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(Economic Summit, Tokyo, Japan, 1986)  
**Case file Number(s): 470000-END**  
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Case Number	F16-011
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1	Open	2020-02-18	dbarrie	F16-011	Transferred to Donald Regan Collection
2	Open	2020-02-18	dbarrie	F16-011	60 p.



S/S 8612867  
United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 24, 1986

UNCLASSIFIED

MEMORANDUM FOR VADM JOHN M. POINDEXTER  
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Draft Letters to the Mayors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

The Mayor of Hiroshima, Takeshi Araki, and the Mayor of Nagasaki, Hiroshi Motoshima, have approached our Embassy in Tokyo with a request to meet with President Reagan during the upcoming Economic Summit in Japan. The mayors made a similar request to the Foreign Ministry, which conveyed it to us without recommendation.

We do not believe a meeting with the mayors would be appropriate during the Summit. However, in view of the mayors' strong personal interest in a meeting, our Embassy believes (and we agree) that a letter of regret from the President to each Mayor, which also took the opportunity to make a few key points about U.S. arms control policy, would be desirable. Attached are draft letters to Mayors Araki and Motoshima from the President.

*Nicholas Platt*  
Nicholas Platt  
Executive Secretary

Attachments

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NSC # 8603378

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE SUGGESTED LETTER

Dear Mayor Araki:

Thank you for your request for a meeting during my upcoming visit to Japan for the Economic Summit. As you might imagine, we have a very busy schedule during the Tokyo Summit, and I regret that the schedule will not provide time for me to meet with you during this visit. However, I would like to take this opportunity to share with you my thoughts on matters of concern to both of us.

The United States acknowledges and welcomes the effective and responsible role you have played as a leader of the peace movement in Japan. We are especially grateful for the efforts you made to ensure that U.S. views were represented at the August 1985 Hiroshima-Nagasaki World Conference of Mayors.

I want to assure you and the citizens of Hiroshima that the United States is committed to the ultimate goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons. I know you share our hopes that the

The Honorable  
Takeshi Araki,  
Mayor of Hiroshima City,  
Japan.

present arms control talks in Geneva will make meaningful progress toward that goal by reaching agreement on radical reductions of nuclear weapons and the threat they pose to humanity.

I also know of the desire which you and many of your countrymen have for an agreement on a comprehensive test ban treaty. You may be assured that a comprehensive test ban remains a long term objective of the United States. However, I must be frank that for now and the foreseeable future, the security of the United States and its allies and friends, including Japan, must rely upon a credible and effective nuclear deterrent. In this situation, nuclear testing is an imperative.

Finally, we in the United States are looking forward to the visit of Peace Delegations from Hiroshima and Nagasaki to Washington. Please convey to the Hiroshima delegation my best wishes for a useful and successful visit.

Sincerely

Ronald Reagan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE SUGGESTED LETTER

Dear Mayor Motoshima:

Thank you for your request for a meeting during my upcoming visit to Japan for the Economic Summit. As you might imagine, we have a very busy schedule during the Tokyo Summit, and I regret that the schedule will not provide time for me to meet with you during this visit. However, I would like to take this opportunity to share with you my thoughts on matters of concern to both of us.

The United States acknowledges and welcomes the effective and responsible role you have played as a leader of the peace movement in Japan. We are especially grateful for the efforts you made to ensure that U.S. views were represented at the August 1985 Hiroshima-Nagasaki World Conference of Mayors.

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The Honorable  
Hiroshi Motoshima,  
Mayor of Nagasaki City,  
Japan.

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Finally, we in the United States are looking forward to the visit of Peace Delegations from Hiroshima and Nagasaki to Washington. Please convey to the Nagasaki delegation my best wishes for a useful and successful visit.

Sincerely

Ronald Reagan

# NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT STAFFING DOCUMENT

TIME STAMP

86 APR 24 P 9: 05

SYSTEM LOG NUMBER: 3378

ACTION OFFICER: KELLY DUE: 24 April 86

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|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For President            | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo McDaniel to Chew    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo For Poindexter / Fortier | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo McDaniel to Elliott |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Memo _____                    | to _____  |

**CONCURRENCES/COMMENTS\***

PHONE\* to action officer at ext. 6173

- | FYI   | FYI   | FYI                                  |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Burghardt            | <input type="checkbox"/> Levine             | <input type="checkbox"/> Sachs       |
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- INFORMATION  McDaniel  Pearson  Secretariat
- Rodman  Lehman  \_\_\_\_\_
- Poindexter (advance)  Fortier (advance)

**COMMENTS**

*Return to Secretariat*

NSC/S PROFILE

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ID 8603378

RECEIVED 25 APR 86 10

TO POINDEXTER

FROM PLATT, N

DOCDATE 24 APR 86

~~SUSPENSE~~

KEYWORDS: JAPAN

TOKYO SUMMIT

ARMS CONTROL

SUBJECT: DRAFT LTR TO THE MAYORS OF HIROSHIMA & NAGASKI

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE: 25 APR 86 STATUS S FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

KELLY

KRAEMER

CHILDRESS

LINHARD

RAYMOND

LEHMAN, R

RODMAN

COMMENTS

REF# 8612867

LOG

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ACTION OFFICER (S)

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ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

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DISPATCH

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

April 9, 1986

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
JOHN POINDEXTER

FROM: PAT BUCHANAN *PB*

As of now, there is no major address scheduled in the run-up to the economic summit in Tokyo.

Ought we not remedy this? The President has both a case -- the enormous success of his policies, rooted in the Reagan philosophy -- and a mounting challenge: Protectionism. Seems to me that the "Winds of Freedom" theme, and the paper worked up by NSC for the Tokyo summit, would provide us with the basis for a memorable address, that would outline the President's coherent and principled policy on economics and trade, underline the enormous successes achieved, (including ending the energy crisis) and make a powerful case against the protectionist forces now assembling on the Hill. While protectionism is in vogue in Capitol corridors, it is an issue on which even the liberal and media intelligentsia, as well as almost every economist and conservative, backs the President. Understand advance has been looking at a National Council on Trade Conference appearance in New York the morning of the D'Amato fund-raiser. Given a go-ahead, we could have the speech-writers working all weekend from the Danzansky paper (NSC), and have a draft by Monday.

Otherwise, we will have only departure and arrival statements, before the speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo.

Themes for the Tokyo Summit

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Major Theme: BUILDING A BETTER AND SAFER WORLD

THE WINDS OF FREEDOM

PY

Basic Messages:

- The World is Witness to a Global Movement Towards Political and Economic Freedom which Promises a Better and Safer World

The Winds of Freedom blow on every continent, bringing with them an unmistakable and unprecedented convergence of political and economic self-expression and self-determination.

- The Summit Nations Must Foster the Free Flow of the Winds of Freedom

The right of the state to limit individual political and economic well-being has been challenged. The Summit nations must take the lead in encouraging and supporting the worldwide recommitment to democratic ideals and productive entrepreneurial activity.

- There are Safeguards to the Winds of Freedom

The great democracies know from experience: Freedom of the marketplace, free and fair trade, open investment opportunities and security from external disruption are the engines of growth, development and prosperity. The benefits of economic and political freedom will come to any nation which follows their example.

Supporting Concepts:

-- The nations of the world are reaching out for personal freedom, democratic self rule and entrepreneurial activity:

1. Recommitment to Democracy: More than 50 countries, one third of the world's population, are now living under democratic rule including -- in Europe: Spain, Portugal, Greece; in South and Central America: Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Uruguay, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Caribbean Basin (90% of all people in Latin America and the Caribbean now enjoy democratic rule); and in Asia.

2. Emergence of Market-oriented Economies: ASEAN nations -- India, Brazil, Third World disillusionment with Soviet model of development, China, Hungary, etc. In agriculture alone, over the past decade, there has been a vigorous movement away from centralized planning toward free market policies, encompassing thereby more than 2 billion people; one half the world's population.

-- It is essential to safeguard the Winds of Freedom through:

1. Markets -- free from encumbering government regulation, ownership, or control; freedom of choice for consumers.

2. Trade -- free to flow without barriers or distortions; resistance to protectionism and continuing support for the new round of multilateral negotiations.

3. Investment -- freedom to invest in enterprises; freedom from onerous or growth depressing taxation which stifles new investment.

4. Policy towards developing nations -- freedom to grow and move toward self-sufficiency through economic reform. Summit nations will through policy-based lending, assist those who embrace growth-producing reforms, investment and assurance of open markets.

5. Security -- freedom from external disruption

-- Soviet Union -- as stated at Williamsburg, the security of the Summit nations is indivisible and must be approached on a global basis. Continue to seek a more stable and constructive relationship with the Soviet Union based on the principles of restraint and

reciprocity and thus maintain the military balance while seeking the expansion of the political dialogue leading up to and through the second Reagan Gorbachev meeting.

-- Terrorism -- Freedom from fear and domestic insecurity are the right and responsibility of free peoples; also freedom of travel and of commercial movement. When those freedoms are violated by outlaw elements in the world society, the Winds of Freedom are stilled, silent in the atmosphere of tension and fright. The Summit nations must pledge their total cooperation in identifying, extirpating and bringing to justice the perpetrators, agents, sponsors and abettors of terrorists, such as those responsible for the attack on the Achille Lauro and the Rome and Vienna airports. Civilized nations cannot continue to tolerate in the name of material gain or self-interest the murder of innocent citizens or the disruption of international economic activity.

-- The U.S. has done its part:

1. Open markets -- the U.S. maintains the most open markets in the world and the President has taken the lead in resisting protectionism.

2. Domestic Economic Policy -- encourages growth and employment; has resulted in reduced interest rates, reduced inflation and increased employment; has established mechanism for reducing budget deficits.

3. International leadership -- U.S. has led the world in promoting the new trade round, coordinating economic policy through the G-5 and addressing the Third World debt crisis through the Baker Plan. The U.S. has also shown leadership in reducing East-West tensions and confronting terrorism.

U.S. Objectives for Tokyo Economic Summit

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I. Objectives

Primary -- To secure endorsement of U.S. leadership on major international economic issues: trade, monetary policy, and debt.

Secondary -- To secure endorsement of U.S. leadership on major international security issues: East-West dialogue, arms control and terrorism.

II. Supporting Concepts

-- Leading by Example -- The U.S. has kept the commitments made by the President at previous economic Summits to confirm its domestic macroeconomic policies toward the promotion of worldwide non-inflationary growth and prosperity. The U.S. has:

- o Stimulated investment
- o Resisted protectionism
- o Lowered interest rates
- o Established a mechanism for reducing the federal deficit

-- Leading by Initiative -- In addition, the U.S. has launched important initiatives to encourage, regenerate and preserve worldwide prosperity through non-inflationary growth:

- o Trade -- The President has strongly advocated the establishment of a new multilateral trade round without condition or limitation as to the subjects to be negotiated, thus including investment, safeguards, dispute resolution and trade in services.
- o Monetary Policy -- The U.S. has given increased attention to surveillance and convergence of national monetary policies through the G-5.
- o Debt -- The U.S. has proposed a plan for assisting debt-laden countries through the encouragement of additional but coordinated commercial and multilateral policy-based lending.

III. Headline of Successful Summit: "Summit Nations Support U.S. Lead on Key Economic Issues."

Export Expansion  
Deficit  
Stimulate Their Economy  
New Trade Round  
Communique

## Risks Related to Tokyo Economic Summit

The Tokyo Summit should be a showcase for the correctness of U.S. international policy as it supports and defends the Winds of Freedom -- both economic and political. Successful attainment of U.S. objectives at the Summit, namely, endorsement of the President's leadership initiatives, will be influenced by preceding events and public perceptions. The most threatening of those are as follows:

### Protectionist Pressures

Trade will most likely develop as the focal point of public attention at the Summit, particularly perceptions of the President's leadership and management of the issue.

#### Watch For:

- Deteriorating trade position -- 1985 trade figures will be released in late January and mid-March.
- U.S.-Japan relations -- several events are likely to precipitate negative reaction:
  - o Passage of a Japan retaliation or telecommunications bill possibly early in session.
  - o Nakasone meeting with the President in March.
  - o Japanese decision to remove voluntary restraints on automobiles by March 31.
- Other negative legislative action:
  - o Joint Resolution to overturn President's decision on footwear, mid-February.
  - o Textile bill: Override attempt at any time.
  - o Quota bills on lumber, footwear
- Omnibus trade legislation
  - o Rostenkowski "retreat" on trade issues -- tentatively scheduled for March.
  - o Senate and House hearings March-May
- Administration initiatives
  - o Canada FTA: Finance and Ways and Means hearings before September.
  - o New round authority: When to request, how much and at what price?

## Debt Crisis

U.S. leadership with debtor-developing as well as creditor-developed countries is at risk.

### Watch For:

- Progress on Baker Plan
  - o Support by banks.
  - o Movement toward "Peruvian" position of conditional repayment: Peru, Nigeria, Philippines.
  - o Mexico -- IMF standby (February) and commercial loan closings (\$4 billion in March) plus IBRD sectoral loans (March, April).
  - o Selection of World Bank President.

### Downturn in the Economy

Signs of weakness might suggest unsuccessful Administration economic policies.

### Watch For:

- GNP growth rate (monthly projections)
- Higher interest rates
- Increased unemployment (monthly estimates)
- Other leading indicators
  - o Stock market
  - o CPI (monthly)
  - o Productivity (monthly)

### Foreign Policy Setbacks

Any major dislocations of U.S. foreign policy will draw public attention to potential deterioration of free world unity at the Summit.

### Watch For:

- East-West Relations
  - o Preparations for Second Reagan/Gorbachev
  - o Arms Control

- Philippines -- post-February election
- Central America -- U.S. Aid, Contadora
- Terrorism
  - o Increased Terrorist Activity
  - o Additional Libyan problems: such as international repudiation or well publicized evasion of U.S. sanctions; blame on U.S. for continued Libyan extremism because of efforts to isolate.

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Summit White House Working Group

Situation Room

PY 123

March 11, 1986

3:00 p.m.

- I. Overview
- II. Tokyo Summit Preparation
  - A. Report on London Sherpa Meeting
  - B. Schedule for Economic Summit
- III. Review of Themes and Objectives
- IV. Public Diplomacy Plan
- V. Logistics Report on President's Far Eastern Trip
- VI. Future Meetings
  - Summit White House Group
  - Proposed April Briefing Schedule for the President
    - o Summit White House Group
    - o NSC Meeting
    - o Meetings with Experts