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Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MCMINN, DOUGLAS: FILES

Withdrawer

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File Folder

FRANCE-JAPAN (3)

FOIA

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sox Number	13		187		
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages		Restriction	
51216 CABLE	RE JAPAN-US TRADE ISSUES	4	4/15/1982	B1 B3	
51217 CABLE	RE VERSAILLES ECONOMIC SUMMIT	7	4/17/1982	B1 B3	
51218 CABLE	DUPLICATE OF 51217	7	4/17/1982	B1 B3	
51198 CABLE	240112Z APR 82 R 4/20/2010 M2007-081	3	4/24/1982	B1	
51202 MEMO	NAU TO CLARK RE SUZUKI LETTER R 4/23/2010 NLRRM2007-081		4/28/1982	B1	
51207 MEMO	BAÏLEY TO CLARK RE SUZUKI LETTER R 4/20/2010 M2007-081	1	4/26/1982	B1	
51213 MEMO	DUPLICATE OF 51142	1	4/23/1982	B1	
51214 LETTER	DRAFT RR TO SUZUKI R 4/20/2010 M2007-081	2	ND	B1	
51215 CABLE	241949Z APR 82 R 4/20/2010 M2007-081	2	4/24/1982	B1	
51219 CABLE	RE PROPOSAL FOR INTERNATIONAL TECHNOLOGICAL EXCHANGE	10	5/12/1982	B1 B3	

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51216 CABLE 4/15/1982 B1 **B**3

RE JAPAN-US TRADE ISSUES

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RE VERSAILLES ECONOMIC SUMMIT	В3			

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CONFADENTIAL SECTION BLOF 83 TOKYO 86876

PARIS ALSO FOR USCECD, USEC FOR 808 HORMATS FROM AMBASSADOR E.O. 12065: GDS 4/23/88 (MANSFIELD, MICHAEL) OR-M AGST ECON, OVIP (REAGAN, ROMALD), PEPR SUBJECT: AMBASSADOR'S VIEWS ON VERSAILLES SUMMIT REF: A) STAJE 898628

- 1. CONSTDENTIAL ENTIRE TEXT
- 2. I WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO COMMENT ON THE SUBSTANCE OF THE VERSALLES SUMMIT AS SEEN FROM JAPAN. THE FOLLOWING GIVES SOME GENERAL VIEWS. AND THEN SOME SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON THE ISSUES T ARE LIKELY TO BE RAISED AT THE SUMMIT.
- 3. THE JAPANESE SEE THE SUMMIT AS AN EXCELLENT CHANGE FOR A FRANK EXCHANGE OF VIEWS AMONG THE LEADERS OF THE WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIALIZED DEMOCRACIES. THEY SEE THE MEETING AS AN OCCASION TO DEEPEN THE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI AND HIS COLLEAGUES, AS WELL AS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SHORE UP SUZUKI'S DOMESTIC STANDING BY SHOWING HIM AS AN IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL LEADER. THE GGJ DOES NOT SEE THE SUMMIT AS AN OCCASION FOR NEGOTIATION, AND CERTAINLY NOT ON THE ISSUE ON WHICH THEY ARE MOST VULNERABLE -- TRADE. THUS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL GOLL GOALS IS A NEGATIVE ONE OF SEEKING TO AVOID HAVING THE OTHER SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS "GANG UP" ON JAPAN ON THE TRADE ISSUES. OF COURSE, A GOOD DEAL OF THE CONTROL OVER WHETHER OR NOT THIS HAPPENS RESTS WITH JAPAN: IF THE PROGRESS OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION MEASURES SCHEDULED TO BE ANMOUNCED HAY 7 DEMONSTRATES JAPANESE RESOLVE TO INTERNATIONALIZE ITS ECONOMY, THEN JAPAN WILL HAVE LESS TO FEAR. IF NOT, THEY ARE

LIKELY TO HEAR SOME DIFFICULT WORDS. OTHER ISSUES OF MORE "POSITIVE" CONCERN TO THE GOJ INCLUDE MACROECONOMICS AND THE REVITALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY, NORTH/SOUTH ISSUES AND ENERGY SECURITY. SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON MAIN ISSUES FOLLOW.

The want

- 4. A PRINCIPAL POSITIVE GOAL OF THE JAPANESE IS REAFFIRMATION OF A COMMON APPROACH BY THE WESTERN DEMOCRACIES (OF WHICH JAPAN CLEARLY CONSIDERS ITSELF A MEMBER) TO SUCH CRITICAL ISSUES AS AFGHANISTAN, POLAND AND, IF POSSIBLE. THE MIDDLE EAST. UNTIL OTTAWA, THE JAPANESE WERE ALMOST AS WARY AS THE FRENCH OF SEEING THE SUMMIT CONVERTED INTO A "POLITICAL" ONE, BUT JAPANESE HEDIA REACTION TO THE ONE DAY OF POLITICAL DISCUSSION AT OTTAWA WAS SO FAVORABLE THAT THE JAPANESE HAVE NOW DROPPED THE ADJECTIVE "ECONOMIC" WHEN REFERRING TO THE SEVEN-NATION GATHERING. THE GOJ CLEARLY HOPES THAT ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES THE WATCHWORD WILL BE "UNITY OF THE WEST"; THIS WILL MAKE IT EASIER FOR-IT TO CONTINUE TO HAINTAIN SANCTIONS ON THE SOVIETS AS WELL AS TO COOPERATE EVEN MORE ON THE EAST-WEST ISSUE IN GENERAL. IF THE MIDDLE EAST IS DISCUSSED AND A SERIOUS DIVISION OF OPINION DEVELOPS BETWEEN OURSELVES AND THE WEST EUROPEANS. THE JAPANESE WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY LINE UP WITH THOSE CALLING FOR GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE ARAB POSITION.
- 5. MAGROECONOMIC ISSUES AND REVITALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY. THE JAPANESE ATTACH GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THIS ISSUE FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS. FIRST, AS A COUNTRY THAT DEPENDS ON EXPORTS (ABOUT 73 PERCENT OF THEIR GROWTH IN 1981 WAS DUE TO EXPORTS) THE CURRENT SLUGGISH WORLD ECONOMY HEARS THAT THE JAPANESE ECONOMY SUFFERS. (REAL GROWTH DECLINED 0.9 PERCENT ON AN ANNUAL BASIS IN THE LAST QUARTER OF 1981). IN ADDITION, THE JAPANESE STILL BELIEVE THAT A LARGE PART OF THEIR CURRENT TRADE PROBLEM WOULD DISAPPEAR IF THE EUROPEAN

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CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 02 OF 03 TOKYO 06876

AND US ECONOMIES BEGAN TO IMPROVE. THE GOJ WILL WANT TO HEAR THAT OUR ECONOMIC PROGRAM IS WORKING, AND THAT INTEREST RATES ARE EXPECTED TO COME DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE NEAR FUTURE. OBVIOUSLY, IF THIS WERE OCCURING BY JUNE IT WOULD BE SO MUCH THE BETTER FROM THE JAPANESE VIEW. JAPAN BELIEVES THAT A LARGE PORTION OF THEIR TRADE SURPLUS WITH THE US (AND THUS, IN THEIR VIEW, A LARGE PORTION OF THE CURRENT TRADE PROBLEM) IS CAUSED BY THE STRONG DOLLAR RESULTING FROM HIGH US INTEREST RATES. HOWEVER, GIVEN THE JAPANESE SITUATION ON TRADE AND THE VULNERABILITY OF JAPAN'S MACROECONOMIC POLICIES TO CRITICISM THEY ARE LIKELY TO BE RESTRAINED IN THEIR CRITICISM OF U.S. INTEREST RATES. ALL OF THESE THEMES ARE EXPRESSED IN THE TRADE PAPER WHICH THE JAPANESE PREPARED. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE. THE JAPANESE ARE LIKELY TO STRESS THE ROLE HIGH TECHNOLOGY INDUSTRIES WILL PLAY IN STIMULATING FUTURE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND WILL URGE CLOSER COOPERATION IN THIS AREA.

6. NORTH/SOUTH ISSUES. AS THE MOST RECENTLY DEVELOPED OF THE SUMMIT SEVEN AND AS THE ONLY NON-CAUCASIAN COUNTRY, THE JAPANESE HAVE ALWAYS HAD A SPECIAL INTEREST IN NORTH/SOUTH ISSUES. THIS THEME CAN ALSO BE SEEN IN THEIR TRADE PAPER, WHERE THE JAPANESE ARGUE THAT RESISTING PROTECTIONISM IS NOT ONLY IMPORTANT FOR THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES. BUT IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT FOR THE LDCS. THE JAPANESE WOULD CLEARLY LIKE TO SEE SOMETHING POSITIVE COME OUT OF THE SUMMIT FOR THE LDCS. BUT PROBABLY REALIZE THAT THE BEST THEY CAN HOPE FOR IS A STATEMENT THAT THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WILL TRY TO FURTHER OPEN THEIR MARKETS TO LDC PRODUCTS, COUPLED WITH A CALL FOR CLOSER INTEGRATION OF THE LDC ECONOMIES INTO THE WORLD TRADING SYSTEM.

7. ENERGY: THE GOJ BELIEVES THAT THE CURRENT WORLD OIL GLUT IS ONLY TEMPORARY, AND IS SERIOUSLY CONCERNED THAT JAPANESE INDUSTRY SEEMS TO BE SLOWING DOWN ITS EFFORTS TO SWITCH AWAY FROM OIL. SIMILARLY, THEY BELIEVE THAT THE GLUT IS HAVING AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON ENERGY CONSERVATION. THUS, GOJ WOULD HOPE TO SEE A STRONG STATEMENT FROM THE SUMMIT ON THESE TWO ISSUES THAT THEY COULD USE AS A PROD TO KEEP THE JAPANESE INDUSTRY AND PEOPLE ON THE-SIRAIGHT AND NARROW. SINCE JAPAN IS ALSO INCREASING ITS GOVERNMENT-HELD STOCKS (ALBEIT SLOWLY) THEY WOULD CLEARLY NOT BE ADVERSE TO SOME STATEMENT SEEKING LARGER GOVERNMENTAL STOCKS.

TECHNOLOGY: ONE REASON FOR THE JAPANESE ECONOMIC MIRACLE HAS OF COURSE BEEN THEIR RAPID ADAPTATION AND USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES. THE JAPANESE VIEW TECHNOLOGY AS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL TOOLS FOR REVITALIZING THE WORLD ECONOMY. AND HAVE LONG BELIEVED THAT THIS WAS AN AREA WHERE THEY COULD MAKE A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION. GIVEN THAT THE FRENCH, AS HOSTS. ARE ALSO VERY INTERESTED IN THE TECHNOLOGY ISSUE, THE JAPANESE DESIRE TO HAVE SOMETHING POSITIVE ON THIS ISSUE COME OUT OF THE SUMMET IS INCREASED. WE WOULD ANTICIPATE GOJ ENDORSEMENT OF THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO REVITALIZE THE WORLD ECONOMY AND SUPPORT FOR THE SUMMIT COUNTRIES WORKING TOGETHER TO THAT END, INCLUDING THE POSSIBLE FORMATION OF A SPECIAL TECHNOLOGY GROUP TO FOSTER COOPERATION.

9. TRADE: THE JAPANESE, WROTE THE TRADE

PAPER AND THEIR VIEWS ON TRADE ARE CLEAR. THE FOLLOWING THEMES ARE ALL PRESENT: THE IMPORTANCE OF RESISTING PROTECTIONISM, THE NECESSITY OF REVITALIZING THE WORLD ECONOMIES, THE NEED TO BRING LDCS INTO THE WORLD ECONOMY. THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY, AND THE EFFECT THAT ENERGY HAS ON WORLD TRADE. THESE ARE ALL SINCERELY HELD JAPANESE BELIEFS, BUT IN A SENSE THEY ALSO SERVE TO NEUTRALIZE CRITICISM OF JAPAN'S TRADE POLICIES.

19. EAST-WEST ECONOMIC RELATIONS. EXCEPT FOR TRADE, THIS WILL BE THE MOST DIFFICULT ISSUE

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WILL HELP MAKE ACTION MORE LIKELY IN THE FUTURE.

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CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 83 OF 83 TOKYO 86876

FOR THE GOJ AT THE SUMMIT. THEY HAVE BEEN MOST HELPFUL IN THE PAST IN SUPPORTING SANCTIONS VIS-A-VIS AFGHANISTAN AND IRAN, BUT BELIEVED THAT THEY GOT OUT IN FRONT OF THE EUROPEANS AND AS A RESULT EUROPEAN FIRMS OBTAINED PROJECTS THAT THE JAPANESE HAD GIVEN UP. THUS ON SOVIET/ POLISH SANCTIONS, THEY HAVE BEEN VERY CAREFUL NOT TO GET IN FRONT OF THE EUROPEANS. THE GOJ IS ALSO UNDER SOME PRESSURE FROM EXPORTERS NOT TO AGREE TO MORE EXTENSIVE SANCTIONS GIVEN THE CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE WORLD. IN GENERAL, I WOULD EXPECT THE JAPANESE TO GO ALONG WITH WHATEVER THE EUROPEANS AGREE TO ON THIS ISSUE, BUT WE SHOULD NOT EXPECT ANY HELP FROM THEM WITH THE EUROPEANS. REGARDING EXPORT CREDITS TO THE SOVIET UNION (THE BUCKLEY MISSION) THE GOJ IS CONCERNED THAT RESTRICTIONS ON THE FLOW OF OFFICIALLY SUPPORTED CREDITS COULD AFFECT PRIVATE CAPITAL MARKETS AND ADVERSELY AFFECT LDCS. IF THE GOAL IS HIGHER INTEREST RATES, THE GOJ BELIEVES THAT THIS SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED DIRECTLY BY PROVIDING GUIDANCE ON THE APPROPRIATE RATES.

11. IN CONCLUSION, MY OVERALL VIEW IS THAT THE JAPANESE HOPE TO AVOID PUBLIC CONFRONTATION AT THE SUMMIT ON ALL SUBJECTS, BUT PARTICULARLY ON TRADE WHERE CONFRONTATION WOULD LEAVE JAPAN ISOLATED. THE JAPANESE MORE THAN MOST HAVE A HORROR OF BEING ISOLATED, AND THIS IS PERHAPS EVEN MORE TRUE AT THIS SUMMIT GIVEN THEIR DESIRE TO PORTRAY THE PRIME MINISTER AS A WORLD LEADER. THUS OUR BEST TACTICS WOULD BE TO ATTEMPT TO GET THE EUROPEANS TO AGREE TO AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE ON SUCH ISSUES AS EAST WEST ECONOMIC RELATIONS, WITH A GOOD DEAL OF CONFIDENCE THAT THE JAPANESE WILL COME ALONG. ON TRADE, THE FATE OF THE JAPANESE IS CLEARLY IN THEIR OWN HANDS, BUT IF THE PROGRAM THEY ANNOUNCE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE, I BELIEVE THAT SOME FRANK AND PRIVATE TALK TO THE PRIME MINISTER

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MEMORANDUM

#2864 Add-on

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 28, 1982

51202

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM:

HENRY R. NAU JO

SUBJECT:

Suzuki Letter on Exchange Markets

I was with Sprinkel over the weekend when he learned of the Suzuki letter to the President concerning exchange rate intervention. He notified Regan immediately and hence the note to you from Regan.

Several aspects are important:

- Suzuki's letter is clearly his initiative, not necessarily having the full support of all agencies. The Japanese delegation at the Paris Summit meeting this weekend opposed the idea of exchange market intervention.
- The Japanese yen is undervalued in part because Japanese capital markets are not fully open. Japanese have capital controls on the outflow of yen, which keeps the yen up (as U.S. capital controls sustained an undervalued dollar in the late 1960s), but also ration access to their credit markets by foreign companies, which holds the yen down. The net effect of these policies is uncertain, but we would probably be right to ask the Japanese to liberalize fully their capital markets before we agree to intervene to raise the yen rate.
- As I reported to you separately, the intervention issue is now a key one for the Summit. It has real risks and opportunities for us. If we agree too easily on intervention to please the allies, we risk absorbing the costs of inflation in weak currency countries, thereby encouraging further inflationary policies abroad. If we can extract meaningful commitments from weak currency countries to reduce inflation (e.g. in France) or to open capital markets (e.g. in Japan), we can consummate a Summit agreement that will have historic import.

cc: N.Bailey

- D.Gregg
- D.Childress

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

2864

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 26, 1982

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM:

NORMAN A. BAILEY 73

SUBJECT:

Suzuki Letter on Exchange Markets

In accordance with the attached memorandum to you (Tab I) from Secretary of the Treasury Regan, Prime Minister Suzuki will apparently be giving the Vice President a letter suggesting increased intervention in the financial markets in order to smooth fluctuations. This is contrary to current Administration policy and as he puts it is probably an attempt by the Japanese to turn attention away from their closed capital markets. He suggests that no action is required at this time, but I will closely monitor the situation when the Vice President returns.

Attachment

Tab I Memo from Secretary Regan

cc: Don Gregg

Henry Nau

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Review April 26, 1988

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Room 6828 New State
Phone: 632-0396

Mr. Henry Nau
Room 392 Old EOB
Phone: 395-6961

PROM: Thomas Leddy
Room 3221 Main Treasury
Phone: 566-5232

SECRET ATTACHMENT ouf 2/26/08



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OGUS

The Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs

May 19, 1982

Messrs. Hormats and Nau

Attached is a draft message to Prime Minister Suzuki, responding to his latter to President Reagan. Please let me have your comments and clearance by early tomorrow. We should try to get a response out this week.

Hr Straw to Leonard, 8/2/08

Draft Message to Prime Minister Suzuki

51214

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BY CV NARA DATE Y/Ze/18=

Dear Mr. Prime Minister

I very much appreciate receiving your letter suggesting that our monetary experts meet to consider ways to cope with exchange market problems.

I should say at the outset that the United States is prepared to accept the consequences of exchange rates based on the interaction of fundamental market forces. In our discussions with Japan, we have focused not on statistical balances in U.S.-Japan trade, but on the elimination of barriers to trade and capital markets so that market forces can operate freely and efficiently. I have every confidence in America's ability to compete effectively in trade with other nations, if given the chance under even-handed trading rules. It is, moreover, of crucial importance to maintenance of the open trading and financial system that all nations' rules be, and be perceived as, fair and open. This is why it is so important that Japan move boldly and promptly to open its important capital markets. I look forward to hearing the details of the program you are developing.

Monetheless, we too are troubled by exchange market disorder and volatility and have been considering ways in which the major countries could help stabilize exchange market conditions in a meaningful and lasting way. We feel deeply that exchange market instability and wide exchange rate movements are not only undesirable but are attributable to the pursuit of divergent economic objectives

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and policies by the major countries. In important respects, Japan's success in dealing with inflation through controlled monetary growth and strengthened fiscal discipline provides a worthy lesson for others. As you know, my own efforts are directed to similar objectives. Buccess in the United States and pursuit of these objectives by other nations would, I am confident, provide a sound underlying basis for the greater exchange market stability we all wish to see.

For this reason, the United States has proposed, in the Summit preparatory context, consideration of ways in which the major nations might better cooperate in the establishment of longer range objectives and policies to reduce domestic inflation and permit sustainable economic growth through increased opportunities for productive investment. As discussed by our monetary experts recently in Europe, this effort could be accompanied by a review of the effects of exchange market intervention in the past.

I hope you and your colleagues will consider this proposal for long range economic policy cooperation carefully and positively. I believe it offers hope for genuine improvements in the economic performance of the key industrial countries, and thus for greater international financial and monetary stability. If such an approach can be agreed, the Versailles summit will indeed have made a valuable contribution to world economic health and stability.

Ronald Regan

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E.O. 12865; XGDS-2, 4/24/62 (CLARK, WILLIAM JR.) DR-M
TAGS; EFIN, JA, US, OVIP GUSH, GEORGE)
SUBJECT: LETTER FROM PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI TO
THE PRESIDENT

G-ENTIRE TEXT.

- 2. DURING BRIEF TETE-A-TETE MEETING WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT AFTER THE ARRIVAL CEREMONY ON THE MORNING OF AFRIL 24, PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI HANDED THE VICE PRESIDENT THE FOLLOWING UNSIGNED LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT!

 OUTTE, 1. AS YOU ARE NO DOUBT AWARE, JAPAN IS CONTINUING ITS EFFORTS TO OPEN ITS MARKET FURTHER. WE ARE WORKING HARD TO PUT TOGETHER THE SECOND STAGE OF THESE MEASURES PRIOR TO THE VERSAILLES SUMMIT, AND ARE PLANNING TO ANNOUNCE THEM SEFORE LONG.
 - 2. AT THE SAME TIME, I CONSIDER IT ESSENTIAL FOR THE SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE TRADE IMBALANCES SETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES AND BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES AND BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES THAT, IN ADDITION TO DUR EFFORTS TO OPEN OUR MARKET FURTHER, THE EXCHANGE RATE OF THE YEN AGAINSTTHEDOLLAR BE MAINTAINED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MINIMIZE DISRUPTIVE TRANSACTIONS IN THE MARKET.
 - 3. THE LOPSIDED TRADE IMBALANCE BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN 1977 AND 1978 WAS REDRESSED WHEN THE YEN ROSE. THIS TIME AROUND THE YEN HAS BEEN FALLING ALL THE WAY INSTEAD OF RISING, AND, AS A RESULT, JAPAN'S EXPORTS CONTINUED TO ENGREASE WHILE ITS IMPORTS HAVE CONTRACTED TO FURTHER WIDEN THE TRADE IMBALANCE.
 - 4. THE CONTINUED PALL OF THE YEN IS THE RESULT OF THE OUTFLOW OF THE LONG-TERM CAPITAL FROM JAPAN 49.7 SILLION NET IN 1981) DUE TO THE SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCE IN INTEREST RATES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN. AND SINCE A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN THE INTEREST RATES OF THE UNITED STATES IS BELIEVED UNLIKELY FOR SOME TIME, THE MOOD IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET TODAY IS STILL BEARISH ABOUT THE YEN.
 - S. MY GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN TRYING TO BOLSTER THE

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VALUE OF THE YEN THROUGH BUYING IT UP IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET. I AM NOW CONVINCED, MOWEVER, THAT JAPAN CANNOT CONTINUE THIS OPERATION SINGLE-HANDED FOR LONG AND THAT TO EFFECTIVELY PROTECT THE EXCHANGE MARKET FROM DISRUPTIVE TRANSACTIONS. WE NEED THE UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION OF YOUR GOVERNMENT AND MONETARY AUTHORITIES. AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE BUCCESS OF SUCH AN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, WE CAN RECALL THE JOINT INTERVENTION BY THE MONETARY AUTHORITIES OF THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, WEST GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND IN NOVEMBER 1978.

E. I THEREFORE PROPOSE THAT WE INSTRUCT THE EXPERTS OF THE MONETARY AUTHORITIES OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES TO MEET PROMPTLY TOGETHER TO PIND OUT HOW TO EFFECTIVELY COPE WITH THE PRESENT TREND IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

I SHOULD APPRECIATE IF YOU WOULD LET ME KNOW YOUR REACTION.

7. FURTHER, AS THERE ARE REASONS TO BELIEVE THAT THE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ARE ALSO INTERESTED IN SUCH A SCHEME, I AM THINKING OF CALLING UPON OUR EUROPEAN PRIENDS AS WELL. IF WE CAN SUCCEED IN FINDING A NEW ARRANGEMENT AMONG THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN AND EUROPE FOR STABILIZING OUR CURRENCIES, IT WILL BE MOST SIGNIFICANT POR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE WORLD ECONOMY AND WILL CONSTITUTE A MOMENTOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN THE PORTHCOMING VERSAILLES SUMMIT.

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