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WITHDRAWAL SHEET Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Executive Secretariat, NSC

Country File

OA/Box:

File Folder: Japan (3/19/81 - 4/3/81)

Archivist: mjd

FOIA ID: F00-037 (1539), Oberdorfer

Date: 01/12/2004

10 - 10 - 1	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTIO
DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE			* SANCTON STREET
1. Memo	Richard Allen to the President re Visit of former PM Fukuda Takeo, 1p R 7/24/06 F00-037/1#67	3/19/81	BI
2. Paper	Fukuda's Positions and Concerns, 1p	Nd	BU
3. Memo	Alexander Haig to the President re Meeting with Fukuda, 2p	3/16/81	BI
. PAPER	2p " #69	3/12/81	B1 , 83
. Memcon	D 11 # 70 Haig – Fukuda Meeting, 4p R 11 #71	3/19/81	BU
. Cable	201029Z MAR 81, 5p	3/20/81	B 1
. Cable	231013Z MAR 81, 2p	3/23/81	B1
. Cable	260917Z MAR 81, 1p # 73	3/26/81	BĮ
. Cable	270310Z MAR 81, 1p #74	3/27/81	181
0. Cable	300813Z MAR 81, 2p #75	3/30/81	B 1
1. Cable	R 1 #76 010837Z APR 81, 2p #77	4/1/81	BÍ
2. Cable	010952Z APR 81, 2p	4/1/81	B1
3. Memo	Robert Hormats to the Secretary re Meeting with Vice President, 3p	Nd	BI
4. Talking oints	Re Meeting with Vice President, 1p Re 11 480	Nd	Bi
5. NSC/S	Casefile 8101919, 1p	04/7/81	BĮ
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B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].

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B-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]. B-7a Release could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings [(b)(7)(A) of the FOIA].

B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA]

B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA]. B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].

B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].

B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) of the FOIA].

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

WITHDRAWAL SHEET Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: Executive Secretariat, NSC

Country File

OA/Box:

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FOIA ID: F00-037 (1539), Oberdorfer

Date: 01/12/2004

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6. Memo	Donald Gre	egg to Allen re	cable, 1p F00-037/1		*4+	4/3/81	B1
7. Cable	5p	7/24/06	F00-037/1	#82		4/2/81	B1 ,63
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RESTRICTIONS

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
- B-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
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- B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].
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- B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) of the FOIA].
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PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 13233

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Withdrawer

LOJ

7/19/2007

File Folder

JAPAN (3/19/81-4/3/81)

FOIA

F00-037 (F1539)

Box Number

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Doc Dat Pages	е
13MEMO	HORMATS TO THE SECRETARY MEETING WITH VP (F00-037/1#7	, RE 3 ND	- man 6/21/08

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

MR. PRESIDENT:

The suggested guidance herein reautos is superseded, I presume, by any further conversations you, Ed Meese, Jim Baker and Secretary Haig may have had on the subject --following the report of the Auto Task Force.

Richard G. Darman

The President has seen

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

March 19, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT:

The Visit of Former Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo

Attached are Department of State briefing papers for your March 20 meeting with former Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo. When you meet with Fukuda, he will have spent 45 minutes with the Vice President. He will be accompanied by six other Japanese Diet members, who will withdraw after a brief photo opportunity.

I have suggested to the Vice President that he be quite specific in telling Fukuda what current U.S. concerns are on the automobile and defense issues. I have also suggested that he voice opposition to the Japanese meeting with Arafat, should the subject have arisen.

The background to Fukuda's mission is spelled out in the brief outline attached to this memorandum. It is important that Fukuda take back with him a clear and accurate perception of current American positions on the defense spending and automobile issues. It would thus be appropriate for you to ask Mr. Fukuda how he perceives the two issues at the moment, and what he feels Japan should do. You are not expected or obligated to say anything in response. Anything you chose to comment on would, of course, have great impact on Fukuda.

We are basically in a very strong position in dealing with the Japanese on both key issues. Suzuki's hold on the Prime Minister's position depends upon a successful meeting with you. The more clearly Fukuda knows how we feel on the two issues, the better advice he can give to Suzuki. Fukuda is an old friend of the United States, and Suzuki was wise to send him on this important mission.

Attachments

March 1987

NLS FOO-037/1#67
BY FOT NARA, DATE 7/24/06





FUKUDA TAKEO'S POSITIONS AND CONCERNS

Fukuda Takeo is conducting a critical reconnaissance for Suzuki Zenko, whose ability to function effectively as Japan's Prime Minister depends upon his ability to manage the U.S. relationship skillfully. At this point, from Tokyo's perspective, prospects for Suzuki's meeting with President Reagan in May are uncertain. Suzuki feels he must obtain U.S. "understanding" for Japan's limited increases in defense spending. He also knows that Japan must do something to ease pressure on the U.S. automobile issue. He is still uncertain of what to do on either issue, and is looking for concrete advice from Fukuda. (\mathbf{S})

Fukuda believes that Suzuki must develop specific plans on both the defense and automobile issues that can be looked at in Washington and, if necessary, negotiated with the U.S. side before Suzuki meets President Reagan. With such plans accepted, the stage would be set for a successful meeting. Fukuda will urge Suzuki to take specific steps in the defense field, once he comes to know what the U.S. wants. He will also urge Suzuki to pass legislative restrictions, limiting Japanese automobile exports to the U.S. if the U.S. Task Force report indicates that such a step would be helpful. (3)

Fukuda supports Suzuki as Prime Minister, and believes that he may have to serve for several years, until the "younger generation" of Japanese leaders matures. Fukuda is aware that there are other LDP factional leaders who would not be sorry to see Suzuki fail, but Fukuda feels that Suzuki is the best man available, and wants to do all possible to help him succeed. To this end, Fukuda will urge U.S. patience toward Suzuki, until the defense and automobile issues are successfully adjusted. (5)

Given the above background, U.S. interests can best be served in dealing with Fukuda by being as frank as possible in acquainting him with current realities influencing the defense and automobile issues. (3)

DECLASSIFIED

NLS <u>FOO -037/1#68</u>

BY <u>LOT</u> NARA, DATE <u>1/24/06</u>



State Paper

8108033 ~ XR-81080.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

March 16, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Alexander M. Haig, Jr.

SUBJECT:

Meeting with Takeo Fukuda, former Prime Minister of Japan, Thursday,

March 19

I. SETTING

Fukuda's visit to Washington will foreshadow subsequent visits by Foreign Minister Ito on March 23-24, and Prime Minister Suzuki, May 7-8. His purpose is to meet the key figures in your Administration, and to sound out U.S. intentions on major multilateral and bilateral issues.

Our relations with Japan are in good working order and Japan is politically stable and economically healthy. Tokyo has provided strong diplomatic support on Iran and Afghanistan, is expanding its aid and directing it toward countries of strategic consequence. It has acknowledged its need to do more on defense, and consulted closely with us and other industrial democracies on international political and security issues (e.g. Poland).

II. OBJECTIVES

-- To reassure Japan of our interest to consult closely on international political and security issues; signal the need for all of our allies to improve their security; urge the Japanese to handle the auto issue with sensitivity to political pressures in the U.S.; and discourage an Arafat visit to Japan.

III. ISSUES (In Priority Order)

1. Basic Relationship

We are <u>very pleased with our present relationship</u>: Japan's political, economic, and security importance to our interests is undeniable. We intend to advance them further through <u>full</u> and frank consultations at all levels.

> SECRET RDS-1 3/13/87

DEULASSIMEN NLS FOO-037/1#69 BY LAT , NAPA, DATE 7/24/06

2. Automobiles

The Administration has not adopted a position on the role, if any, of import restraints in ameliorating the plight of the U.S. auto industry. In the absence of a restraint policy, Japan can demonstrate its sensitivity to the political pressures on this issue by greater investment in U.S. auto facilities, increased purchase of auto parts, and prudence in its exports to the U.S. Japan's record on investment and purchases is not very good compared to the benefits it has reaped in our free market.

Arafat Visit

Yassir Arafat of the PLO has accepted "in principle" a two-year-old invitation extended by some Japanese parliamentarians to visit Japan, and may realize the trip sometime this year. If he does, Prime Minister Suzuki is committed to meet with Arafat. The Japanese Government, which first believed that the visit would enhance its image with Arab oil producers, may now be having second thoughts owing to our opposition. We believe that a reception of Arafat by Suzuki would be read as de facto recognition of the PLO achieved without any change in its objections to the principles of recognition of Israel as a state and to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

4. Defense Efforts

Japan recognizes the need to upgrade its forces for self-defense purposes, but it fell short of its goal of accelerating its planned build-up last year because of budgetary stringency. Fukuda will want to verify how specific the U.S. plans to be in requesting improved efforts under your Administration, and particularly whether we will choose to push Japan to accept a military role which impinges on its "peace" constitution. We do not intend to push Japan directly on specific budget increases, but, in view of our defense build-up, we expect all allies to do more not only on defense, but on a broad range of security interests, including the strategic application of foreign economic assistance and political/diplomatic cooperation. We will not ask Japan to assume any role that would be in conflict with its constitutional restraints.

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TO

CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S) WILLIAM RECEIVED 01 APR 81 18 FROM ADAMS, A

KEYWORDS: JAPAN

ALLEN

ECONOMICS

FUKUDA, TAKEO

SUBJECT: MEMCON OF MTG W/ SECRETARY HAIG & FORMER PM FUKUDA 19 MAR

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES DUE: STATUS C FILES

FOR ACTION

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COMMENTS

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(Classification)

Date March 19, (Memcon received in S/S-S for processing on 3/27/81

TO:

S/S - Raymond G. H. Seitz

FROM:

Director, S/S-S - Alvin R Adams

SUBJECT:

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

The Secretary/Former Prime Minister Fukuda

Date

March 19, 1981

Notetaker

EA/J:WClark

The attached memorandum of conversation is submitted for an S/S clearance and approval of distribution. A brief summary of any action commitments made at the meeting and an indication of any follow-up action being taken on those commitments follow below, together with suggested distribution. Please return the memcon directly to my office for distribution by S/S-I.

ACTION COMMITMENTS:

None made.

FOLLOW-UP:

None necessary.

Distribution: S, D, P, S/P, (NSC

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

CC NFIDENTIAL

Cleared S/S Noted S/S-S

(CLASSIFICATION)

8109440

DATE: March 19, 1981

Place: Secv's Conf. Rm.

Time: 5:50 PM

Memorandum of Conversation

P
S/P
NSC
S/S
SEBJECT: General Review of Foreign Policy Perspectives

EA
PM
PARTICIPANTS:
Data APR 01 1981

Initial _ Q

Japan

The Secretary
Ambassador Holdridge
Mr. Armacost
Mr. Sherman
William Clark, Jr.
Mr. Iida (interpreter)

Former Prime Minister Fukuda
Ambassador Okawara
Shintaro Ishihara, Member Japanese Diet
Yoshihiko Tsuchiya, Member Japanese Diet
Kichizo Hosada, Member Japanese Diet
Michio Ochi, Member Japanese Diet
Tomio Yamamoto, Member Japanese Diet
Mr. Owada, Japanese Diplomat now at
Harvard
Mr. Numata (interpreter)

The Secretary reiterated the firm conviction of this administration that a strong anchor in our relations in the world is the alliance between the United States and Japan. Former Prime Minister Fukuda said that all leaders in Japan are deeply interested in the policies of the new administration. For this reason, both the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister planned visits to the United States in the near future. He said he was here to attend the Trilateral Commission meeting and had seized the opportunity for a meeting with Secretary Haig. The Secretary briefly outlined the framework of US foreign and security policies as he hoped to see them evolve in the months ahead. First, he emphasized the hope that we would show to the world a more consistent and balanced policy than that of the past several years in political, economic and security matters. As building blocks to achieve our more ephemeral objectives, we require first and foremost a rebuilding of the military strength of the United States. Second, we believe the time has come for the United States, and other nations who share our values, to stand up to Soviet imperialist interventions throughout the world. These interventions

EA/J:WClark:eh

(Drafting Office and Officer)

FORM DS-1254

CONFIDENTIAL GDS 3/20/87

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EA - M Armacoant

NLS FOO-037/1#7

Clearances: EA - J Holdridge

BY

NARA: DATE 7/24/0

have taken place in the developing world and also in areas closer to Japan. There are some who say the US speaks too loudly about our concerns over Soviet actions. This administration believes that now is the time to speak and to speak honestly about our view of the world. The Secretary said that, when he had finished his brief summary, former Prime Minister Fukuda might wish to comment on Japanese defense efforts, which were of great concern to the United States and our other allies.

A third area of our activity would be a concerted effort to improve our relations in the Third World. With recession in the industrialized democracies, accompanied by an even more severe recession in the Third World, there is always the danger that Third World countries will seek a closer association with the Soviet Union.

A fourth point is to reinvigorate and reshape, in light of modern conditions, our association and alliance with countries in Europe, Asia, the Middle East—and in our own hemisphere as well. Some have said that these comments sound very much like those of former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and, said the Secretary, he takes this as a compliment. In recent days there has been some concern that we might overdo our actions. We believe through consultations and flexibility we will be able to develop a policy that takes the concerns of our friends and allies into full account.

Finally, none of the above policies are possible if we do not recreate a sound economic base in the United States. There will undoubtedly be some difficulty, some sparks, as we proceed with our belt-tightening operation. As the American public responds to more stringent conditions, there will be pressure in the trade area. There will be serious concern about our trade balance. The current automobile situation is a case in point. The Secretary said he had not mentioned terrorism or human rights or a change in our approach to arms control and non-proliferation. He assured Mr. Fukuda that we remain committed to positive efforts in all these areas. However, the trends recently exhibited by the Soviet Union are dangerous and can only be met by a firm, united posture on the part of the Western world. If we can develop such a united front then, we believe, it will be possible to reverse these trends.

Former Prime Minister Fukuda said he had been impressed the other day both to hear and read President Reagan's statement in which he compared economic conditions today with conditions that



existed in the 1930's. Mr. Fukuda said he could recall the 1930's, which started with the Wall Street depression in the United States. This threw the US economy into confusion. This confusion spread to a worldwide depression. In such circumstances, all countries took the easy road and adopted very severe protectionist measures. The leaders of the various countries were powerless to stop this trend toward protectionism. The result was social instability. In Japan there were many terrorist acts and two prime ministers were assassinated. In Europe there was perhaps even more confusion, which led to the rise of Hitler and Mussolini, We are all aware that the final results of this were World War II.

The problems now faced by the world stem in large part from the oil problem. The world economy is in serious trouble. The difficulties faced by the United States, unemployment and double-digit inflation, are also faced by other countries. If these ills are not quickly corrected, there is always the possibility that the world might follow the path of the 1930's. This is a matter of great concern. While we are concerned about recession in industrial democracies, the non-oil producing, less developed countries are in even more serious difficulty. The result can be greater social instability, which could lead eventually to marxist or even fascist political structures. Thus, when we look at the world today we must realize that the problems are not merely economic, but have very serious political implications.

In East-West relations the problem stems from the fact that over the last decade the Soviet military establishment has been built up to a massive extent. More recently, the Soviet Union has been reaching out in more aggressive ways. If this situation is left unattended, it could have serious consequences for the entire world. Therefore, he agreed with the Secretary that unity in the Western World was of the greatest importance. The question was how to strengthen the West in these circumstances. First, the primary engine of the Western World, the United States, has to be strong. He said he was delighted to hear that this Administration is committed to the development of a strong United States. He said that he and the Japanese people look forward to a successful fulfillment of this policy. With the United States restored to a leadership role, the Western World can unite and strengthen its posture. In this manner, it will be possible to stand up to Soviet power and work out ways to cope with Soviet intervention. He said he had long said that "a strong United States means a more peaceful world" and expressed the hope that the United States would lead the unity within the western camp. This would be the free world into greatest possible contribution toward world peace.

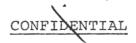


Responding to the Secretary's question on defense, he said that he was totally in agreement that the West needed to have a strategy to deal with the world as it exists today. Such a strategy had to encompass not only military aspects, but must look to economic factors as well. We must develop policies that adapt to or are designed to cope with the change in the economic situation of the Soviet Union. We must look at our problems in the context of a comprehensive strategy. Within such a framework, we must consider how each country can best fulfill its role and help share the burden of a common strategy. This, he believed, was the manner in which we should view the question of Japanese defense efforts. Specific details on how such a policy might be implemented would be, of course, raised by both the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister when they visit the United States.

The Secretary expressed appreciation for the former Prime Minister's comments, which showed his breadth and depth of experience. He said he had perhaps been too telegraphic in his summary of our position. We were very much aware that the less developed countries had a trade deficit of between \$60 and \$70 billion for oil alone. This deficit was matched by a deficit in their trade balance of a similar magnitude. These economic conditions were further complicated by the population explosion faced by these countries. The result was, as the former Prime Minister pointed out, a condition that can only be described as a tinderbox. In such a situation, Japan can play a very important role. However, Japan must maintain a true sovereignty and this will require expanded defense capabilities. The greatest contribution Japan can make to the Western world is as a sovereign member of that community.

The Secretary then referred to the former Prime Minister's reference to the economic conditions of the 1930's. He said he lived everyday in Washington with similar tensions and he assured the Prime Minister that the protectionist pressure on automobiles was much more advanced than he would have hoped for and than he had anticipated. He did not have sufficient words to express the potential for trouble on the horizon if the Congress should proceed with restriction through legislation to limit automobile imports. He expressed the sincere hope that Foreign Minister Ito would speak frankly and constructively on this issue next week.

Former Prime Minister Fukuda said he would certainly convey the Secretary's message to the Foreign Minister.



DATE 04/07/81//097

SITUATION: CHECK SUBJECT CATAGORY: LIST

MESSAGE / ANNOTATION:

MESSAGE: IMMEDIATE

PAGE

D 201029Z MAR 81 FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECSTATE WASHOC IMMEDIATE 7415

INFO AMEMBASSY GUATEMALA 0071 AMEMBASSY KINGSTON 0040 AMEMBASSY MANAGUA 0053 AMEMBASSY PANAMA 0229 AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE 0048 AMEMBASSY SAN SALVADOR 0044 AMEMBASSY TEGUCIGALPA 0030

CONFIDENTIAL SECTION OF 02 TOKYO 05026

ED 12065: XDS-1 3/20/01 (BARRACLDUGH, W.) DR-M TAGS: PEPR, JM, NU, ES, JA (S) GOU VIEWS ON JAMAICA, EL SALVADOR, AND NICARAGUA REF: (A) TOKYO 3869; (B) TOKYO 3364; (C) TOKYO 4416; (D) TOKYO 3010 (ENTIRE TEXT. SUMMARY. MOFA LATIN AMERICAN BUREAU DIRECTOR GENERAL EDAMURA PRESENTED TO POLITICAL COUNSELOR MARCH 19 GOJ'S OFFICIAL REPLY TO OUR REPRESENTATIONS OF FEB 5 (REF A) ON AID TO JAMAICA AND FEB 26 (REF B) ON EL SALVADOR. HE ALSO OUTLINED GOJ EFFORTS TO MODERATE POLICIES OF NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT. PRESENTA-TION INTENDED TO DEMONSTRATE, ON EVE OF FOREIGN MINISTER ITO'S VISIT, GOJ EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF DUR CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN POLICIES, AS WELL AS TO WARN US THAT THESE EFFORTS COULD BE HAMSTRUNG IF WE SUDDENLY CALL ON JAPAN TO OFFER SIZABLE ECONOMIC AID TO EL SALVADOR. END SUMMARY. 3. EDAMURA SAID THAT BY POINTING OUT DESTRABILITY OF JAPANESE AID TO JAMAICA IN HIS FIRST CETTER TO FORMIN

****** WHSR COMMENTS *****

RA NAN COL VP

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BY

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MESSAGE / ANNOTATION:

ITO, SECRETARY HAD IMPRESSED UPON HIGHEST LEVELS OF GOJ IMPORTANCE WHICH US ATTACHED TO MATTER AND HAD HELPED MOFA CONVINCE SOMEWHAT REDUCTANT FINANCE MINISTRY THAT GOJ SHOULD PLEDGE YEN EQUIVALENT OF STO MILLION IN A SOFT LOAN FROM THE OVERSEAS ECONOMIC COOPERATION FUND. CALLING ATTENTION TO MOFA MARCH 12 PRESS RECEASE ANNOUNC-ING EMERGENCY AID, EDAMURA SAID IN DRIER TO BE ABLE TO CONSIDER ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE IN FUTURE WITHOUT PRO-VOKING DOMESTIC POLITICAL CONTROVERSY; GOJ WOULD CONTINUE PUBLICLY TO PORTRAY THIS ATO AS PART OF COOPERATIVE EFFORT OF INDUSTRIALIZED DEMOCRACIES UNDER WORLD BANK AUSPICES TO ASSIST A FREE MARKET ECONOMY IN TROUBLE RATHER THAN AS A RESPONSE TO A USG REQUEST TO HELP A CARIBBEAN NATION RESIST LEFT WING EXTREMISM. EDAMURA SAID GOJ INTERPRETED DUR FEB 26 DEMARCHE ON EL SALVADOR AS REQUEST FOR GOJ CONDEMNATION OF OUTSIDERS SUPPLYING ARMS TO INSURGENTS AND SUPPORT OF DUARTE GOVERNMENT. EDAMURA HOPED FORMIN ITO'S MARCH 10 DIET DEBATE REPLY OPPOSING SUCH SHIPMENTS (REF C) WOULD SATISFY FIRST PART OF REQUEST. HE NOTED THAT HE HAD MADE SAME POINT IN FEB 26 AND MARCH 4 BRIEFINGS OF MEDIA EDITORIAL STAFFERS BUT THAT, UNFORTUNATELY, HIS COMMENTS HAD NOT BEEN WIDELY REPORTED. EDAMURA CALLED DUR ATTENTION TO PUBLIC INFORMATION BUREAU DIRGEN AMAU'S MARCH 12 STATEMENT TO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS THAT GOJ VIEWED SMUGGLING OF ARMS FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TO SALVADORAN INSURGENTS AS VERY GRAVE MATTER AND CON-SIDERED DUARTE GOVERNMENT TO BE LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT OF EL SALVADOR WORKING VERY HARD FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REFORMS AND PLANNING TO HOLD ELECTIONS NEXT YEAR. MURA SAID AMAU'S REMARKS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS ANSWER TO SECOND PART OF DUR REQUEST AS WELL. HE SAID THAT MOFA WOULD CONTINUE ITS EDUCATIONAL EFFORTS WITH MEDIA REPS IN ORDER TO CORRECT THEIR STEREDTYPED VIEW OF SALVADORAN CONFLICT AS CLEARCUT CONTEST BETWEEN LEFT WING PROGRESSIVES AND REACTIONARY MILITARY OFFICERS. HE FOUND RECENT EDITORIALS HAD BEEN HELPFUL AND NOTED SERIES OF ARTICLES IN TOKYO SHIMBUN FROM JAPANESE CORRESPONDENT TRAVELING IN AREA HAD HIGHLIGHTED SALVADORAN POPULAR DISENCHANTMENT WITH AND CHANGED ATTITUDE OF CATHOLIC CHURCH TOWARDS REBELS. EDAMURA SAID BECAUSE PUBLIC ATTITUDES HERE WERE SO UNCERTAIN, GOJ WAS NOT NOW IN POSITION TO CONSIDER LARGE SCALE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE, INCLUDING ANY EXTENSION OF CREDITS, AND HAD DENIED THAT IT HAD BEEN ASKED BY US TO FURNISH SUCH ASSISTANCE. HE INDICATED THAT MODEST

PAGE 80

SITUATION(S) MESSAGE(S) LISTING

DATE 04/07/81//097

SITUATION: CHECK SUBJECT CATAGORY: LIST

MESSAGE / ANNOTATION:

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WOULD BE POSSIBLE AND HINTED GOJ MIGHT WELL RESPOND POSITIVELY IF SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT FOLLOWED

P ON AMB PAZ LARIN'S PERSONAL SUGGESTION THAT
JAPAN INVITE FOR ADVANCED TRAINING YOUNG TECHNICIANS
AND ENGINEERS, PARTICULARLY IN FIELDS OF ELECTRIC
POWER AND RAILROADS. (WE HAVE ENCOURAGED PAZ TO FOLLOW
UP.)

6. AS HAD AMB PAZ A FEW DAYS EARLIER, EDAMURA RAISED WITH POLCOUNS GOES REQUEST THAT JAPAN AGREE TO POSTPONE REPAYMENT OF 18 MILLION DOLLAR AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION LOAN EXTENDED TO EXIM BANK IN 1975 AND COMING DUE NEXT YEAR. EDAMURA SAID HE HAD TOLD PAZ THAT WHILE JAPANESE

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MESSAGE / ANNOTATION?

MESSAGE: IMMEDIATE

> D 201029Z MAR 81 FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7416

INFO AMEMBASSY GUATEMALA 0072 ANEMBASSY KINGSTON 0041 AMEMBASSY MANAGUA 0054 AMEMBASSY PANAMA 0230 AMEMBASSY SAN JOSE 0049 ANEMBASSY SAN SALVADOR 0045 AMEMBASSY TEGUCIGALPA 0031

CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 02 OF 02 TOKYO 05026

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS FORBADE UNILATERAL FORGIVENESS, GOJ WOULD BE PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE IN AN OVERALL CONFERENCE, UNDER WORLD BANK OR IMF AUSPICES IF POSSIBLE, TO CONSIDER SALVADOR'S FOREIGN DEBT LOAD. FDAMURA HOPED US WOULD TAKE LEAD IN THIS MATTER. 7. TURNING TO MICARAGUA, EDAMURA SAID GOJ CONSIDERED ITS ATTITUDE TO BE KEY TO HALTING FLOW OF ARMS TO GUERILLAS: WANTING TO BE HELPFUL ON THIS, EDAMURA TOLD VISITING FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO (REF D) THAT IN ORDER TO PROMOTE FRIENDLY BILATERAL RELATIONS, JAPAN NEEDED TO HAVE CONFIDENCE IN NICARAGUA'S FUTURE, INCLUDING EMERG-ENCE OF A TRULY PLURALIST DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM, REESTABLISH-MENT OF A FREE MARKET ECONOMY AND EVIDENCE HE GON'S SUPPORT FOR PEACE AND STABILITY IN REGION BASED ON PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION. EDAMURA ALSO UNDERLINED TO DIESCOTO THAT BECAUSE OF ITS CLOSE ALLIANCE WITH THE US, GOJ ALSO ATTACHED CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE TO STATE OF NICARAGUAN-US RELATIONS. EDAMURA SAID THAT WHEN NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR JUEZO SOUNDED HIM OUT ON MARCH 16 ABOUT POSSIBILITY OF GOJ GRANTS FOR MODERNIZATION OF TWO HOSPITALS AND LOAN FOR TRANS-ISTHMUS RAILWAY "LAND

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BRIDGE" PROJECT, HE REITERATED THAT UNLESS NICARAGUA MAINTAINED GOOD RELATIONS WITH US, JAPAN WOULD NOT FEEL CONFIDENT ENDUGH TO APPROVE SUCH ASSISTANCE AND, IF US WERE TO STOP ALL ITS BILATERAL AID, NEW JAPANESE ASSIST-ANCE WOULD BE ABSOLUTELY DUT OF QUESTION. 8. EDAMURA SAID ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF NICARAGUAN INTEREST IN JAPANESE ECONOMIC AID WAS FURNISHED BY NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA QUINDNES, WHO, REPRE-SENTING HIMSELF AS CLOSE CONFIDANT OF RULING JUNTA, PROPOSED TO HIS JAPANESE COUNTERPART LAST WEEK THAT GOJ INVITE TWO JUNTA MEMBERS, ORTEGA AND CORDOVA. ON IN-STRUCTIONS, JAPANESE AMBASSADOR HAS SUBSEQUENTLY REPLIED THAT GOJ DECISION ON FINANCIAL OR TECHNICAL AID WOULD REST ON SUCH FACTORS AS TO WHETHER IT WOULD CONTRIBUTE TO CENTRAL AMERICAN STABILITY AND THAT, IN VIEW OF US INITIATIVES IN ORGANIZING MULTINATIONAL ASSISTANCE EFFORTS TO NICARAGUA AFTER REVOLUTION; JAPAN HOPED NICARAGUA WOULD DISPLAY GREATER "UNDERSTANDING" TOWARDS US. 9. COMMENT. EDAMURA'S CAREFUL PRESENTATION

OF FORMIN ITO'S VISIT, WAS DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE GOJ SUPPORT OF OUR CENTRAL AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN POLICIES AS WELL AS TO WARN US THAT THESE EFFORTS COULD BE HAM—STRUNG BY TOO RAPID OR PUBLIC A CALL FROM US FOR JAPA—NESE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO EL SALVADOR. EDAMURA, WHO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN OKINAWAN REVERSION NEGOTIATIONS TEN YEARS AGO, KNOWS US WELL AND IS VERY FAVORABLY DIS—POSED TO OUR AIMS IN REGION. WE BELIEVE WE SHOULD FOLLOW HIS ADVICE CLOSELY IN SEEKING TO ASSOCIATE JAPAN MORE CLOSELY WITH EFFORTS TO BLOCK INCREASE IN COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA. MANSFIELD

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PAGE 124

DATE 04/07/81//097

SITUATION: CHECK SUBJECT CATAGURY: LIST

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MESSAGE: IMMEDIATE

EXDIS

D 231013Z MAR 81 FM AMEMBASSY TOKYD

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7468

INFO AMENBASSY CANBERRA 4310 AMEMBASSY WELLINGTON 2559 AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 5734 USMISSION USNATO 0701

CONFICENTIAL TOKYD 05139

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 3/23/01 (BARRACLOUGH, W.) OR-M TAGS: MNUC, PARM, JA SUBJECT: (N) BREZHNEV FAR EAST CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES PROPOSALS REFS: (A) STATE 648591 (B) STATE 67149; (C) STATE 64759; (D) TOKYO 4802 (-ENTIRE TEXT). EMBOFF SHARED SUBSTANCE OF BREZHNEY LETTER AND U.S. ANALYSIS AND VIEWS REGARDING COORDINATED RESPONSE WITH MOFA SOVIET DIVISION DIRECTOR HYDDO MARCH 20. HYDDO EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR BRIEFING AND SAID JAPANESE WOULD NOT RESPOND TO NON-PAPER LEFT BY AMB. POLYANSKIY CONCERNING BREZHNEV FAR EAST CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES (CBM'S) UNTIL AFTER FOREIGN MINISTER ITD'S RETURN FROM THE U.S. MARCH 25. HE SAID THAT IN ANY CASE GOJ MISHED TO CONSULT WITH USG WHILE PREPARING RESPONSE TO NON-PAPER IN ORDER TO ENSURE THAT JAPANESE ANSWER WAS CONSISTENT WITH DURS. THE JAPANESE DO NOT INTEND TO CONSULT WITH THE EUROPEAN NATIONS OR WITH AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND OR THE PRC.

4. HYDDD SAID GOJ FULLY AGREED WITH U.S. THAT NON-PAPER WAS PART OF SOVIET PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN DESIGNED TO

****** WHSR COMMENTS *****

RA, NAN, COL, VP EA, EURE, NUCUN

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TOR: 0821215

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DIVIDE THE INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES AND UNDERMINE THEIR INCREASED DEFENSE EFFORTS

5. HYDDO SAID SOVIET NOTE TO JAPANESE WAS GENERALLY SIMILAR AS THAT PORTION OF LETTER TO U.S. WHICH DEALT WITH FAR EAST CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES. THERE WERE TWO DIFFERENCES IN SOVIET APPRDACH TO JAPAN; NO REFERENCE TO EUROPEAN CBM'S IN THE NOTE (ALTHOUGH POLYANSKIY MENTIONED THEM ORALLY) AND NO REFERENCE IN ANY FORM TO THE ROK. HYDDO SAID THE CONTENTS OF THE APPROACH TO THE PRC SEEMED IDENTICAL TO THAT TO JAPAN.

6. HYDDO SAID GOJ IS PRESENTLY INCLINED TOWARD A COOL
AND TOUGH RESPONSE TO THE BREZHNEV CBM'S PROPOSAL,
POINTING OUT PARTICULARLY VARIOUS SOVIET ACTIONS WHICH
RUN COUNTER TO THE CONCEPT OF FAR EAST CBM'S AS WELL
AS FOCUSSING ATTENTION ON THE BUILDUP OF SOVIET TROOPS
IN THE OCCUPIED NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF JAPAN AND
CALLING FOR THEIR WITHDRAWAL. IN ORDER NOT TO GIVE
USSR PRETEXT FOR RECOMMENDING A BILATERAL CONFERENCE
TO DISCUSS CMB'S FURTHER, GOJ IN ITS REPLY VILL NOT
ASK FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION OR CLARIFICATION OF BREZHNEV
PROPOSAL. GOJ WILL PROBABLY RESPOND EVENTUALLY IN
MOSCOW, WITH JAPANESE AMBASSADOR SEEKING APPOINTMENT
WITH GROMYKO IN ORDER TO PARALLEL POLYANSKIV'S ORIGINAL
APPROACH.

7. HYDDO SAID MOFA WOULD BE VERY INTERESTED IN SPECIFIC U.S. PROPOSALS FOR RESPONDING TO THE SOVIET FAR EAST CBM'S INITIATIVE. EMBASSY WOULD APPRECIATE FURTHER GUIDANCE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. MANSFIELD

BT

DATE 03/30/81

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01

WHTS ARSIGNED DISTRIBUTIONS

SIT: COL EOB: EA, ASIMET WHSR COMMENT:

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

MESSAGE :

IMMEDIATE
DE RUEHKO #5413 0850928
Q 2609172 MAR 81
FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECRETATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7586

INFO AMEMBASSY CANBERRA IMMEDIATE 4317

SECRET TOKYO 05413

NDDIS
E.O. 12065; XDS=3 3/26/01 (BARRACLOUGH, W.) CR=M
TAGS: MNUC, MARR, JA, US, AS
SUBJECT: (A) US=GOA B=52 AGREEMENT
REF: CANBERRA 2945

1. CRENTIRE TEXT).

2. WE SHARE VIEW THAT USG SHOULD STICK TO DEPARTMENT'S PRESS GUIDANCE (STATE 62541). MANSFIELD

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NLS F00-037/1#

BY _____ NARA, DATE 7/24

TOKYO 5413

DTG:260917Z MAR 81 B8N: 854975 TOR: 885/1253Z

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DATE 03/30/81

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

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NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

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DE RUEHC #7938 Ø860320
D 270310Z MAR 81 ZFF4
FM SECRIATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY TOKYO IMMEDIATE 4188

S E S R E T STATE 077938 NODIS E.O. 12065: GDS 3-26-87

E.O. 12065: GDS 3-26-87 (ARMACOST, M.)

TAGS: NATO, PC, UR, JA

SUBJECT: BRIEFING JAPAN ON POLISH CONTINGENCY

REF1 TOKYO 4414

1. ENTIRE TEXT SECRET

2. NATO PERMREPS HAVE OPTED TO BRIEF JAPANESE IN WASHINGTON ALONG LINES OF POINT 2 IN DONOWAKI'S PAPER AS REPORTED
REFTEL. ASSUME THIS IS ACCEPTABLE TO GOJ AND DEPARTMENT
WILL GO AHEAD AND MAKE PLANS WITH PRG AND CANADIAN EMBASSIES HERE FOR FOR; AL BRIEFING AS SOON AS ARRANGEMENTS
WORKED OUT. WE DISCUSSED THIS BRIEFLY WITH ARIMA MARCH 26
BUT HE REQUESTED FOR OWN REASONS THAT IT BE CONVEYED IN
EMBASSY TOKYO - MOFA CHANNEL. HAIG

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NARA, DATE

SECSTATE WASHDC 7938

DTG:270310Z MAR 81 58N: 056081 TOR: 086/0447Z DATE 03/30/81

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 01

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SIT: NAN, COL, VP EOB: EA, DEPOL WHSR COMMENT!

MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS:

NO MESSAGE ANNOTATIONS

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TMMEDIATE
DE RUEHKO #5584 0890814
D 300813Z MAR 81
FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECRTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 7868

8 E C R E T TOKYO 05584

NODIS
SUBJECT: (8) BRIEFING JAPAN ON POLISH CONTINGENCY
ED 12065: RD8-1 3/30/01 (BARRACLOUGH, W.) OR-M
TAGS: NATO, PC, UR, JA
REF: (A) STATE 7/938; (B) TOKYO 4414

1. (%) ENTIRE TEXT.

POREIGN MINISTER ITO HAD PERSONALLY APPROVED FORMAL CONSULTATIONS ALONG LINES OF POINT 2 MOFA PAPER.

DONOWAKI UNDERSTANDS FORMULA TO BE FOLLOWING: THREE NATIONS (US, CANADA, AND FRG) WILL BRIEF JAPANESE IN WASHINGTON; GOJ WILL COMMUNICATE ANY RESPONSE WHICH WOULD BE REQUIRED OFFICIALLY ONLY TO US BUT MAY ALSO YESPORM OTHER TWO NATIONS. DONOWAKI SAID MOFA STRONGLY HOPED THAT APART FROM FORMAL CONSULTING MECHANISM, WE WILL CONTINUE TO REMAIN IN CLOSE TOUCH ON ALL ASPECTS OF POLYSH QUESTION BOTH HERE AND IN WASHINGTON.

3. DONOWAKI HAS RECEIVED REPORT FROM JAPANESE EMBASSY WASHINGTON OF OFFER TO HOLD FIRST FORMAL CONSULTATIONS ON APRIL 3. HE HAS INSTRUCTED EMBASSY TO ACCEPT THIS OFFER. MANSFIELD

DTG:300813Z MAR 81 58N: 002731 TOR: 089/0958Z

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DATE 23/30/81 END OF MESSAGE FOOTER

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

PAGE 02

TOKYO 5584

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****** E & R E T******

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SITUATION(S) MESSAGE(S) LISTING

DATE 04/07/81//097

SITUATION: CHECK SUBJECT CATAGORY: LIST

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MESSAGE: PRIORITY

> P 010837Z APR 81 FM AMEMBASSÝ TOKÝO

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIDRITY 7752

CONFIDENTIAL TOKYD 05781

EXDIS PASS USTR E.O. 12065; GDS 04/01/87 (BARRACLDUGH, WILLIAM) DR-M TAGS: ETRD. JA SUBJECT: AUTO ISSUE: AMBASSADOR'S MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER ITU, MARCH 31 (ENTIRE TEXT. MUCH OF AMBASSADOR MANSFIELD'S POST-VISIT DEBRIEFING MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER ITO WAS SPENT ON THE AUTO ISSUE. IN PROVIDING A FUEL ACCOUNT OF HIS DISCUSSIONS ON THIS ISSUE IN WASHINGTON, ITO STRESSED THE NEED FOR A U.S. BRIEFING MISSION TO COME TO JAPAN SO THE GOJ COULD GAIN A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF THE SITUATION IN THE U.S., PARTICULARLY THE ACTIONS THE USG WILL TAKE TO ASSIST ITS AUTO INDUSTRY. HE SAID IT WOULD BE MOST CONVENIENT FOR THE U.S. MISSION TO VISIT TOKYO NEXT WEEK SINCE BY THEN THE BUDGET WOULD BE PASSED IN THE DIET AND HE WOULD BE FREER TO GIVE THE AUTO ISSUE HIS PER-SONAL ATTENTION. HE SAID THAT IF THE U.S SIDE WAS HEADED BY A U.S. OFFICIAL OF SUFFICIENT RANK, THE COUNTER-PARTS IN JAPAN WOULD BE DR. DKITA, EXTERNAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS REPRESENTATIVE AND MITH MINISTER TANAKA OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE. INDICATING THAT THEY WISHED TO RESOLVE THIS ISSUE REFORE PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI'S VISIT, HE EXPRESSED SOME ANXIETY THAT THE U.S. DECISION ON OUR DOMESTIC MEASURES MIGHT BE DELAYED DWING TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S RECOVERY FROM HIS SURGERY. ITO CLEARLY WANTED TO MOVE AHEAD AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO FOLLOW UP ON HIS

****** WHSK COMMENTS ****

RA NAN COL VP

WASHINGTON DISCUSSIONS.

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TOR: 0911220

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·DATE 04/07/81//097

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3. NOTING THAT BOTH SIDES SEEMED TO HAVE HAD A PROBLEM IN SORTING OUT WHO WOULD BE ITS PRIMARY SPOKESMAN ON THE AUTO ISSUE, ITO STRESSED THE NEED FOR BOTH SIDES TO SPEAK WITH A SINGLE VOICE. (THE SAME POINT WAS MADE TO EMIN THE DAY BEFORE BY CHIEF CABINET SECRETARY MIYAZAWA). THE AMBASSADOR, DRAWING ON REFTEL, SAID OUR PREPARATIONS FOR THE MISSION'S VISIT WERE BEING FULLY COORDINATED. HOWEVER, WE DID NOT YET HAVE CONFIRMATION OF A DATE OR THE LEVEL OF U.S. REPRESENTATION BUT WOULD HOPE TO HAVE THAT SOON.

4. ITO ALSO STRESSED THE NEED TO MINIMIZE PUBLIC COMMENT BY OFFICIALS ON BOTH SIDES ON THE AUTO ISSUE.

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MESSAGE:

IMMEDIATE

O 010952Z APR 81 FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECSTATE WASHOC IMMEDIATE 7770

INFO AMEMBASSY SEDUL 3696 CINCPAC HONDLULU HI

CONFISENTIAL TOKYD 05801

CINCPAC ALSO FOR POLAD EO 12065: GDS 4/1/87 (BARRACLOUGH, W.) DR-M TAGS: P.GUV. JA. US SUBJECT: AL AMBASSADOR'S MARCH 31 MEETING WITH FOREIGN MINISTER ITD: ISSUES OTHER THAN AUTOS STATE 80742 (NOTAL) (ENTIRE TEXT. IN ADDITION TO DISCUSSION OF AUTO ISSUE (REPORTED SEPTEL), WHICH OCCUPIED MOST OF HOUR-LONG MEETING MARCH 31, FOREIGN MINISTER ITO AND AMBASSADOR DIS-CUSSED FOLLOWING TOPICS. AMBASSAUDR, DRAWING EXTENSIVELY ON TALKING POINTS REFTEL, INDICATED THAT TOP LEVELS OF USG WERE IM-PRESSED WITH FOREIGN MINISTER ITO'S PERFORMANCE AND WELCOMED HIS REAFFIRMATION OF JAPAN'S INTENTION TO CARRY ITS SHARE OF WESTERN ALLIANCE BURDEN, THANKED HIM FOR GOJ'S AID PLEDGE TO JAMAICA, AND OFFERED ADVICE, NOW THAT ITO HAD COVERED SUCH WIDE RANGE OF SPECIFIC ISSUES, THAT PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI'S CONVERGATIONS SHOULD CONCENTRATE ON BROAD ASPECTS OF BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION. ITO EXPRESSED PLEASURE OVER RECEPTION HE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON, SAID TALKS WERE QUITE USEFUL AND ATMOSPHERE VERY GOOD, AND AGREED THAT PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI SHOULD NOT GET IN-VOLVED IN DETAILS DURING HIS TALKS. FOREIGN MINISTER TERMED DEFENSE (AS OPPRISED TO

****** WHSR COMMENTS *****

RA NAN CUE VP

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AUTOS, WHICH HE CABELED A TEMPORARY PROBLEM; THE IM-PURTANT LUNG-TERM BILATERAL ISSUE BETWEEN OUR TWO NATIONS. HE UNDERSTOOD IMPORTANCE OF ISSUE TO BOTH NATIONS AND FAVORED GENERAL DISCUSSIONS OF DEFENSE WITH PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI ("WHO WILL HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY ON THE ISSUE DURING HIS VISIT") BUT INDICATED THAT DE-TAILS OF WHAT US AND JAPAN CAN AND SHOULD DO WOULD BE BEST LEFT TO UPCOMING TALKS BETWEEN JOA DIRECTOR GENERAL DMURA AND SECRETARY WEINBERGER AS WELL AS TO CONTINUOUS WORKING LEVEL CONSULTATIONS. 5. ITO AGAIN REQUESTED USG SUPPORT OF IMAI'S CANDIDACY FOR IAEA DIRECTOR GENERAL, CALLING IMAI BEST QUALIFIED CANDIDATE AND INDICATING THAT HE HAD BEEN LED TO BE-LIEVE HE WOULD BE GIVEN US RESPONSE WHILE STILL IN WASHINGTON. ACTING DCM AND POL COUNSELOR EXPRESSED CONCERN THAT IF GOJ CONTINUED (AS THEY DID DURING FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT) TO BRIEF MEDIA IN SUCH DETAIL ON CONTENTS OF DISCUSSIONS WITH SENIOR USG OFFICIALS, US SIDE MIGHT FEEL IT UNWISE TO BE SO FRANK AND FORTHCOMING IN FUTURE TOP LEVEL MEETINGS. IT'S SEEMED TO AGREE, NOTING THAT HE WAS NOW BRUNT OF ATTACKS EMANATING FROM ROK BECAUSE OF ERRONEOUS PRESS ACCOUNTS OF WHAT HE ALLEGEDLY SAID TO SECRETARY ABOUT SITUATION ON KOREAN PENINSULA. IN-CLUDING NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE. (FYI: SENIOR AMERICAN AFFAIRS BUREAU OFFICIAL URGED US TO WEIGH IN WITH FOREIGN MINISTER ON THIS ISSUE. WE UNDERSTAND VICE MINISTER TAKASHIMA HAS TAKEN SERIOUS ISSUE WITH MOFA'S PRESS BRIEFERS! HANDLING OF FORMIN'S VISIT AND THAT MORE DISCRETION WILL BE EXERCISED IN FUTURE. CONTENTS OF YESTERDAY'S MEETING, FOR INSTANCE, WERE RELAYED TO PRESS IN ONLY MOST GENERAL TERMS. END FYI.) MANSFIELD BT #5801

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CY TO BRADY	SHOW CC

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 2, 1981

TO:

RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

RUTHERFORD POATS

I am giving Frank Hodsoll this background for Baker's use in view of the fact that Haig would not have an opportunity to make these points at a meeting today.

fier

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Frank:

The internal State Department memo for Haig's use in the canceled Cabinet meeting today, per our conversation.

RP

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

SIS

TO:

The Secretary

THROUGH: E - Mr. Rashish

FROM:

EB - Robert Hormats

SUBJECT: Meeting With the Vice President on Auto

Import Policy, April 2, 11:15 a.m.

SUMMARY: The Vice President will review the state of play on auto imports with key members of the Cabinet. A low-level "briefing mission" headed by USTR plans to leave for Tokyo over the weekend to explain to the Japanese what domestic actions the U.S. Government will take to assist its auto industry. Following this visit, the Japanese should assess what they can do to help. Japan wants the issue settled before Prime Minister Suzuki's visit in early May.

ANALYSIS OF ISSUES:

Ito left the United States uncertain about the course of action the United States wants Japan to follow on automobiles, and even more uncertain about the course that Japan should follow in its own interests. For Japan to restrain its auto exports, and particularly to roll them back helow 1980 levels, 13 no easy task. To escape u.s. antitrust liability, any sharing of the U.S. market among Japanese auto companies must result from "sovereign compulsion" -

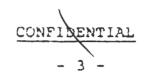
that is, from Japanese Government actions having the force of law. The Japanese Government, and the current LDP leadership, would have to pay a high political cost if it uses public and heavy-handed measures to curb auto exports at a time of heavy Japanese current-account deficit (\$10.8 billion in 1980).

A strong appeal from the United States (that does not blame Japan but asks Japan's help) would ease Japan's internal political problem, but a U.S. shift away from iree-trade principles could pose serious risks of cascading protectionism. The President apparently prefers that Japan take responsibility for this issue, and that the United States not negotiate a restraint agreement with Japan.

Our reading of the Congress is that quota legislation will pass the Senate if it is reported out of the Finance Committee. Senator Danforth has asked Chairman Dole to schedule an early mark-up of his quota bill (1.6 million Japanese cars - a 15 percent rollback - for each of the next three years). In the House Sam Gibbons (Chairman of the Trade Subcommittee at House Ways and Means) could delay the bill for some weeks, but could not kill it. Such quota legislation is, of course, the worst solution.

The U.S. "briefing mission" that will leave this weekend will be at the deputy-assistant-secretary level. It will provide some ammunition for Japanese policymakers who want to argue in favor of export restraint to help the American industry. It will not, however, negotiate. Following the mission, and following some subsequent explanations of U.S. antitrust laws by Justice officials, Japan would presumably indicate what it is prepared to do, or to talk

The risk in all of this is a sort of prolonged "Kabuki" -- with us suggesting restraint in a delicate way, Japan professing sympathy but raising



questions and asking for "clear" U.S. signals, and nothing happening. Ultimately we will have to determine precisely what we want of Japan or press them havd for a figure to which we can react. It is imperative, however, that the antitrust question be cleared up before there is any discussion of a number. Without this being done first, Japanese companies and U.S. negotiators are vulnerable to antitrust action.

Attachment:

Talking Points.

Drafted by: EB/TDC: HKopp:tlw

x22532:4/1/81

Clearances: EA - Mr. Albrecht

EUR/RPE - Mr. Beaudry S/P - Mr. Kaplan



CONFIDENTIAL

TALKING POINTS

- Public attention must be turned toward the program of domestic measures (economic recovery program, regulatory reform) and away from the import issue.
- The antitrust problem is serious. The autoimport dealers will liticate any trade restraint.
 Invocation by Japan of legal authority to control
 exports is a costly political step for the Japanese
 leadership. We need to give Japan clear and honest
 advice about the political situation and antitrust
 action.
- The "briefing mission" to Japan is only a holding action. It will be helpful, but not definitively so, with the Japanese. It will not mollify the Congress.
- Congressional pressure will sharpen after the Easter recess, in the two weeks before Suzuki's visit. At that time, we will have to be less nuanced and more decisive, or be blamed for confusion and disarray.
- Our position should support the President's desire for a non-protectionist solution that minimizes interference in the free market.
- We should keep Europe and Canada briefed on what we are doing, to ease their suspicions and head off unilateral actions.

LS F00-037/148

BY __ LOS NARA, DATE 7/24/06

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SECRET

April 3, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

DONALD GREGG

SUBJECT:

Foreign Minister Ito's Impressions

of His Trip

FOIA(b) ())

The attached gives a good summary of Foreign Minister Ito's reactions to his trip to the US. Key points:

- -- The auto issue dominated to the extent that discussion of other important issues, including defense, was minimized.
- -- Ito feels the US automobile industry is in deep trouble, and will not become truly competitive quickly.
- -- Ito feels there is an even chance that a voluntary formula "solving" the auto issue can be worked out before Suzuki's visit.
- -- Ito felt that the US had not worked out its basic positions on either the defense or auto issues, and that we did not speak with one voice on either subject;
- -- Ito feels that Suzuki has not changed his mind on the matter of Japanese defense spending, and that he will not significantly increase defense spending levels. _

COMMENT: This report confirms my feeling that the Fukuda trip went better than the Ito visit. Weinberger was the only one to hit the defense issue. By not being better orchestrated, we have given the Japanese an opportunity to whip-saw us on the defense issue, and perhaps on the auto issue as well.

Attachment

SECRET Review on April 3, 1987 DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLS FOO - 037/1 #82

By LOT , NARA, Date 7/24/06



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