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Last Updated: 03/13/2025

THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

1D# 569300 CO 078 Les Who this iffice

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 06, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. ALEX LEITCH

SUBJECT: OPPOSES THE BILL BEFORE CONGRESS TO PAY

REPARATIONS TO THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS WHO

WERE INTERNED DURING WWII

	ACTION	DISPOSITION
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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE (ROOM 75,0EOB) EXT-2590 KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.





FOUNDED: 1955 • FEDERALLY CHARTERED: 1981

NATIONAL PRESIDENT (1987-88) Alex Leitch 123 Third Street Watervliet, NY 12189

23 April 1988

Ronald Reagan President of the United States 1300 Pennsylvania Av., Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President,
On behalf of the IV. S. Submarine Veterans WW II, we must protest
most strongly the Bill before Congress to pay "reparations" to the

Japanese who were interred in this country during WW II.

This bill must be a real consolation to our survivors of the Bataan "Death" March and the rest of our Servicemen who were "interred" in Japan. Many of them will never receive \$20, 000 for the injuries and disabilities they carry with them to this day.

Let us not lose sight of the fact that EVERYONE'S life was altered by that conflict. We had 14 Million Americans in uniform and probably 75% were interred(drafted) without recourse.

Let the "Do-Gooding" Congressmen contact the Japanese Companies selling sophisticated technical machinery to our enemies, TODAY, while these same companies are posing as our allies. Maybe they will pay the reparations.

Thank you for your kind attention.

National President

U.S. Submarine Veterans WW II

THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

CO 078 II

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 09, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MS. KIMBERLY D. HALL

SUBJECT: ENCLOSES COPY OF MOTION ADOPTED BY THE LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL IN SUPPORT OF

REPARATIONS TO JAPANESE-AMERICANS INTERNED

DURING WWII

*X-INTERIM REPLY *

MAY 10 1988

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KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS MANAGEMENT.

TR

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 17, 1988

Dear Ms. Hall:

On behalf of the President, I would like to thank you for your recent correspondence regarding Japanese-Americans interned during WWII.

A copy of your letter has been forwarded to the appropriate officials at the Office of Management and Budget for their benefit and consideration.

I sincerely appreciate your sharing your views with the Administration.

Sincerely,

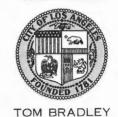
Cristena L. Bach
Special Assistant to the President
for Intergovernmental Affairs

Ms. Kimberly D. Hall
Deputy City Clerk
Room 395
City Hall
Los Angeles, California 90012

(No

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

CALIFORNIA



MAYOR

569345

OFFICE OF

ROOM 395, CITY HALL LOS ANGELES, CA 90012 485-5705

WHEN MAKING INQUIRIES RELATIVE TO THIS MATTER, REFER TO FILE NO.

ELIAS MARTINEZ

CITY CLERK

88-0010-S47

April 29, 1988

Honorable Tom Bradley, Mayor Chief Legislative Analyst

Monorable Ronald Reagan,
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

RE: H.R. 442, OR SIMILAR LEGISLATION, WHICH PROVIDES REPARATIONS
TO JAPANESE-AMERICANS WHO WERE UPROOTED AND RELOCATED TO
CAMPS DURING WORLD WAR II

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the attached Motion (Holden - Molina) was adopted by the Los Angeles City Council at its meeting held April 26, 1988.

ELIAS MARTINEZ, CITY CLERK

Deputy

kdh

Attachment

cc: 8 certified copies for Washington Representative

D. Hall

MOTION

On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. The event marked the entry of the United States into World War II. Citizens of the United States were surprised and shocked over the attack, and their immediate response was widespread suspicion of the Japanese-American population.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order No. 9066, which mandated the uprooting and incarceration of all persons of Japanese ancestry living on the Pacific Coast of the United States.

The property loss of Japanese-Americans resulting from the incarceration has been estimated to be \$400 million. In addition, there were non-monetary damages incurred, including disruption of careers and loss of freedom and personal dignity.

Although the damages suffered by Japanese-Americans cannot be fully compensated, the State of California, County of Los Angeles, and City of Los Angeles have taken separated actions to offer payments to each Japanese-American who was discharged from employment by that agency during World War II.

Now the federal government has come forward with a proposal addressing this event in the form of H.R. 442 entitled the Civil Liberties Act of 1987. The purposes of this Act are as follows:

- 1. Acknowledge the fundamental injustice of the evacuation, relocation, and internment of United States citizens of Japanese ancestry during World War II;
- Apologize on behalf of the people of the United States for these actions;
- 3. Provide a public education fund to finance efforts to inform the public about the internment so as to prevent the recurrence of any similar event;
- 4. Make restitution in the amount of \$20,000 to those individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned; and

APR 26 1989 LOSANGELESCITYCOUNG SPECIAL 1

- 5. Make more credible and sincere any declaration of concern by the United States over violations of human rights committed by other nations.
- I THEREFORE MOVE that the City Council urge the President of the United States to sign H.R. 442, or similar legislation, which provides reparations to Japanese-Americans who were uprooted and relocated to camps during World War II.

PRESENTED BY

Nate Holden

Councilman, 10th District

SECONDED BY

ID# 569371

THE WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 09, 1988

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE REVEREND LINDA GESLING

SUBJECT: URGES SIGNING OF THE REPARATIONS BILL IN

REGARD TO THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS WHO WERE

INTERNED DURING WORLD WAR II

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THE WHITE HOUSE

May 23, 1988

Dear Reverend Gesling:

On behalf of President Reagan, thank you for your correspondence of April 26 concerning the Civil Liberties Act (H.R. 442 and S.1009), which addresses the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

The letter has been forwarded to the appropriate White House personnel where it will be given every consideration. Your views and those of the Fellowship of Reconciliation National Council are appreciated.

Sincerely,

Rudy Beserra

Associate Director

Office of Public Liaison

Mudy Besine

The Reverend Linda Gesling Chairwoman Fellowship of Reconciliation National Council Box 271 Nyack, New York 10960



Fellowship of Reconciliation, Box 271, Nyack, New York 10960 (914) 358-4601 26 April 1988

President Ronald Reagan The White House Washington, DC

Dear President Reagan,

The United States Senate on Tuesday April 20, 1988 passed Senate Bill 1009. This Bill deals with the racial and economic injustice visited upon over 100,000 American citizens and persons of Japanese descent by their incarceration in American internment camps during WWII.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation- USA was founded on November 11, 1915 and is committed to the achievement of a just and peaceful world community based on full dignity and freedom for every human being.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation National Council identifies with victims of injustice. We ask you to sign the recently passed House and Senate Reparations Bill which recognized the unjust World War II internment of all West Coast residents of Japanese descent, approximately 75% of whom were United States citizens.

Sincerely,

FOR-USA National Council

Rev. Hyrida Geoling, Chair

M

November 30, 1987

TO:

JOHN TUCK

THRU:

PAUL STEVENS

20018

Letter is satisfactory, although I deleted the reference to Abe and Miyazawa since, as Takeshita is PM, we no longer have to be balanced.

FYI. Mr. Kanemaru, who has been reportedly ill in the last year, is indeed a major political player. He is also Takeshita's father-in-law, and Takeshita as PM is the attainment of a major personal objective.

Jim Kelly

Kanemaru, Shin

Re Japanere. U.S. Relations

NSC# 8708772

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

November 25, 1987

NOTE FOR PAUL STEVENS

FROM: JOHN TUCK

Is this letter satisfactory from an NSC perspective?

JOHN C. TUCK EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF November 22, 1987

DRAFT

HHB to Kanemaru

Chech NSC.

Dear Mr. Kanemaru:

It was very good to hear from an old friend. I am sorry that we have not been together for some time, but I hope we can correct that situation in the near future. I appreciate, as always, your very kind words of encouragement.

I also understand and appreciate all that you have done in the past and are doing now to secure relations between our two great nations. We may always wish for something more, but as politicians we must do what we can. We have made progress over these past few years and, with careful guidance in both countries, we can make further advances. Your continued assistance in that effort will be vital.

I was greatly impressed with Mr. Takeshita on those occasions we have met in the past, as I have been with Mr. Abe and Mr. Miyazawa as well. I believe that Mr. Takeshita will prove a most able Prime Minister and carry on the important international leadership begun by Mr. Nakasone. I will, of course, do everything I can to assist Mr. Takeshita and his new administration. I look forward to meeting with the Prime Minister on his planned trip to Washington next year.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of assistance to you or Mr. Takeshita.

Sincerely.

Sincerely

Shin Kanemaru Member of the House of Representatives, Japan 2-1-2, Nagata-cho Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100

November 2, 1987

The Honorable Howard H. Baker, Jr. Chief of Staff to the President The White House Washington, D.C. 20500 U. S. A.

My Dear Mr. Baker:

Your dedicated efforts, amidst the severe global situation, to protect the interests of the Free World cannot but arouse feelings of deepest respect in me who shares your motives as a politician. I am always grateful to you for your deep understanding and ceaseless endeavors to place the relations between the United States and Japan on a secure foothold.

As Deputy Prime Minister in the Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, I made utmost efforts in the past one year to clearly define Japan's direction in this period of national transition. Because drastic changes cause anxiety among bureaucrats and some sections of the nation, changes are often resisted, as you know. Therefore, I am afraid that the switch in Japan's national course might appear to you to be inadequate, leaving much to be desired. I would, however, be happy, if you would understand that I did my utmost to berate and encourage our government officials officials to open the Japanese market and expand the domestic economy. I sincerely operated in accordance with the motto that, as you once pointed out, when protectionism flares in the U.S. Congress, top priority should be placed on putting the flames under control.

Japanese politics is on the point of entering a new phase. Mr. Noboru Takeshita has been nominated to become president of the Liberal Democratic Party. He will be named the new prime minister in early November. As you know, I have done everything possible in my capacity to facilitate the switchover to a new generation of leaders, because it was my belief that the generation change is essential to Japanese politics and that a new system must be established to conform to a new era so that Japan may be able to fulfill her role and responsibility as a truly internationally-minded nation. I believe that domestic political stability is vital if Japan is to fulfill her international responsibility and that the birth of a new cabinet

November 2, 1987

headed by Mr. Takeshita is absolutely necessary for ensuring domestic political stability.

Mr. Takeshita is not so well known abroad as Prime Minister Nakasone. But, as you know, as a career politician Mr. Takeshita has many years of experience in steering the Japanese Diet. In addition, he held the important cabinet posts of Chief Cabinet Secretary in administrations headed by two different prime ministers and of others such as Minister of Finance under Prime Minister Nakasone. He is a politician with unwavering belief and philosophy as regards the course to be taken by Japan in the future. Domestically, no one can rival Mr. Takeshita in political leadership. I believe that he will be able to demonstrate, without fail, his superb leadership as the prime minister of Japan in dealing with other countries. As you and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Honorable Mike Mansfield have pointed out, U.S.-Japan relations are in a very important Phase. I firmly believe that no mistake can be permitted in steering the courses of the two countries, order to build up a new world in order as well as to ensure the continuing prosperity of the Free World.

I am determined to dedicate myself with renewed resolve to laying of a solid foundation for the Takeshita administration. I ask your consideration and support for the new government which Mr. Takeshita will form.

In closing, I pray for your continued good health and prosperity.

Sincerely yours,

Shin Kanemaru

Member of the House of Representatives, Japan

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SK/cm

National Security Council The White House

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TO

BAKER, H

FROM KANEMARU, SHIN DOCDATE 02 NOV 87

KEYWORDS: JAPAN

MP

SUBJECT: LTR CONCERNING JAPANESE US RELATIONS & NEWLY ELECTED JAPANESE

OFFICIALS

ACTION: MEMO STEVENS TO JOHN TUCK DUE: 08 DEC 87 STATUS S FILES WH

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KELLY, J

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

571299

December 16, 1987

Deputy Natl Sec Advisor 06-12

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR JOHN D. NEGROPONTE

FROM:

ROBERT W. DEAN ALL

SUBJECT:

Background for Ambassador Endo's Visit

Ambassador Endo, Japan's principal negotiator for the U.S.-Japan S&T Agreement, will call on you tomorrow at 9:00 a.m. I will plan to assist you.

Ambassador Endo is in Washington for the third round of negotiations on the Agreement. The pace of the negotiations was accelerated due to Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs' desire to have a new agreement prepared for signing by the heads of state during the Reagan-Takeshita summit that begins January 12.

Endo may wish to present the Government of Japan's view on the progress of negotiations and seek your support with emphasis on two points: First, Japan wishes to delete references to security obilgations in the agreement. Second, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is trying to initiate a program to fund fellowships for Americans who wish to study in Japan. He may want your support for the former, and probably will want to determine the impact of the latter on the negotiations. In paricular, he may want to know the likelihood that the fellowships would be regarded as a means to redress the imbalance in the exchange of researchers within the Agreement.

I have attached further background at Tab I which you may wish to review in preparation for Endo's visit.

Jim Kelly concurs.

Attachment

TAB I Points on U.S.-Japan S&T Agreement Negotiations

Prepared by: Doug Jenkins

NSC# 8709306

Points on U.S.-Japan S&T Agreement Negotiations

Background

- The U.S.-Japan Agreement on Cooperation in Research and Development in Science and Technology expires on January 31, 1988 and is presently being renegotiated. The Agreement was signed by President Carter and Prime Minister Ohira and entered into force for five years on April 30, 1980. The Agreement has since been extended three times; most recently for three months to allow for the renegotiations.
- o Key criticisms of the 1980 Agreement are:
 - Projects performed under it have not approached the level of importance originally anticipated,
 - It does not serve to coordinate bilateral S&T policy,
 - It lacks an effective management mechanism, and
 - Other issues, such as reciprocity in the S&T relationship, the protection of intellectual property rights, and security concerns, have assumed new importance since 1980.
- o A diplomatic note and five annexes to the 1980 Agreement to address these issues were drafted in an extensive interagency process, and transmitted to the Government of Japan at the end of August 1987.
- o The five annexes address:
 - The identification of criteria for cooperation, including the need to work in areas of national priority, and a broad policy for cost sharing of major initiatives;
 - A detailed agenda designed to improve the access of U.S. scientists to Japanese laboratories and S&T literature;
 - A three-part management structure that also provides a forum to review each country's S&T policies;
 - Detailed fall-back intellectual property rights protection, and
 - Security obligations.
- o These annexes were explained to the Japanese in Tokyo by a delegation led by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Peter de Vos on October 2-3, 1987. At the first negotiating which you led with Mr. Hyodo, in midOctober in Washington, the Japanese said they saw no need to revise the Agreement. They did accede to the need for a stronger management

mechanism. However, they expressed concern about the level of detail of the annexes, specifically those concerned with criteria for cooperation, internationalizing the Japanese research system and intellectual property rights. The Japanese objected strenuously to the inclusion of the references to both the 1956 Patent Secrecy Agreement and security obligations.

Recent Events

- o The third negotiating session was held in Tokyo,
 December 2-7. On November 25, the Ministry of Foreign
 Affairs informed us that rather than amending the present
 Agreement, they wished to negotiate a wholly new agreement
 that could be signed by the heads of state at the
 Reagan-Takeshita summit on January 12.
- To this end, the proposals discussed in Tokyo were in the form of a new agreement. After an initial dilatory posture, the Japanese addressed many of the issues. The basic approach of the Japanese was to seek a very broadly stated, non-specific type of agreement with details left to either subsequent arrangements or "records of discussion". The Japanese had difficulty with questions concerning the scope of the Agreement, intellectual property rights and a commitment in the Agreement itself about redressing imbalances in the exchange of information and personnel.
- o As a result of this last session, the U.S. and Japan are closer on the issues of criteria for research under the Agreement, access to government-funded work in the private sector, and management structures.
- o There are still many issues left to be resolved. Chief among them is the inclusion of references to the 1956 Patent Secrecy Agreement, and the method of handling dual use technology, IPR language, and reciprocal access. Conceptual differences remain on whether the new accord should be considered special because of its high-level nature, and should be the basis of a policy framework, or simply be a general umbrella agreement.
- o The Japanese are unhappy at what it perceives as a one-sided approach to the question of access to Japanese labs and scientific literature and it dislikes references to the past and present imbalance in the relationship within the Agreement. The Japanese continue to stress its intention to make a unilateral policy statement, indicating additional steps they will take to internationalize their science establishment, rather than including these steps within the Agreement.

- o The Japanese are still unwilling to address the 1956 Patent Secrecy Agreement in the S&T Agreement, claiming that the ongoing negotiations are almost concluded, and any reference in this Agreement would not be helpful to that process. (The only outstanding issues in those negotiations are the dates of signing and implementation; as such, this may be dropped from the S&T Agreement, if the Japanese agree to settle this prior to January or come to some other satisfactory arrangement.) They are also unhappy about some of the implications of addressing security obligations within this Agreement, specifically the reference with Article VI that requires scientists to inform their governments of the discovery of "information that is known or suspected [to be classified]...".
- O A counterproposal was presented to the Japanese on December 11. The next round of negotiations is scheduled to begin on December 16 at 2:00 p.m., and may continue through Monday, December 21.

National Security Council The White House

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TO

NEGROPONTE

FROM DEAN

DOCDATE 16 DEC 87

16 DEC 87

KEYWORDS: JAPAN

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FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO

NEGROPONTE

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