

**[Trip to Japan and Korea, 6/22/79-7/1/79] [2]**

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I AM LEAVING FOR AN ECONOMIC SUMMIT MEETING THAT CAN AFFECT THE DAILY LIFE OF EVERY AMERICAN. OIL SHORTAGES AND RISING OIL PRICES THREATEN THE STRENGTH OF OUR ECONOMY AND THE FABRIC OF OUR SOCIETY. THIS WILL BE THE MAJOR ECONOMIC SUBJECT ON OUR AGENDA. CONCERTED ACTION BY ALL THE INDUSTRIALIZED DEMOCRACIES -- ~~LED BY THE UNITED STATES~~ -- IS ABSOLUTELY CRUCIAL TO SOLVE THE ENERGY PROBLEMS FACING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TODAY. THAT IS A PRIMARY REASON FOR MY TRIP. WE MUST ACT NOW TO BRING THESE ENERGY PROBLEMS UNDER CONTROL.

THIS IS NOT JUST AN AMERICAN CHALLENGE. THE LONG GAS LINES, THE SHORTAGES OF DIESEL FUEL, THE MOUNTING FRUSTRATION OVER FUEL SUPPLIES WE SEE AT HOME ARE SYMPTOMS OF A GLOBAL ENERGY SHORTAGE.

(=OVER=) (OUR PLANET SIMPLY.....)

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OUR PLANET SIMPLY IS NOT PRODUCING ENOUGH OIL TO SATISFY OUR RISING DEMANDS. *The world shortage is about 2 million b/d*

SINCE LAST DECEMBER, THE PRICE OF OPEC OIL HAS RISEN BY MORE THAN 35 PERCENT. THE CHALLENGE TO THE INDUSTRIALIZED DEMOCRACIES IS CLEAR. WE MUST NOT BE SET AGAINST EACH OTHER IN A DESPERATE COMPETITION FOR EVERY BARREL OF OIL, REGARDLESS OF ITS PRICEs. TOGETHER, WE MUST IMPORT LESS. TOGETHER, WE MUST PRODUCE MORE. TOGETHER, WE MUST REDUCE OUR DEPENDENCE ON A HANDFUL OF OIL-PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

AT TOKYO, I WILL CALL ON OUR ALLIES TO JOIN THE UNITED STATES:  
-- TO MEET THEIR <sup>OUR</sup> ~~TARGETS~~ FOR REDUCING OIL IMPORTS THIS YEAR ~~AS~~  
~~EFFECTIVELY AS WE ARE MEETING OURS~~, AND TO REDUCE OUR IMPORTS EVEN MORE  
IN 1980.

(=NEW CARD=) (TO STOP THE UNACCEPTABLE.....)

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-- TO STOP THE UNACCEPTABLE COMPETITIVE BIDDING OVER THE OIL PRICES THAT WE PAY.

-- AND TO MARSHALL THE VAST RESOURCES OF THE INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS TO PRODUCE MORE DOMESTIC ENERGY, SUCH AS COAL, SOLAR ENERGY, AND SYNTHETIC FUELS. TO MEET THESE GOALS, CONGRESS MUST ACT NOW TO ESTABLISH THE WINDFALL PROFITS TAX AND ENERGY SECURITY FUND TO LET US DEVELOP ALTERNATIVES TO FOREIGN OIL.

WHILE I WORK WITH OUR ALLIES ON OUR ENERGY PROBLEMS, I ~~HAVE ASKED~~ VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE <sup>WILL</sup> ~~TO~~ MONITOR DEVELOPMENTS HERE AT HOME, ~~TO~~ KEEP ME FULLY INFORMED ON WHAT IS HAPPENING, AND ~~TO~~ TAKE WHATEVER ACTIONS MAY BE NECESSARY.

(=OVER=) (WHATEVER OUR SUCCESSES IN.....)

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WHATEVER OUR SUCCESSES IN JAPAN, THERE SHOULD BE NO ILLUSIONS.  
GAS LINES AND FUEL SHORTAGES WILL NOT DISAPPEAR ~~OVERNIGHT~~ <sup>ANYTIME</sup> <sup>SOON.</sup>

THIS IS A DIFFICULT TIME FOR OUR NATION. ALL OF US MUST MAKE SOME  
PAINFUL ADJUSTMENTS IN OUR DAILY LIVES. TODAY, ~~ALL OF US MUST PAY A PRICE~~  
~~FOR PAST FAILURES TO FACE OUR NATION'S ENERGY PROBLEMS SQUARELY.~~

WHAT WE CANNOT AFFORD IS TO GIVE IN TO A MOOD OF PANIC OR  
DESPERATION, ...OR WORSE, TO THE IDEA THAT EACH OF US IS PITTED AGAINST OUR  
FELLOW CITIZENS IN A DESPERATE SCRAMBLE FOR DWINDLING SUPPLIES.

THREE TIMES IN THIS CENTURY, WE HAVE OVERCOME CHALLENGES FAR MORE  
DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS THAN THIS -- TWO LONG WORLD WARS AND A  
DEPRESSION THAT ROCKED THE WORLD ECONOMY.

(=NEW CARD=) (Now, AS IN THE PAST,.....)

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Now, AS IN THE PAST, WE CAN OVERCOME THE CHALLENGE OF THE ENERGY  
CRISIS IF WE ARE UNITED AS ONE PEOPLE, ... IF EACH OF US WILL DO OUR PART  
AS A CITIZEN AND AS A NEIGHBOR, ... WITH FULL CONFIDENCE IN THE GREATNESS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Now, AS IN THE PAST, WE CAN EMERGE A STRONGER, MORE PROSPEROUS  
NATION FOR HAVING MET THIS TEST TOGETHER.

THAT IS THE SPIRIT I TAKE TO TOKYO.

# # #

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*Susan  
ok  
J*

DEPARTURE STATEMENT

I am leaving for an economic summit meeting that *can*  
affects the daily life of every American. Oil shortages  
and rising oil prices threaten the strength of our  
economy and the fabric of our society. *This will be the major economic subject on our agenda.* We must act now  
to bring these <sup>*energy*</sup> problems under control.

This is not just an American challenge. The long gas  
lines, the shortages of diesel fuel, the mounting frustration  
over fuel supplies we see at home are symptoms of a global  
energy shortage. Our planet simply is not producing  
enough oil to satisfy our <sup>*rising*</sup> demands.

Concerted action by all the industrialized democracies --  
led by the United States -- is absolutely crucial to solve  
the energy problems facing the American people today. That  
*a primary reason for my trip*  
is ~~why I am going~~ to Tokyo.

Since last December, the price of OPEC oil has risen  
by more than <sup>35%</sup> ~~one-third~~. The challenge to the industrialized  
democracies is clear. We must not be set against each other  
in a desperate competition for every <sup>barrel of</sup> ~~last drop~~ of oil,  
regardless of its price. Together, we must import less.  
Together, we must produce more. Together, we must reduce  
our dependence on a handful of oil-producing countries.

At Tokyo, I will call on our allies to join the  
United States:

-- to meet their targets for reducing oil imports this  
year as effectively as we are meeting ours and to reduce our  
imports even more in 1980.

-- to <sup>stop</sup> ~~break~~ the unacceptable <sup>competitive bidding</sup> ~~influence of the spot market~~  
over the oil prices that we pay.

-- and to marshal the vast resources of the industrialized  
nations to produce more domestic energy, such as, coal,

*solar* and *and*  
~~and to develop new energy sources of the sun and,~~ synthetic  
fuels. To meet these goals Congress must act now to ~~pass~~ *establish*  
*the* ~~my~~ Windfall Profits Tax and ~~my~~ Energy Security Fund to *let us*  
~~give us the resources to~~ develop alternatives to foreign  
oil.

While I work with our allies on our energy problems,  
I have asked Vice President Mondale to monitor developments  
here at home, to keep me fully informed of what is happening,  
and to take whatever actions may be necessary.

*in Japan,*  
Whatever our successes ~~at Tokyo,~~ there should be no  
illusions. Gas lines and fuel shortages will not  
disappear overnight.

This is a difficult time for our nation. All of us  
must make some painful adjustments in our daily lives.

All of us must pay a price, *Today,* for past failures to

face our nation's energy problems squarely.

What we cannot afford is to give in to a mood of panic or desperation, or worse, to the idea that each of us is pitted against our fellow citizens in a desperate scramble for dwindling supplies. Three times in this century, we have overcome <sup>challenges</sup> ~~crises~~ far more difficult and dangerous than this -- two long World Wars and a Depression that rocked the world economy.

Now, as in the past, we can overcome the challenge of the energy crisis if we <sup>are united</sup> ~~pull together~~ as one people, if <sup>of us will</sup> ~~we~~ each do our part as <sup>a</sup> citizens and as <sup>a</sup> neighbors, and <sup>with</sup> ~~if~~ <sup>full confidence in the greatness of our nation.</sup> ~~we recognize, as we always have, that our hopes for the~~ <sup>The United States.</sup> ~~future as Americans depend on one another in the end.~~ Now, as in the past, we can emerge a stronger, more prosperous, <sup>together.</sup> nation for having met this test, That is the spirit I take to Tokyo.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1979

ok  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JERRY RAFSHOON *JR*  
BERNIE ARONSON *BA*

SUBJECT: Your Toast To The Emperor

The Japanese, and our advance people, want to publish an advance text of your Toast To The Emperor at the State Dinner on Monday. To do so, we need to send them our approved text as soon as possible so they can begin translating it into Japanese.

The enclosed draft has been reviewed and approved by both NSC and State. This is the second of your two toasts in Japan. The first, at the Prime Minister's luncheon, is less formal and emphasizes the ties of friendship and alliance between the Japanese and the American people. You will be able to depart from that text and personalize it as you wish. (The suggested talking points for your luncheon toast are in your briefing book.) At the State Dinner the Emperor will read his toast, and the decorum and formality of the occasion require that you do the same.

Could you review the enclosed Toast To The Emperor and indicate any changes that you want.

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YOUR MAJESTIES: YOU DO MY COUNTRY AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE GREAT HONOR BY RECEIVING ME, MY WIFE, AND MY PARTY IN THIS BEAUTIFUL ROOM. THERE IS A STRONG SENSE OF HISTORY HERE: -- THE HISTORY OF YOUR ANCESTORS AS EMPERORS OF JAPAN STRETCHING BACK TO THE BEGINNING OF THE NATION;.... --THE HISTORY OF JAPAN'S DEVELOPMENT INTO A NATION WITH GREAT WORLD INFLUENCE THAT BEGAN WITH THE REIGN OF YOUR GRANDFATHER; AND... --THE HISTORY OF RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES REACHING BACK TO THE VISIT OF COMMODORE PERRY IN 1853.

WE ARE PROUD TO BE A PART OF THAT GREAT FLOW OF HISTORY, TO BUILD ON THE EXCHANGE OF VISITS BEGUN IN 1974 BY PRESIDENT FORD, AND CONTINUED DURING YOUR MAJESTIES' MEMORABLE TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1975.

(=OVER=) (THE AMERICAN PEOPLE STILL.....)

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THE AMERICAN PEOPLE STILL REMEMBER FONDLY THE WARMTH AND FRIENDSHIP OF YOUR VISIT WITH US.

THE PAST CENTURY-AND-A-QUARTER HAS SEEN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUR TWO COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES GROW TO BE AS BUSY AND CLOSE AS BETWEEN ANY TWO NATIONS ON EARTH. TOGETHER WE HAVE DEVELOPED A COMBINATION OF UNMATCHED PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC STRENGTH, AND A STRONG SHARED DEVOTION TO THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND THE BETTERMENT OF MANKIND.

OUR RELATIONSHIP HAS SEEN TIMES OF GREAT TROUBLE AND TRAGEDY. BUT THE CLOSE PARTNERSHIP WE HAVE FORGED IN THE LAST GENERATION, IN THE PACIFIC REGION AND AROUND THE WORLD, AMPLY JUSTIFIES THE COMMON VISION OF THE JAPANESE AND AMERICANS WHO SAW IN THE 19TH CENTURY THAT THE FUTURE OF OUR TWO NATIONS WOULD INEVITABLY BE LINKED.

(=NEW CARD=) (OUR ACHIEVEMENTS.....)

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OUR ACHIEVEMENTS TOGETHER OVER THE YEARS -- IN TRADE, IN EDUCATION,  
IN SCIENCE, IN CULTURE, IN SPORTS, IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP  
AMONG NATIONS -- ARE A TRIUMPH OF DETERMINATION AND HARD WORK. YOUR  
GRANDFATHER EXPRESSED THAT SPIRIT ELOQUENTLY IN ONE OF HIS POEMS: HE SAID:

"EVEN UP A MOUNTAIN PEAK WHICH SEEMS TO REACH THE SKIES, WE DARE TO  
SAY FOR HIM WHOSE WILL IS SET ON CLIMBING IT, THERE IS A WAY."

WE HAVE MUCH TO LEARN FROM YOU. YOU HAVE SUCCEEDED IN PRESERVING  
THE BEST OF YOUR TRADITIONS WHILE HARNESSING THE OPPORTUNITIES OFFERED BY  
CHANGE. YOU HAVE MAINTAINED A SENSE OF COMMUNITY BONDS, THE CLOSENESS OF  
FAMILIES, A SPECIAL GRACE AND CIVILITY AND GENTLENESS IN YOUR RELATIONS  
WITH EACH OTHER DESPITE THE NOISE AND PRESSURES OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.

(=OVER=) (YOU HAVE PRESERVED.....)

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YOU HAVE PRESERVED THE SPECIAL JAPANESE ABILITY TO CREATE AND DISCOVER DELICATE BEAUTY AND HARMONY IN EVERY ASPECT OF LIFE -- FROM THE SIMPLEST, MOST NATURAL THINGS TO GREAT ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES.

AT THE SAME TIME, YOU HAVE GROWN TO BE AN ECONOMIC SUPER POWER. YOU HAVE HARNESSED THE INGENUITY AND CREATIVITY AND ENERGY OF YOUR PEOPLE TO GAIN THE FRUITS OF INDUSTRY, TECHNOLOGY, PRODUCTIVITY, VIGOROUS TRADE, PROSPERITY AND GROWTH.

MOST IMPORTANT TO AMERICANS, YOU HAVE ACHIEVED ALL THIS IN ONE OF THE MOST OPEN, DEMOCRATIC, FREE SOCIETIES ON EARTH. YOU HAVE FOUND A HARMONY BETWEEN THE DIGNITY AND WORTH OF EACH INDIVIDUAL HUMAN BEING, AND THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SHARED EFFORT AND COMMON PURPOSE THAT A DEMOCRACY DEMANDS.

(=NEW CARD=) (WE LIVE IN A WORLD OF.....)

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WE LIVE IN A WORLD OF RAPID, SOMETIMES BEWILDERING CHANGE. PEOPLE IN MANY NATIONS ARE STRUGGLING TO PRESERVE THE VALUES OF THEIR CULTURES AND THEIR TRADITIONS WHILE THEY MEET THE COMPLEX CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH. JAPAN OFFERS A MODEL OF HOPE FROM WHICH ALL PEOPLES CAN LEARN.

YOUR MAJESTY, I UNDERSTAND THAT AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH YEAR YOU PLANT A TINY RICE SEEDLING AS A SYMBOL OF YOUR HOPE THAT YOUR PEOPLE WILL ENJOY A BOUNTIFUL FUTURE.

I AM A FARMER. I KNOW ABOUT THE HARD WORK, THE ATTENTION, THE CARE, THAT SUCCESSFUL CROPS REQUIRE. I SHARE YOUR FAITH THAT WORKING TOGETHER, BOTH OUR PEOPLES CAN ENJOY A MORE HOPEFUL, MORE PROSPEROUS FUTURE,...AND THAT, TOGETHER WITH OUR ALLIES AND FRIENDS WHO MEET WITH US THIS WEEK, WE CAN DO MUCH TO SPREAD THE BLESSINGS OF PROSPERITY AND PEACE TO DISADVANTAGED PEOPLES AROUND THE WORLD.

(=OVER=) (DURING THE NEXT...)

DURING THE NEXT FEW DAYS, LEADERS OF GREAT NATIONS WILL REPRESENT THE INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES AT THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT. IT WOULD BE EASY TO FOCUS ONLY ON THE MAGNITUDE OF THE CHALLENGES WE FACE IN ENERGY, IN OUR ECONOMIES, IN HELPING TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE DEVELOPING NATIONS, IN WORKING TOGETHER TO BUILD A MORE SECURE AND PEACEFUL WORLD.

BUT I ALSO THINK ABOUT THE TREMENDOUS RESOURCES OF OUR SEVEN NATIONS: THE RESOURCES OF OUR <sup>ECONOMIES</sup> ~~ECONOMIES~~ -- THE STRONGEST, MOST VITAL, MOST DYNAMIC IN THE WORLD;...THE RESOURCES OF OUR FARMLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS -- THE MOST PRODUCTIVE ON THIS EARTH;...OUR ACHIEVEMENTS IN TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE -- IN WHICH WE ARE UNEQUALLED;...AND THE RESOURCES OF OUR CENTERS OF LEARNING AND EDUCATION AND RESEARCH WHICH ATTRACT STUDENTS FROM ALMOST EVERY LAND.

(=NEW CARD=) (MOST OF ALL I THINK OF.....)

MOST OF ALL I THINK OF THE RESOURCES OF THE SPIRIT OF THE MORE THAN ONE-HALF BILLION FREE PEOPLE IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACIES. I THINK OF THE STRENGTH OF THE IDEALS OF FREEDOM AND INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY THAT OUR NATIONS EMBODY -- IDEALS THAT STILL EXERT AN ALMOST MAGNETIC ATTRACTION TO DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD.

I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT TOGETHER WE HAVE THE RESOURCES, THE SKILL, AND THE DEDICATION TO ASSURE THAT PEOPLE EVERYWHERE CAN BE ADEQUATELY FED;...THAT OUR FACTORIES AND FARMS AND HOMES CAN DRAW ON ABUNDANT, SECURE SOURCES OF ENERGY;...THAT THE PROSPERITY SO MANY OF US HAVE ENJOYED CAN BE SHARED BY THOSE OTHERS FOR WHOM LIFE IS LITTLE MORE THAN A STRUGGLE TO SURVIVE FROM DAY TO DAY.

I AM CONFIDENT THAT TOGETHER WE CAN BUILD A WORLD IN WHICH ALL PEOPLES CAN LIVE IN PEACE.

(=OVER=) (DRAWING UPON THE STRENGTH,....)

DRAWING UPON THE STRENGTH AND THE FLOW OF HISTORY UNITING OUR TWO NATIONS, WE SHALL TOGETHER REACH THE GOAL THAT YOUR MAJESTY SET IN A POEM YOU WROTE FOR THE NEW YEAR NEARLY 40 YEARS AGO:

"WE PRAY FOR THE TIME TO COME WHEN EAST, WEST AND ALL MAKING FRIENDS WITH ONE ANOTHER WILL SHARE IN A PROSPEROUS FUTURE."

YOUR MAJESTIES<sup>Y</sup>, WITH THIS GOAL IN MIND, I OFFER A TOAST TO THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF YOUR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES<sup>Y</sup>.

# # #

TOAST FOR EMPEROR'S DINNER

Your Majesties: you do my country and the American people great honor by receiving me, my wife, and my party in this beautiful room. There is a strong sense of history here:

--the history of your ancestors as Emperors of Japan stretching back to the beginning of the nation;

--the history of Japan's development into a powerful nation, <sup>with great world influence</sup> that began with the reign of your grandfather, and

--the history of relations between Japan and the United States reaching back to the visit of Commodore Perry in 185<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

We are proud to be a part of that great flow of history, to build on the <sup>c</sup>exchange of visits begun in 1974 by President Ford, and continued during Your Majesties' memorable <sup>trip</sup>visit to the United States in 1975. The American people still remember <sup>f</sup>foundly the warmth and friendship <sup>of</sup>to your stay. *visit 1974*

The past century and a quarter has seen the relationship between our two countries and peoples grow to be as busy and close as between any two nations on earth. Together we

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have developed a combination of unmatched productivity and economic strength and a strong shared devotion to the ideals of freedom, democracy and the betterment of mankind.

Our relationship has seen times of great trouble and tragedy. But the close partnership we have forged in the last generation, in the Pacific region and around the world, amply justifies the common vision of the Japanese and Americans who saw in the 19th century that the future of our two countries would inevitably be linked.

Our achievements together over the years -- in trade, in education, in science, in culture, in sports, in the cause of peace and friendship among nations -- are a triumph of determination and hard work. Your grandfather expressed that spirit eloquently in one of his poems: He said:

Even up a mountain peak which seems  
To reach the skies, we dare to say  
For him whose will is set on climbing it,  
There is a way.

*Let in  
original  
Japanese*

We have much to learn from you. You have succeeded in preserving the best of your traditions while harnessing the opportunities offered by change.

You have maintained a sense of community bonds, the closeness of families, a special grace and civility and gentleness in your relations with each other despite the noise and pressures of industrial society. You have preserved the special Japanese ability to create and discover delicate beauty and harmony

in every aspect of life, from the simplest, most natural things to great architectural undertakings. *structures,*

At the same time, you have grown to be an economic super power. You have harnessed the ingenuity and creativity and energy of your people to gain the fruits of industry, technology, productivity, vigorous trade, prosperity and growth.

Most important to Americans, you have achieved all this in one of the most open, democratic, free societies on earth. You have found a harmony between the dignity and worth of each individual human being and the responsibilities of shared effort and common purpose that a democracy demands.

We live in a world of rapid, sometimes bewildering change. People in many nations are struggling to preserve the values of their cultures and their traditions while they meet the complex challenges of development and growth. Japan offers a model of hope from which all peoples can learn.

Your Majesty, I understand that at the beginning of each year you plant a tiny rice seedling as a symbol of your hope that your people will enjoy a bountiful future. I am a farmer. I know about the hard work, the attention, the care, that successful crops require. I share your faith that working together, both our peoples can enjoy a more hopeful,

more prosperous future and that, together with our allies, *and friends who meet with us this week,* we can do much to spread the blessings of prosperity and peace to disadvantaged peoples around the world.

*During the next few days, leaders of great nations will*  
~~This week, our two nations will join our principal allies~~  
*represent*  
in the industrial democracies at the Economic Summit. It would be easy to focus only on the magnitude of the challenges we face in energy, in our economies, in helping to meet the needs of the developing nations, in working together to build a more secure and peaceful world.

But I also think about the tremendous resources of our seven nations: the resources of our economies, the strongest, most vital, most dynamic in the world; the resources of our farmland and agricultural systems, the most productive on this earth; our achievements in technology and science, in which we are unequalled; and the resources of our centers of learning and education and research which attract students from almost every land. Most of all I think of the resources of the spirit of the more than one-half billion free people in the major industrial democracies. I think of the strength of the ideals of freedom and individual dignity that our nations embody -- ideals that still exert an almost magnetic attraction to disadvantaged people all over the world.

I have no doubt that together we have the resources, the skill, and the dedication to assure that people everywhere can be adequately fed; that our factories and farms and homes can draw on abundant, secure sources of energy; that the prosperity so many of us have enjoyed can be shared by those <sup>others</sup> for whom life is little more than a struggle to survive from day to day. I am confident that together we can build a world in which all peoples can live in peace.

Drawing upon the strength and the flow of history uniting our two nations, we shall together reach the goal that your Majesty set in a poem you wrote for the New Year nearly 40 years ago:

We pray for the time to come  
When east, west and all  
Making friends with one another  
Will share in a prosperous future.

*Xlate into  
Original for  
Japanese  
Version*

Your Majesties, with this goal in mind, I offer a toast to the health and well-being of Your Imperial Majesties.

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# # #

MY WIFE AND I AND OUR DAUGHTER AMY HAVE BEEN TOUCHED BY THE WARMTH  
OF YOUR WELCOME.

I HAVE ALREADY HAD THE HONOR OF AN AUDIENCE WITH YOUR EMPEROR,  
AND I HAVE HELD VERY PRODUCTIVE MEETINGS WITH YOUR PRIME MINISTER OHIRA.  
I ESPECIALLY WANTED TO COME TO YOUR HISTORIC CITY. SHIMODA IS WHERE OUR  
FRIENDSHIP FIRST TOOK ROOT AND FLOWERED.

A CENTURY-AND-A-QUARTER AGO WHEN OUR RELATIONSHIP BEGAN, JAPAN WAS  
A FEUDAL SOCIETY ON THE VERGE OF SOCIAL REVOLUTION. THE UNITED STATES WAS  
EDGING TOWARDS A WAR BETWEEN THE STATES OVER THE ISSUE OF SLAVERY.  
NEITHER OF US HAS DEVISED A PERFECT POLITICAL SYSTEM SINCE THEN, BUT  
WE SHARE A FUNDAMENTAL BELIEF IN FREEDOM AND IN DEMOCRACY.

(=OVER=) (AS FREE PEOPLED,.....)

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AS FREE PEOPLE, WE SHARE COMMON CHALLENGES AS WELL. NONE IS MORE IMPORTANT TODAY THAN THE ENERGY CRISIS. OUR PLANET IS NOT PRODUCING ENOUGH OIL TO MEET ALL OUR DEMANDS. THE INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS MUST FACE THIS CHALLENGE TOGETHER RATHER THAN COMPETING FOR EVERY AVAILABLE BARREL OF OIL REGARDLESS OF PRICE.

ENERGY IS THE PRINCIPAL SUBJECT OF THE SUMMIT YOUR COUNTRY IS HOSTING THIS WEEK FOR THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS. TOGETHER WE MUST RESTRAIN AND REDUCE OUR IMPORTS. TOGETHER WE MUST REDUCE WASTE AND CONSERVE OUR PRECIOUS ENERGY SUPPLIES. TOGETHER WE MUST FIND WAYS TO EXPLORE AND DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SUPPLIES AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES OF SOLAR POWER AND SYNTHETIC FUELS.

THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY AS WELL AS A CHALLENGE.

(=NEW CARD=) (EACH OF US MUST.....)

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EACH OF US MUST MAKE PAINFUL ADJUSTMENTS IN OUR SOCIETY AND  
SOME SACRIFICES IN OUR DAILY LIVES. NO ONE EVER PROMISED US THAT FREEDOM  
WOULD BE EASY, OR THAT DEMOCRACY CAN BE PRESERVED WITHOUT EFFORT AND  
SACRIFICE.

ALL NATIONS CAN LEARN FROM THE EXAMPLE OF THE JAPANESE PEOPLE IN  
GRAPPLING WITH THE COMPLEX CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE.

YOU HAVE BUILT YOUR NATION INTO AN ECONOMIC SUPERPOWER, BUT YOU  
HAVE PRESERVED THE GRACE AND HUMANITY AND BEAUTY OF JAPANESE SOCIETY.

(=OVER=) (YOUR EMPEROR MADE A.....)

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YOUR EMPEROR MADE A WISE STATEMENT TO LEADERS IN A POEM HE WROTE IN 1966. HE SAID: "WOULD THAT THE WISE VOICE OF THE MAN IN THE STREET SPOKE DAILY TO GUIDE US IN PERFORMING OUR DUTIES."

*us strength*

I HAVE LEARNED A GREAT DEAL FROM THE CITIZENS OF MY COUNTRY ATTENDING TOWN MEETINGS SUCH AS THIS ONE. IN THE SAME WAY, I WOULD LIKE TO LEARN FROM YOUR WISDOM AND EXPERIENCE.

I WILL TAKE YOUR QUESTIONS NOW.

*June/Jul/Aug*

*Uncle - Chicago  
Amy ed  
Student in house  
John Wayne x Blacks  
Marry a black  
Produce on farm  
Resp as mother  
Tangerines - imports  
Lions - attend now  
Life as child*

*Why Shimoda?  
Games - sports  
3 daughters - Keep Amy  
English - books  
V. Vid memory  
Discipline - ambition  
Yoshida*

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B. Aronson  
June 25, 1979

*See also  
ok  
J*

TALKING POINTS SHIMODA

-- My wife and I and our daughter Amy have been touched by the warmth of your welcome. ~~[I have never met an American -- whether a government official, a businessperson, or simply a tourist -- who did not return from visiting Japan with a sense of respect and admiration for your achievements as a nation and fond memories of your kindness and hospitality as a people. That is how I felt when I visited Japan briefly in 1975. I feel it even more strongly today.]~~

--I have already had the honor of an audience with your Emperor, and I have held very productive meetings with your Prime Minister Ohira. I especially wanted to come to your historic city. Shimoda is where our friendship first took root and flowered. ~~[We began our relationship as strangers speaking different languages from across distant shores.]~~

~~---Today, we have bridged the distances that divided us 125 years ago -- not because either <sup>we</sup> of us lost or suppressed our <sup>own</sup> cultures and traditions -- but because we have shared the best in both our nations. We have learned from each other. Both our peoples have benefitted from cooperation in trade, in science, in medicine, in the arts, in sports, in seeking answers to the complex problems of modern industrial society.~~

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~~--As I told Prime Minister Ohira our friendship involves more than our two governments. Our two peoples are bound together like members of a large extended family. We share common hopes. We share common ideals. We share a common vision of building a world in which all people can live in dignity; their basic human rights respected; where every individual has enough to eat; every child has an opportunity to grow and learn; where the blessings of prosperity are shared widely; and all peoples can live in peace.~~

--A century and a quarter ago when our relationship began, Japan was a feudal society on the verge of social revolution. The United States was edging towards a war between the States over the issue of slavery. Neither of us has devised a perfect political system since then, <sup>but we share a</sup> fundamental belief <sup>in freedom and in democracy.</sup> ~~[that government derives its~~ consent from the people; and that the path to social justice and progress is through a democratic society in which all people are free to hear the truth, to express themselves without constraint, to enjoy a free press, and to be part of the political process in charting their own destinies.]

--We share common challenges <sup>free people</sup> ~~[As democratic societies]~~ as well. None is more important today than the energy crisis. Our planet is not producing enough oil to meet all our demands. ~~Neither of our nations can afford to become more and more~~

~~dangerously dependent on uncertain foreign supplies..~~

The industrialized nations must face this challenge together rather than competing for every available barrel of oil regardless of price.

--Energy is the principal subject of the Summit your country is hosting this week for the major industrialized nations. Together we must restrain and reduce our imports. Together we must reduce waste and conserve our previous energy supplies. Together we must find ways to explore and develop alternative energy supplies <sup>and</sup> This is a great opportunity as well as a challenge. ~~Together we can develop new technologies of solar power and synthetic fuels. We can create alternative energy industries that will employ our people and offer hope for energy-starved developing nations.~~

~~--The energy crisis is a challenge to the heads of government who will be meeting together in Tokyo. But more profoundly it is a challenge to our peoples. Leaders of free nations may agree on a common course of action. But only the commitment and determination of citizens such as yourselves can ensure that we will be successful.~~

--Each of us must make painful adjustments in our <sup>society and</sup> ~~societies.~~

~~Each of us must make~~ some sacrifices in our daily lives.

No one ever promised us that freedom would be easy or that

democracy can be preserved without effort and sacrifice.

~~--We have much to learn from your example. You have pioneered in conserving energy. You have been a leader among nations in cooperative efforts to develop alternative energy supplies. Prime Minister Ohira and I agreed last May that our two nations would work together in those efforts.~~

--All nations can learn from the example of the Japanese people in grappling with the complex challenges of development and change. You have built your nation into an economic superpower, but you have preserved the grace and humanity and beauty of Japanese society. ~~You have combined in rare harmony the openness and creativity of a free society with the sense of common purpose, self-discipline, and shared effort that democracy demands.~~

*to leaders*  
--Your Emperor made a wise statement, in a poem he wrote in 1966. He said: "Would that the wise voice of the man in the street spoke daily to guide us in performing our duties."

--I have learned a great deal from the citizens of my country attending town meetings such as this one. In the same way, I would like ~~to establish a close bond with the Japanese people~~ and to learn from your wisdom and experience. I will take your questions now.

# # #

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MR. PRESIDENT, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

THE KOREAN PEOPLE HAVE BEEN FAMOUS THROUGHOUT YOUR HISTORY FOR THE KINDNESS AND GRACIOUSNESS WITH WHICH YOU WELCOME VISITORS AND GUESTS. THIS HAS BEEN PROVEN AGAIN BY THE WARMTH AND AFFECTION OF YOUR WELCOME FOR ROSALYNN, AMY, AND ME, AND ALL THE AMERICAN PARTY.

I HAVE COME TO ASIA TO DEMONSTRATE THE DEEP INTEREST OF THE UNITED STATES IN THIS VITAL AND DYNAMIC PART OF THE WORLD. THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN, IS, AND WILL REMAIN A PACIFIC <sup>NATION</sup> ~~POWER~~, & A PACIFIC POWER.

I HAVE COME TO KOREA TO SEEK A NEW AND CONSTRUCTIVE STAGE IN ONE OF OUR NATION'S OLDEST AND MOST VALUABLE STRATEGIC, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS.

(=OVER=) (WHAT HAS IMPRESSED ME MOST.....)

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WHAT HAS IMPRESSED ME MOST ABOUT MY VISIT TO YOUR COUNTRY IS THE EXISTENCE SIDE-BY-SIDE OF A DEEP SENSE OF THE CONTINUITY OF HISTORY WITH DRAMATIC SIGNS OF RAPID GROWTH AND CHANGE.

THE RESPECT AND REVERENCE OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE FOR YOUR HISTORY IS VISIBLE IN THE LOVELY SHRINES, TEMPLES, AND MONUMENTS THROUGHOUT SEOUL. ANCIENT KOREA HAD A PROFOUND CULTURAL IMPACT ON THE REST OF THE WORLD AS WAS CLEARLY SHOWN BY THE MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION YOU RECENTLY SENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

AS A FORMER NAVAL OFFICER, I WAS PARTICULARLY INTRIGUED BY THE STATUE OF ADMIRAL YI IN THE CENTER OF SEOUL. I AM TOLD THAT THE "TURTLE BOATS" THE ADMIRAL COMMANDED IN THE 16TH CENTURY WERE THE WORLD'S FIRST IRONCLAD NAVAL VESSELS.

(=NEW CARD=) (I SUSPECT THAT IN HIS.....)

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I SUSPECT THAT IN HIS TIME THESE KOREAN SHIPS WERE AS NEW AND  
REVOLUTIONARY AS THE NUCLEAR SUBMARINES WHICH I HELPED TO DEVELOP.

MY VISIT WITH OUR COMBAT TROOPS THIS MORNING WAS A REMINDER,  
MR. PRESIDENT, THAT IN OUR MORE RECENT HISTORY, TENS OF THOUSANDS OF  
YOUR COUNTRYMEN AND MINE HAVE FOUGHT AND DIED SIDE-BY-SIDE TO DEFEND THIS  
COUNTRY AGAINST AGGRESSION.

EVERYONE MUST KNOW THAT KOREANS AND AMERICANS WILL CONTINUE TO STAND  
SHOULDER-TO-SHOULDER TO PREVENT AGGRESSION ON THIS PENINSULA AND TO  
PRESERVE THE PEACE.

OUR MILITARY COMMITMENT TO KOREA'S SECURITY IS STRONG, UNSHAKEABLE,  
AND ENDURING.

(=OVER=) (THE SECURITY INTERESTS OF.....)

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THE SECURITY INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES ARE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THAT COMMITMENT. THE VITAL INTERESTS OF FOUR GREAT POWERS -- THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, CHINA, AND THE SOVIET UNION -- INTERSECT IN THIS REGION TODAY. THAT IS WHY THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE ON THE KOREAN PENINSULA IS SO VITAL TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

EVIDENCE OF CHANGE IN KOREA IS ALL AROUND US. YOU CAN SEE AMONG THE KOREAN PEOPLE THE DYNAMISM, THE CREATIVE ENERGY AND DEDICATION THAT HAVE PRODUCED KOREA'S ECONOMIC MIRACLE OUT OF A NATION ONCE SO BADLY SCARRED BY WAR.

I AM IMPRESSED THAT THE BENEFITS OF PROSPERITY ARE WIDELY SHARED BY THE KOREAN PEOPLE. I UNDERSTAND THE INCOME OF THE AVERAGE RURAL FAMILY IN KOREA NOW EXCEEDS THAT OF ITS URBAN COUNTERPART.

(=NEW CARD=) (THAT ACCOMPLISHMENT IS.....)

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THAT ACCOMPLISHMENT IS ALMOST UNIQUE AMONG DEVELOPING NATIONS, AND SHOULD BE A SOURCE OF SPECIAL PRIDE.

COMPARE YOUR PROGRESS WITH THAT OF THE ECONOMY IN THE NORTH.  
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA IS PROOF THAT A FREE ECONOMY IS THE CLEAREST ROAD TO SHARED PROSPERITY AND A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL.

WE ALSO BELIEVE STRONGLY IN THE UNITED STATES THAT A FREE SOCIETY IS THE KEY TO REALIZING THE FULL POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH.

THERE IS A GROWING CONSENSUS WITHIN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ABOUT THE FUNDAMENTAL VALUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS, INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY, POLITICAL FREEDOM, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, AND THE RULE OF LAW.

(=OVER=) (THE FREE EXPRESSION OF.....)

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THE FREE EXPRESSION OF IDEAS STIMULATES INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY.

THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE POLITICAL PROCESS HELPS TO UNITE A NATION  
IN PURSUIT OF COMMON GOALS.

THERE IS ABUNDANT EVIDENCE IN KOREA OF THE DRAMATIC ECONOMIC PROGRESS  
A CAPABLE AND ENERGETIC PEOPLE CAN ACHIEVE BY WORKING TOGETHER.

I BELIEVE THAT THIS ACHIEVEMENT CAN BE MATCHED BY SIMILAR PROGRESS  
THROUGH THE REALIZATION OF BASIC HUMAN ASPIRATIONS IN POLITICAL AND  
HUMAN RIGHTS.

ACCELERATING CHANGE IS ALSO THE CENTRAL FACT OF LIFE THROUGHOUT  
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IN RECENT YEARS -- NOWHERE MORE SO THAN IN  
ASIA, HOME OF ONE-THIRD OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE TODAY.

(=NEW CARD=) (CHINA HAS TURNED OUTWARD.....)

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CHINA HAS TURNED OUTWARD TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES, JAPAN, AND THE WESTERN WORLD IN SEARCH OF MODERN TECHNIQUES AND NEW RELATIONSHIPS. JAPAN HAS ASSUMED A POSITION OF GLOBAL INFLUENCE. KOREA, ALWAYS STRATEGICALLY VITAL, HAS BECOME A WORLD ECONOMIC FORCE. THE UNITY OF THE ASEAN NATIONS IS BECOMING A STABILIZING FACTOR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

TODAY, WE ARE ENTERING A MORE MATURE STAGE IN U.S.-KOREAN RELATIONS. OUR SUCCESS WILL DEPEND ON WHETHER WE CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF BOTH HISTORICAL CONTINUITY AND DYNAMIC CHANGE TO FOSTER PROGRESS IN THE AREAS WHICH CONCERN US BOTH. COOPERATION IS THE KEY.

WE WILL COOPERATE TO KEEP THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA SAFE AND SECURE. THERE NEED BE NO CONCERN ABOUT THIS.

(=OVER=) (AS KOREA GROWS STRONGER.....)

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AS KOREA GROWS STRONGER THE UNITED STATES WILL DO ITS PART TO PRESERVE THE MILITARY BALANCE AND DETER AGGRESSION.

WE MUST TAKE ADVANTAGE OF CHANGES IN THE INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT TO LOWER TENSIONS BETWEEN SOUTH AND NORTH, ...AND ULTIMATELY, TO BRING PERMANENT PEACE AND REUNIFICATION TO THE KOREAN PENINSULA.

WE MUST WORK TOGETHER TO BUILD A WORLD IN WHICH THE RULE OF LAW AND THE FREEDOM AND DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL GOVERN THE AFFAIRS OF MANKIND.

(=NEW CARD=) (YOU HAVE A SAYING IN .....)

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YOU HAVE A SAYING IN KOREA: "EVEN SOMETHING AS LIGHT AS A PIECE OF PAPER CAN BE LIFTED MORE EASILY TOGETHER."

NONE OF THE GOALS I HAVE MENTIONED ARE LIGHT, <sup>OR EASY-</sup> BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT WE CAN ACHIEVE THEM BY WORKING TOGETHER IN THE SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AND FRIENDSHIP THAT HAS UNITED US, DOWN THROUGH THE YEARS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,... I ASK YOU TO RISE AND JOIN ME IN A TOAST TO PRESIDENT PARK; TO THE GREAT PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA; AND TO OUR COMMON HOPES FOR COOPERATION, FRIENDSHIP, AND PEACE.

# # #

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GENERAL JOHN W. VESSEY, JR., UNITED STATES ARMY, DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF BY EXCEPTIONALLY DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AS THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, UNITED NATIONS COMMAND AND ROK/US COMBINED FORCES COMMAND; AND AS COMMANDER, UNITED STATES FORCES KOREA/EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY, DURING THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 1976 TO JUNE 1979. GENERAL VESSEY'S SUPERB PERFORMANCE HAS BEEN CLEARLY EVIDENCED BY OUTSTANDING LEADERSHIP AND MANAGERIAL SKILLS. WITH A KEEN PERCEPTION OF COMPLEX AND SENSITIVE MILITARY AND POLITICAL RELATIONSHIPS HE SOLIDIFIED ELEMENTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THE UNITED STATES AND REPRESENTATIVE ARMED FORCES OF OTHER ALLIED NATIONS INTO A COHESIVE AND FORMIDABLE MILITARY FORCE. IN DOING SO, HE CONCEIVED AND REFINED NEW OBJECTIVES AND OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS WHICH HE PERSUASIVELY ARTICULATED TO THE HIGHEST GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS OF BOTH NATIONS.

(=OVER=) (A SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL.....)

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A SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL MILESTONE WAS REACHED DURING HIS TENURE WITH THE BIRTH OF THE ROK/US COMBINED FORCES COMMAND. WITH GENERAL VESSEY AS ITS FIRST COMMANDER, THIS ORGANIZATION OF DIVERSE NATIONAL AND MILITARY BACKGROUNDS HAS PROGRESSED INTO A MOST EFFECTIVE COMMAND WHICH HAS GREATLY ENHANCED PARTICIPATION BY REPUBLIC OF KOREA ARMED FORCES IN DIRECTING DEFENSE OPERATIONS. GENERAL VESSEY'S PROFESSIONALISM AND CONCERNED LEADERSHIP HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT FACTORS IN GUIDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF BOTH NATIONS. HIS PERFORMANCE, IN A POSITION OF VITAL NATIONAL INTEREST AND SENSITIVITY, HAS BEEN CLEARLY IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE MILITARY PROFESSION AND REFLECTS GREAT CREDIT UPON HIMSELF, THE UNITED STATES ARMY, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

# # #

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*Susan  
ok  
J*

TOAST FOR DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT PARK

Mr. President, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Korean people have been famous throughout your history for the kindness and graciousness with which you welcome visitors and guests. *This has been proven again by* The warmth and affection of your welcome *for* ~~has~~ touched Rosalynn, Amy, and me and all the American party.

~~In the southern part of the United States where I come from we cherish our tradition of hospitality. I am glad to see that southern hospitality is a way of life in Korea as well.~~

I have come to Asia to demonstrate the deep interest of the United States in this vital and dynamic part of the world. The United States *has been* *is and will remain* a Pacific power. We ~~shall remain so.~~

I have come to Korea to *seek* ~~mark~~ a new and constructive stage in one of our *nations* oldest and most *valuable* important strategic, political and economic relationships.

What has impressed me most about my visit <sup>to your country</sup> so far is the existence side by side of a deep sense of the continuity of history with dramatic signs of rapid growth and change.

The respect and reverence of the Korean people for <sup>your</sup> their history is visible in the lovely shrines, temples, and monuments throughout Seoul. Ancient Korea had a profound cultural impact on the rest of the world as <sup>was clearly shown by</sup> the magnificent exhibition you recently sent to the United States, clearly ~~shows.~~

As a former Naval officer, I was particularly intrigued by the statue of Admiral Yi in the center of Seoul. I am told that the "turtle boats" the Admiral commanded in the 16th century were the world's first ironclad naval vessels. I suspect that in his time these Korean ships were as new and revolutionary as the nuclear submarines <sup>helped</sup> on which I ~~served~~ <sup>to develop</sup>.

<sup>our combat</sup>  
My visit with ~~American~~ and Korean troops this morning

was a reminder, Mr. President, that in our more recent history

*tens of thousands of*

your countrymen and mine have fought and died side by side to

*this country*

defend ~~South Korea~~ against aggression. <sup>Everyone must know that</sup> Today Koreans and

*will continue to stand shoulder to shoulder*

Americans ~~are still standing side by side~~ to prevent <sup>aggression</sup> another

*to*

~~conflict~~ on this peninsula and <sup>to</sup> preserve the peace.

<sup>military</sup> Our ~~historic~~ commitment to Korea's security is strong,

*and enduring.*

~~and unshakeable,~~ <sup>and enduring.</sup> ~~The United States will stand by South~~

~~Korea in defense of your security now, through the 1980's,~~

~~and beyond.~~

The security interests of the United States are directly involved in that commitment. The vital interests of four great powers -- [the United States, Japan, China, and the Soviet Union] -- intersect in <sup>this region</sup> ~~Korea~~ today. This is why the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula is so vital to the international community.

Evidence of change in Korea is all around us. You can

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see among the Korean people the dynamism, <sup>the</sup> creative energy and dedication that have produced Korea's economic miracle out of a nation once so badly scarred by war.

I am impressed that the benefits of prosperity are widely shared by the Korean people. I understand the income of the average rural family in Korea now exceeds that of its urban counterpart. That accomplishment is almost unique among developing nations, and should be a source of <sup>special</sup> pride.

Compare your progress with <sup>that</sup> ~~the total state control~~ of the economy in the North. <sup>The Republic of Korea</sup> ~~Korea~~ is proof that a free economy is the clearest road to shared prosperity and a better life for all.

We also believe strongly in the United States that a free society is the key to realizing the full potential for development and growth.

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There is a growing consensus within the international community about the fundamental value of human rights, individual dignity, political freedom, <sup>freedom of the press,</sup> and the rule of law. The free expression of ideas stimulates innovation and creativity. The right to participate in the political process helps <sup>to</sup> unite a nation in pursuit of common goals.

There is abundant evidence in Korea of the dramatic economic progress a capable and energetic people can achieve by working together. I believe that this <sup>achievement can be</sup> ~~progress can fully~~ realize basic human aspirations <sup>through the realization of</sup> if ~~it is~~ matched by similar progress in political and human rights.

Accelerating change is also the central fact of life throughout the international community in recent years -- nowhere more so than in Asia, home of one-third of the world's people today. China has turned outward towards the United States, Japan, and the western world in search of

modern techniques and new relationships. Japan has assumed a position of global influence. Korea, always strategically vital, has become a world economic force.

*The unity of the ASEAN nations is becoming a stabilizing factor in S.E. Asia.*

Today, we are entering a more mature stage in US-Korean relations. Our success will depend on whether we can take advantage of both historical continuity and dynamic change to foster progress in the areas which concern us both. Cooperation is the key.

We will cooperate to keep the Republic of Korea safe and secure. *There need be no concern about them,* As Korea grows stronger the United States will do its part to preserve the military balance and deter aggression. *P* We must take advantage of changes in the international environment to lower tensions between South and North, and ultimately, to bring permanent peace, *and reunification* to the Korean peninsula. *P* We must work together to build a world in which the rule of law and the *freedom and* dignity of the individual

govern the affairs of mankind.

You have a saying in Korea, "Even something as light as a piece of paper can be lifted more easily together." None of the goals I have mentioned are light. But I am convinced that we can achieve them by working together in the spirit of cooperation and friendship that has united us down through the years.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise and join me in a toast to President Park; to the great people of the Republic of Korea; and to our common hopes for cooperation, friendship, and peace.

# # #

Alaska stop 6-23-79

1/2 time - 2 maps

FRIENDS - BRIEF STOP

4 YEARS AGO 6/75

TOYO - ENERGY = OIL/ENVIR

DECISIONS IN WASHINGTON

SAME FEELING - SOUTH

BASIC LAW WRITTEN → LOCAL

NATION - MOST POWERFUL

UNBELIEVABLE BEAUTY -

VIGOR - YOUTH

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 21, 1979

*summit - not long*  
*Summit*  
*Studied map*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ACHSAH NESMITH *AKN*  
SUBJECT: Alaska Talking Points

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1. One of the best things about the Tokyo summit is that I get to come to Alaska. I had hoped that my first visit here as President could be longer. Even though this visit must be short, I think it is especially appropriate that I leave my own country through its great open door to the north. You are not affected at the moment by gasoline lines that plague many parts of our country, but the problems of energy supply and consumption affects us all. Though physically remote, Alaska is closely tied to the problems as well as the hopes of the lower 48. Rising oil prices and the steps needed to eliminate the causes of current and future energy problems are a major reason for this summit meeting in Tokyo. We will seek to strengthen the economies of the industrial West so that we will be better able to meet the challenges and opportunities of the future. Alaska is very much the state of the future.

2. Alaskans combine the hardy, independent spirit and resourcefulness that made America a great nation with the energy and enthusiasm needed to make great dreams for tomorrow come true. You have the abundant, untapped natural resources, the vast unspoiled natural beauty, and the opportunity to learn from mistakes of the past so that development need not mean destruction.

3. My administration has moved forcefully to eliminate confusion and delays in the conveyance of land to natives and the state. We have also acted to preserve remaining Federal lands under the Antiquities Act and legislative proposals now working through the Congress. I know Alaskans are not of one mind on this, and I know that decisions made thousands of miles away in Washington are always suspect. I also know that most Alaskans care very deeply about this beautiful land, and want to protect it for generations to come. I think when you look closely at precisely what is being proposed, you will see that the best interests of Alaskans and of the rest of the nation are represented in these measure.

4. Alaska's strategic importance was first pointed out by a Confederate warship, the Shenandoah, which fired the last shot of the Civil War in the Bering Sea on June 22, 1865. That was nearly two months after the Confederate Army surrendered at Appamattox, but the Shenandoah had not heard the news. By the way, the Shenandoah took 38 Yankee vessels, 25 of them after the war ended, without losing or taking a single life.

5. That encounter brought home to many Americans how important Alaska was to the defense of our west coast. Alaska stands at the threshold of our nation, so close to Russia that it was once Russian territory. There were those who derided the purchase of Alaska in 1867 as a bad bargain, calling it "Seward's Folly" and one newspaper said "Russia has sold us a sucked orange." The minority report of the House Foreign Relations Committee declared that Alaska would be "of no value...to the United States...it will be a source of weakness instead of power."

As the Boston Herald said even then, however, "Those who know most about it estimate it most highly," and the purchase agreement eventually won Congressional approval despite the mocking, although it took another year before the Congress would pass an appropriation to pay for Alaska.

6. There are still those who believe there can be no such thing as a good agreement between the United States and Russia. That is as wrong today as it was in 1867.

7. As you know, I signed the second Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement -- SALT II -- in Vienna on Monday. All Americans have a vital stake in the ratification of that treaty. In your remoteness, perhaps Alaskans are most aware of how small our world has become, and how unavoidably our fates are linked.

The SALT II agreement does not eliminate the danger of nuclear war, but it does reduce that danger. This is the first time the Soviet Union has agreed to reduce its actual armaments. The treaty is verifiable. It strengthens our defense position rather than weakening it. This agreement will not guarantee a permanent, just peace, but it is an essential part of the process that is our best hope for working toward such a peace.

8. Our nation is the most powerful on earth -- politically, economically, militarily, morally. That strength is not the result of weapons or natural resources or agricultural and

industrial production alone. That strength is derived from the freedom that causes people to flee not from us, but to us.

9. In addition to the summit conference, I will be meeting individually with Japanese and Korean leaders, and the Pacific trade and commercial relations which are so important to Alaska will be a significant part of those discussions.

10. When I met the Soviet leaders in Vienna it was from a position of strength. I will meet with our Allies in Tokyo from the same position of strength. We are economically strong. We have not solved inflation or our energy problems, but we have the capacity to solve them, if we have the will. We have wasted precious time. Yet I believe there is growing recognition among average Americans of what must be done, and I believe we have the will to do it.

11. I will leave here invigorated by the beauty and potential of this great land. Alaska is not only a state, it is an indomitable spirit, willing to endure hardship and accept formidable challenges for the beauty and freedom and future of this land. Alaska keeps the rest of the country young.

# # #

## ALASKA

### D-2 LAND BILL

As you know, the Udall-Anderson bill strongly supported by the Administration passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. Following the pattern of last year, there is no action yet in the Senate. However, because of the administrative actions you took in December, 1978 -- the creation of 17 National Monuments and directions to Secretaries Andrus and Bergland to protect additional areas -- we are in a position to withstand delays and perhaps even to kill or veto an unacceptable bill. One of the administrative steps -- the establishment of 40 million acres of National Wildlife Refuges -- is now underway, with Alaska hearings scheduled for next week. There is strong negative feeling in Alaska about the Administration's actions and the Udall bill. However, natives are generally supportive and there are other supporters as well. The press coverage has been negative and there is much misinformation and emotionalism about the issue.

### ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

The 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (together with the original Alaska Statehood Act) set in motion a process to convey roughly 40% of the State of Alaska to native corporations and to the State. (The 1971 Act also included Section 17(d)2 concerning the designation of remaining Federal lands -- the so-called d-2 provision.) Previous Administrations moved very slowly to implement the Settlement Act. In the first six years since passage of the Act only 4.5 of the 44 million-acre native entitlement had been conveyed. This Administration has already conveyed more than 6.5 million acres to natives (2 million acres more than was conveyed under the previous Administrations). When all the conveyances to both natives and the State are completed, an area the size of Texas will be in non-Federal ownership and thus available for development.

### OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF

Pursuant to your directives to speed up OCS leasing, Interior has recently published a revised proposed offshore leasing schedule for Alaska. Some of the

lease areas are opposed by the Governor and the natives. The concern focusses on the impact of oil development on fisheries and on whales.

#### ALASKA OIL SWAP

The State of Alaska strongly supports the export of Alaska North Slope oil, largely because of the substantial royalty payments which would result. The State is very supportive of the Administration's efforts -- unsuccessful so far -- to broaden the powers of the President to approve such oil exports to Japan.

#### NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE (ALASKA)

In your energy message of April, 1978, you stated that after the legally required studies are completed at the end of this year, the Administration would move to make areas in the National Petroleum Reserve available for private leasing and development. The Udall d-2 bill contains an oil and gas section which explicitly authorizes such a program. Making areas in the Reserve available for development is generally supported in Alaska. The Administration has proposed the termination of government-funded exploration in the area, although Senator Jackson may insist that the current exploration program be finished.

#### ALASKAN FISHERY DEVELOPMENT

The Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 gave the U. S. government the power to deny fishing rights to foreign fisheries in Alaskan waters within the 200-mile limit. This will result in the creation of 12,000 new jobs in Alaska, plus thousands more in the lower 48 States. The Alaska economy will be enriched by \$100 million a year. However, improvements in harbor, dock, transportation, and community facilities are required to accommodate the burgeoning population. The Federal government is supporting the development and expansion of ground fisheries opened up as a result of the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act. More than \$750 million will be needed over the next ten years for development. The Federal government took the first step three weeks ago by awarding \$1.5 million to the non-profit Alaska Fisheries Development Corporation.

LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION

The Joint Federal/State Land Use Planning Commission is scheduled to be phased out on June 30, 1979. They have just submitted their final report to you, which is a high-quality compilation of information and analysis of Alaska's land and resource problems and opportunities. The Commission has recommended that it be succeeded by a Federal/State Land Commission with a ten-year "life" unless extended. This Commission would have broad state-wide planning and advisory responsibilities primarily aimed at classification and planning of public lands in Alaska. Three separate and different bills have been introduced to establish this Commission. The d-2 legislation also includes a provision to maintain joint Federal-State land use planning.

PERSONNAL: Birthdate: March 31, 1922  
Marital Status: Married, nine children

EDUCATION: Valdez High School  
Transportation Management Course, Stanford

MILITARY: U.S. Army - 1944-1946  
First Sergeant of Transportation Company on Adak

EMPLOYMENT:

September 1975-Mayor, Municipality of Anchorage to present

1967 to Mayor, City of Anchorage  
Sept. 1975

1968 to Executive Manager  
1970 Alaska Business Council

1956 to General Manager  
1968 Consolidated Freightways

1952 to Manager  
1956 Alaska Freight Lines, Fairbanks

1946 to U.S. Deputy Marshall  
1952 Nenana, Alaska

ELECTIVE:

1975 Mayor, Municipality of Anchorage

1967, 1970 Mayor  
and 1973 City of Anchorage

1965-1967 City Council, Anchorage

1964-1965 Alaska State Legislature

1955-1959 City Council, Fairbanks

# ALASKA



**JAY S. HAMMOND** (Republican) was born July 21, 1922, in Troy, New York. The Governor graduated from Scotia (New York) High School in 1940 and studied petroleum engineering at Penn State University, 1940-42, prior to enlisting in the U.S. Navy in 1942. Governor Hammond served as a marine fighter pilot in World War II. He came to Alaska in 1946 and graduated from the University of Alaska in 1948 with a degree in biological sciences. From 1946 to 1956, he was at various times a bush pilot, apprentice trapper and guide, and a pilot agent for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. He served in the Alaska House of Representatives from 1959 to 1965 and as manager of Bristol Bay Borough from 1965 to 1967. Elected to the Alaska Senate in 1967, he served until 1972 as majority leader, chairman of the Rules and Resources committees and president of the Senate. From 1972 to 1974, Governor Hammond was mayor of Bristol Bay Borough. He was elected Governor in 1974.

Member: Alaska Humanities Forum, International North Pacific Fisheries Convention Advisory Committee, Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Advisory Committee, Alaska Airmen's Association, Inc., Veterans of Foreign Wars, and National Rifle Association. Married, two daughters. Protestant.

*Inaugurated December 1974*  
*Reelected November 1978*  
*Term will expire December 1982*



Jay S. Hammond



Bella Hammond

Governor Hammond is a member of the NGA Committee on International Trade and Foreign Affairs, and also the Committee on Natural Resources and Environmental Management.

GEORGE M. SULLIVAN (continued)

MEMBERSHIPS: Trustee, U. S. Conference of Mayors  
Advisory Board, National League of Cities  
Immediate past Chairman American Executive  
Committee, Japan-American Conference of Mayors  
and Chamber of Commerce Presidents  
Past President, Alaska State Jaycees  
Past Department Commander for Alaska  
Veterans of Foreign Wars  
Past Chairman, State Investment Advisory  
Committee (appointed by Governor)  
1958-1959 Board of Directors, Western Council, Boy  
Scouts of America  
1962-1963 President, Anchorage National Defense  
Transportation Association  
1971-1972 President, Alaska Municipal League  
  
OTHER: Director First Federal Savings and Loans  
Director Alaska International Industries  
Director First Service Corporation

NOTE: Mayor Sullivan is noted for his strong anti-  
Carter positions, including most recently,  
SALT.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 22, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERNIE ARONSON *BA*

SUBJECT: Joke For Alaska Remarks

You might try out the following for a joke in Alaska. State Chairman Andy Edge says that Alaskans appreciate jokes about their outdoing Texas in size.

" As you know, one of my closest advisers is Bob Strauss from Texas. Before I left, I told Bob that on my trip to Tokyo I would have a chance to stop off and see my friends in Alaska.

Bob said, " Mr. President. Is that trip really necessary? " ( Pause )

I said, " Bob. Alaska is part of the Union ".

Bob said, " I know, Mr. President. But do you have to rub it in? "

1. 1979: Each of the nations should pledge specific actions to be notified to appropriate international organizations (i.e., IEA, or EC in the case of the French) to fulfill its pledge to reduce oil imports by 5% of projected consumption by the end of 1979.

To this end, the Summit countries should pledge to achieve specific import levels in 1979, which can be filled in by the Preparatory Group, on basis of IEA/OECD estimates.

The heads of government should indicate that their representatives will meet frequently with others (in IEA and EC) to review progress and to consider whether additional steps are needed to meet their 1979 import pledges.

(FYI: Other countries may suggest only repeating the IEA 5% cut pledge, without specific country-by-country numbers. This would lack credibility. Fixing specific country levels is nothing new; it would only translate the IEA formula into specific numbers, but it would give a lot more impact to the pledge.)

2. 1980: Each Summit nation should agree that its 1980 import level will not exceed its pledged IEA 1979 level. We would allow for a quarterly examination of growth patterns and the consideration of temporary adjustments, provided that the aggregate seven-nation total import level for 1980 does not exceed 1979. (Germany and Japan will insist on some sort of growth allowance.) The European countries' 1980 individual import targets can be stated within the context of their aggregate EC commitments.

(My covering memo discusses the basic question of whether to have specific country levels. As to the base for these levels: I doubt we can sell 1977; 1979 would be o.k. for us. A 1977-79 average poses real problems; I suggest you consult Jim Schlesinger if others press hard for this.)

3. Post-1980: We should fix further country targets in later years, on a year-by-year basis. If necessary, we could agree to aggregate import levels for Summit countries as a whole to no higher than 1979 committed levels over this period.

4. Monitoring: To assure that 1979 and 1980 import targets are met in an equitable manner, we will ask appropriate international organizations to "monitor" progress and seek needed "sharing". (The Germans do not like the term "allocation.")

This involves the following: Countries whose imports exceed their target will be asked to cut back; when countries cannot find the oil to achieve their targets, others will be asked to share; if the total of available oil is more or less than the total of the targets, suggestions will be made to countries as to how this surplus or deficit should be fairly divided.

5. Stockpiles: The Summit countries should pledge not to buy oil for government stockpiles when this would place undue pressure on prices, and to consult about carrying out this pledge.

6. Spot Markets: In addition to the above measures, the Summit countries should agree to "urge and expect" oil companies to refrain from participating in spot transactions at prices inconsistent with official producer country prices, and to register sales on the spot markets, under procedures to be agreed by our energy ministers. The countries should agree to monitor the spot markets, to determine whether further joint action is needed.

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1. Coal: The Summit countries should pledge to increase coal use, production, and trade. They should agree to substitute coal for oil in the industrial and electrical sectors, assess and clarify policies which unnecessarily impede coal use, improve coal transport, maintain positive attitudes toward investment for coal projects, pledge not to interrupt coal exports under long-term contracts unless required to do so by a national emergency, and maintain desired levels of domestic coal production by measures which do not obstruct coal imports.

The Summit countries should support formation of an International Coal Advisory Board of private experts, linked to appropriate international organizations (i.e., the IEA), which will recommend additional actions to loosen coal trade constraints and increase coal utilization.

(Some countries may say why mention the Board, since IEA is setting it up anyway. Answer: we need to give the Board Summit status. The Germans want the Board to push for a coal free trade area; we agree.)

2. Nuclear Power: The Summit countries should agree that nuclear power will be needed to meet long-term energy needs, but that its use must not endanger their peoples' safety.

The heads of government should direct their experts to concert about means of international cooperation in the field of nuclear safety, asking the International Atomic Energy Agency to play a key role.

The Summit countries should reaffirm the understandings reached at the Bonn Summit with respect to the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and reducing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

(The Germans badly want a strong endorsement for nuclear power; we can use this for bargaining leverage.)

ENERGY: SUPPLY INITIATIVES

3. Financing of New Technologies: The Summit countries should agree that large additional resources should be invested in the development and application of such new technologies as synthetic fuels, oil from shale and tar sands, deep geologic gases, fusion, and solar energy. The Summit countries should agree to provide these resources.

They should create an International Energy Technology Group, which will set production goals -- in crude oil equivalents -- to be achieved by a date certain. The group would assess the domestic actions being taken or planned by each of the Summit countries. It should examine possibilities for international collaboration, including financing, on a continuing basis.

The Group's first report and recommendations should be made within 90 days; the heads of government should pledge themselves to act promptly on these recommendations. They should invite oil-producing nations, as well as other nations capable of making significant contributions, to join any international collaboration that may result. The Group would be linked to the IEA.

ENERGY: SUPPLY INITIATIVES

4. Follow-Up: The heads of government should commit themselves personally to fulfillment of these energy agreements. They should agree to consult with each other directly and periodically to this end. The Preparatory Group -- or a single person -- should be charged with ensuring that this follow-up review by heads of government takes place.

5. Dialogue: The Summit countries should call on the oil-exporting countries to cooperate in stabilizing the world oil situation. They should be prepared to discuss all energy-related issues, and technical issues related to oil demand and supply -- including stockpiles and invoicing procedures.

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- The single most important thing we can do to improve our economic situation is to reduce demand for oil imports. Absent this, further price increases are inevitable and with them intensified inflation and lower growth.
- We should make clear to our publics in the Communique that attempts by individuals to make up for the decline in real income resulting from the oil price increase will simply lead to higher inflation, and will worsen the already adverse effects of the price increase.
- We must avoid reacting to the recent price increase in ways which lead to a recession of the type which followed the price increases of 1973-74. The concerted action plan endorsed last year at Bonn provides a good basis for our policies. (US and other countries with high inflation and weak current account positions concentrating on curbing inflation; Germany and Japan concentrating on growth.)
- The US will be in a cooling-off period and thus limit the inflationary consequences of high oil prices, but we will also avoid a sharp contraction of growth. Germany and Japan have more scope to prevent a decline in growth; and we hope they will be able to maintain roughly the current rate of growth in domestic demand.
- Our main long-term task must be to get at the root of our inflation by improving the long-term productivity, efficiency and flexibility of our economies. The Tokyo Summit can, by stressing this point, give an

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impetus to improved economic management of our economies. We need less regulation, incentives for new investment, increased competition, and reduced protection and subsidy. We should try to make it easier for capital and labor to move from less to more efficient industries, from sectors with declining demand to those with increasing demand. For our part we have deregulated our airline industry and are moving to reduce regulations in other sectors. We have also increased incentives to investment and will spend more on basic research.

-- ~~We can reinforce one another's efforts.~~ It will be easier, politically and economically, if we shared the adjustment responsibility. We can point to one another's successful actions in this regard. Conversely, if some of our countries fail to take such action it will make it more difficult for others.

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- We must refocus the North-South dialogue on concrete problems.
- FOOD: We may be on the brink of another world food shortfall.
  - More research is needed. We should increase bilateral and multilateral support for research. The resources of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research of the World Bank should be expanded. (This Group helps to finance multilateral agricultural research centers.)
  - We should encourage the World Bank to help LDCs develop and implement food production strategies and increase our bilateral assistance for support of these strategies, as well.
  - We should urge LDCs to increase their food reserves to enhance world food security. We should request the World Bank, in consultation with other donors, to assist LDCs to increase food storage capacity.
  - We should work to establish the basis for successful negotiations of a new Food Aid Convention (to increase food aid) and International Wheat Agreement (to establish adequate international reserves).
- ENERGY: Increased LDC energy production is needed both to help LDCs and to reduce the global supply/demand imbalance.
  - We should support the expansion of the World Bank's program of oil exploration. We should ask the World Bank to study whether other (over)

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steps, e.g., guarantees, may be desirable. And, we should increase bilateral efforts to help LDCs develop renewable energy; the World Bank should be encouraged to coordinate these bilateral efforts.

- We should help LDCs to formulate energy development strategies and explore with them possibilities for strengthening their energy research capabilities.

-- **TECHNOLOGY:** We need more effort to strengthen the technological capabilities of LDCs and to improve coordination among national programs. Our specialists should meet to prepare recommendations for implementing this initiative.

-- **AID AND CAPITAL:** We need to ensure adequate flows of public and private capital, despite our own economic difficulties.

-- **LONG-TERM:** We invite your experts to discuss with ours the results of our "Global 2000" study (on resources, population, environment) and similar studies by your countries; they might then meet with LDC experts. Together they could identify long-term global problems which must be addressed. (Our study, to be completed by State and CEQ in the fall, projects long-term economic, resource, population and environmental trends and describes linkages among them.)

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- The U.S. is strongly committed to vigorous implementation of the MTN. We are trying to obtain Congressional approval before August, and hope that others will act promptly as well.
- After ratification we should move quickly to put the agreements into effect through appropriate domestic regulations, establishment of GATT mechanisms, and implementation of non-tariff codes.
- We must continue to work with the LDCs, in the context of the GATT, to bring them increasingly into the trading system; and we must avoid imposing restrictions on their exports.
- We must continue self discipline in the face of protectionist pressures, or our achievements in the MTN could be eroded.
- Our economies must continue to adjust to changes in world trade.
- (If raised): The U.S. is committed to carrying out the MTN agreements as agreed. But the exact language in our implementing legislation must be acceptable to the Congress if it is to pass.

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We are pleased with the results of the November 1 stabilization program, and with the close cooperation among our monetary authorities. We intend to continue this cooperation.

Monetary cooperation should not be weakened by using exchange rate policy to reduce the real price of oil.

Continued exchange rate stability depends on constant progress in reducing payments imbalances among our countries. The U.S. will continue to strive to reduce inflation and energy imports. Others need to maintain progress in reducing their surpluses.

We strongly support continued development of IMF surveillance over the system, and over members' exchange rates and related policies.

We must resist pressures by LDCs to convert the IMF into an aid institution, or it will not work to anyone's advantage, and support for it will be weakened in our countries.

We support work underway in the IMF to enhance the role of the SDR in the international monetary system.

We support studies by the major central banks of ways to strengthen, as necessary, the operation of international banking markets.

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-- (If Europeans raise): We would be happy to have the Communique note the potential contribution of the European Monetary System to international monetary stability.

-- (If raised): We support study of the substitution account, but it is premature to reach a decision on whether to endorse the concept.

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