were given written answers to their questions and a photo opportunity with the President. Participating Japanese newspapers included: Asahi Shimbun, 8.3 million A.M., 4.5 million P.M.; Nihon Kezai, 2.1 million A.M., 1.1 million P.M.; Mainichi Shimbun, 5 million A.M., 2.4 million P.M.; Kyodo News Service, all Japanese newspapers; Sankei Shimbun, 2 million A.M., 1.1 million P.M.; Yomiuri Shimbun, 9 million A.M., 4.8 million P.M.; Chunichi Tokyo Shimbun, 1.9 million A.M., 850,000 P.M.; Jiji Press Service, all newspapers, Hokkaido Shimbun, 993,000 A.M., 839,000 P.M.; Nishi Nippon Shimbun, 650,000.

## TELEVISION AND FILM

USIA-TV offered posts worldwide a range of television products highlighting U.S. participation in the Tokyo economic summit. A comprehensive series of WORLDNET interactives linked top Administration officials with leading media representatives in European capitals and in Tokyo. Two of President Reagan's major summit addresses were carried, in entirety, to key European audiences via the WORLDNET satellite network.

"America Today" provided live, on-the-spot news coverage from the Tokyo summit, including highlights from the intermediate stops on the President's and Mrs. Reagan's trip. For posts not receiving the daily WORLDNET satellite feed, USIA-TV provided videotape versions of selected news backgrounders, briefings, and WORLDNET interactives for local TV broadcast and outreach to influential contacts.

### WORLDNET Interactives

USIA-TV's programming was kicked off by a series of scene-setting WORLDNET interactives linking top Administration officials with leading media representatives in Europe and Japan. The interactive schedule was specially-formulated to address the major economic items on the Summit agenda, and include participation from the Summit countries as well as other EEC trading partners.

On April 24, Secretary of State George Shultz discussed topics ranging from trade and monetary affairs to terrorism with journalists in Bonn, Brussels, London, Ottawa, Paris, Rome and Tokyo, resulting in substantial media coverage in several European nations.

Secretary of Agriculture Richard Lyng took the stage on April 29 to address U.S. and European agricultural trade, currently one of the most divisive issues in transatlantic relations. Interactive participants in Bonn, Brussels, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome and The Hague gave the program high marks and filed a number of reports in European business journals. USIS Bern found the program an "excellent opportunity to discuss (the) US - EEC trade dispute" with local contacts, and USIS Brussels termed the exchange "comprehensive and illuminating."

Treasury Secretary James Baker's April 30 interactive with Bonn, Brussels, London, Ottawa, Rome, Paris and Tokyo previewed key economic issues on the Summit agenda and resulted in extensive print and television coverage in Bonn, London and

Rome. USIS Paris called the program a "superb scene-setter" for the Tokyo Summit, while USIS Brussels termed it especially timely.

WORLDNET concluded its Tokyo economic Summit series with a fourth, and last, interactive direct from Tokyo as Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Rozanne Ridgway joined forces with Assistant Secretary of the Treasury David Mulford to provide European audiences with an on-the spot Summit wrap-up report. Media representatives as well as government officials attended the program in six different European cities. As summed up by USIS Brussels, "the satellite capability from Tokyo added yet another impressive plus to WORLDNET as a timely vehicle for U.S. policy articulation and...unprecedented access to key Administration officials."

All four interactives were offered to posts worldwide in VCR format.

#### "America Today"

"America Today," WORLDNET's daily news program, provided immediate and on-location news coverage of the economic Summit via four special satellite feeds direct from Tokyo to Washington. In the days surrounding the Summit, "America Today" aired 30 separate news stories focusing on the meeting, and the political and economic issues discussed by the Summit country leaders. Coverage highlights included the President's and Mrs. Reagan's stops enroute to Tokyo, backgrounders on the summit process and major agenda items, the tough stance on terrorism adopted by Summit leaders, security precautions and the final summit declaration.

#### Special WORLDNET Feeds

In addition to the WORLDNET interactives and live, "America Today" coverage, USIA-TV sent European audiences major policy speeches and special Summit features via the daily, two-hour WORLDNET satellite feed.

President Reagan's pre-summit address at the Chamber of Commerce and post-Summit press conference in Tokyo were both transmitted, in entirety, over the WORLDNET network. WORLDNET also aired a special McLaughlin One-on-One segment with Chief of Staff Donald Regan and a P/DS-produced program on "The Specialized Role of the U.S. Dollar" featuring prominent American economic scholars.

Satellite File

Used by 140 broadcasters in more than 110 nations across the globe, Satellite File carried the "summit message in a specially-produced, three-part series exploring the summit process and the major economic items on the meeting's agenda. Prepared and distributed in advance, the summit scene-setters were designed for placement with local television broadcasters during the summit timeframe.

Foreign Press Center Briefings

Foreign Press Center briefings on economic and trade issues with Bruce Smart, Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade, and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter were taped by USIA-TV and made available in VCR format to posts worldwide for outreach to key economic contacts.

## RADIO BROADCASTS

The Voice of America sent a small team of reporters to Tokyo to cover the Economic Summit Conference and President Reagan's trip. The team included reporters from VOA's News and English Programs Division, Near East and South Asia Division, American Republics Division and East Asia and Pacific Division. Highlights of VOA's and the Radio Marti Program's reportage of the economic summit and President Reagan's trip follows:

--In all, 50 reports were filed by correspondents from the News Division and from the regional language divisions, covering summit proceedings on economic matters, the declaration on terrorism, and President Reagan's news conference. VOA also had a summit reaction report from London and a President Reagan news conference overview compiled in Washington.

--The eight language services of VOA's East Asia and Pacific Division gave extensive coverage to President Reagan's meeting with ASEAN leaders in Bali and the summit. The Thai Service carried a special telephone feed from VOA's Bangkok office on Nancy Reagan's visit to Thailand.

--The Near East and South Asia Division correspondent present at the summit interviewed Yasu Nobe, a Japanese specialist on Middle Eastern affairs and terrorism, and Mr. Mathur of India's Trade Development Authority in Tokyo. VOA's Arabic Service broadcast the full text of the Tokyo Summit leaders statement on terrorism which mentioned Libya by name. The eight language services of the Division and several other of VOA's language services broadcast comments on terrorism by Secretary Shultz, delivered during a televised interview from Tokyo.

--During a four-day period, there were over 500 calls from medium wave radio stations in Latin America and the Caribbean requesting telephone feeds of VOA's broadcasts about the summit and the President's trip. The Brazilian Service also fed an average of two reports daily to three leading networks with a total of 108 stations.

--VOA's Press Conference USA program featured Secretary of State George Shultz before the summit and with trade experts following the meeting. An Encounter program before the summit concentrated on trade with Japan and included Japanese Deputy Counsel General Seiichiro Ojtsuka. A Focus program on Japan was broadcast before the summit and another broadcast on May 19 concentrated on World Trade with the summit as the focal point.



--The President's news conference on Tuesday, May 6, was broadcast to all parts of the world. The session was carried live to networks covering Asia, South Asia, Latin America and the Carribbean. VOA-Europe extended its medium wave schedule one hour to carry the President's remarks live.

--Six editorials were prepared that related to the President and Mrs. Reagan's trip across the Pacific. Four were on the summit itself, including one on the issue of terrorism. The other two were on the ASEAN/Indonesian visit and Mrs. Reagan's tour of Malaysia and the Philippines.

--The Radio Marti Program broadcast reports filed by their Toyko correspondent included a summit preview and coverage of President Reagan's meetings with the leaders of the world's major industrial nations, their agreements on terrorism and the international monetary system.

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