

For Six Month Period Ending November 30, 1995
(Insert date)

Name of Registrant **Robinson, Lerer & Montgomery/
The Sawyer Miller Group** Registration No. **3911**

Business Address of Registrant **1501 M Street, N.W., #600
Washington, D.C. 20005**

I—REGISTRANT

1. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following:

(a) If an individual:

- (1) Residence address Yes No
- (2) Citizenship Yes No
- (3) Occupation Yes No

(b) If an organization:

- (1) Name Yes No
- (2) Ownership or control Yes No
- (3) Branch offices Yes No

2. Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in item 1.

Name was changed from Robinson, Lake, Lerer & Montgomery/The Sawyer Miller Group to Robinson, Lerer & Montgomery/The Sawyer Miller Group and the proper amendment papers were filed with the Justice Department.

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, and 5.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:
See Attached

Name

Position

Date Connection Ended

INTERNAL SECURITY
SECTION
REGISTRATION UNIT
95 DEC 20 AM 1:21
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
CRIMINAL DIVISION
PROCESSED

4. Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?
Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Citizenship</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Date Assumed</i>
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5. Has any person named in Item 4 rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?
Yes No N/A

If yes, identify each such person and describe his services.

6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date terminated</i>
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See Attached

7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Residence Address</i>	<i>Position or connection</i>	<i>Date connection began</i>
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See Attached

II—FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

(PAGE 3)

8. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name of foreign principal

Date of Termination

-
9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal¹ during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish following information:

Name and address of foreign principal

Date acquired

See Attached

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10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals¹ whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

See Attached

III—ACTIVITIES

11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9, and 10 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

See Attached

¹The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in section 1(b) of the Act, an individual or organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a)(9)).

A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those foreign principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity² as defined below?
Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

See Attached

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13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits any or all of your foreign principals? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

²The term "political activities" means the dissemination of political propaganda and any other activity which the person engaging therein believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, persuade, or in any other way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting, or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

14. (a) RECEIPTS—MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.³

<i>Date</i>	<i>From Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
See Attached			

Total

(b) RECEIPTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁴ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Name of foreign principal</i>	<i>Date received</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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³A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, money, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fund raising campaign. See Rule 201(e).

⁴Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) **DISBURSEMENTS—MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

(1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement? Yes No

(2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

<i>Date</i>	<i>To Whom</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
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See Attached

Total

15. (b) DISBURSEMENTS—THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value⁵ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in items 8, 9 and 10 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date disposed</i>	<i>Name of person to whom given</i>	<i>On behalf of what foreign principal</i>	<i>Description of thing of value</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
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(c) DISBURSEMENTS—POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value⁵ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Amount or thing of value</i>	<i>Name of political organization</i>	<i>Name of candidate</i>
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V—POLITICAL PROPAGANDA

(Section 1(j) of the Act defines "political propaganda" as including any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communication or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions, or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any racial, social, political, or religious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force or violence.)

16. During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any political propaganda as defined above? / Yes No

IF YES, RESPOND TO THE REMAINING ITEMS IN THIS SECTION V.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

⁵Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating political propaganda? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of political propaganda include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts Magazine or newspaper articles Motion picture films Letters or telegrams
- Advertising campaigns Press releases Pamphlets or other publications Lectures or speeches
- Other (specify) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated political propaganda among any of the following groups:

- Public Officials Newspapers Libraries
- Legislators Editors Educational institutions
- Government agencies Civic groups or associations Nationality groups
- Other (specify) _____

21. What language was used in this political propaganda:

- English Other (specify) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, two copies of each item of political propaganda material disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

23. Did you label each item of such political propaganda material with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act? Yes No

24. Did you file with the Registration Section, U.S. Department of Justice, a Dissemination Report for each item of such political propaganda material as required by Rule 401 under the Act? Yes No

VI—EXHIBITS AND ATTACHMENTS

25. EXHIBITS A AND B

- (a) Have you filed for each of the newly acquired foreign principals in Item 9 the following:

- Exhibit A⁶ Yes No
- Exhibit B⁷ Yes No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

- (b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

⁶The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form CRM-157 (Formerly OBD-67) sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁷The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form CRM-155 (Formerly OBD-65) sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

26. EXHIBIT C

If you have previously filed an Exhibit C⁸, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period. Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

27. SHORT FORM REGISTRATION STATEMENT

Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5 and 7 of the supplemental statement? Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

The undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) that he has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to the truth or accuracy of the information contained in attached Short Form Registration Statement, if any, insofar as such information is not within his (their) personal knowledge.

(Type or print name under each signature)

(Both copies of this statement shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths by the agent, if the registrant is an individual, or by a majority of those partners, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions who are in the United States, if the registrant is an organization.)

Carter Eskew
Carter Eskew
President

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Washington, D.C.

this 19th day of December, 19 95

Nancy Ann Kuchanuk
(Signature of notary or other officer)

Commission Expires 10/31/95

⁸The Exhibit C for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, constitution, and bylaws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Internal Security Section, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.)

ITEM 11 & 12

Foreign

Principal: Japan Auto Parts Industry Association

Interests: Track legislation and administrative agency activity affecting international trade, prepare memoranda, and advise principal and member companies on taking, action, if appropriate, with regard to either legislative, administrative or media activities.

Key:

Nature of Individual
Date Name Contact Contacted

6/1/95 to 11/30/95

NO REPORTABLE ACTIVITIES THIS PERIOD

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SECTION
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ITEM 11 & 12

Foreign

Principal: Mitsubishi Electronic

Interests: Track legislative and administrative agency activity affecting international trade, prepare memoranda and advise principal on taking action, if appropriate, with regard to either legislative or administrative activities.

	Nature of Individual		
<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Contacted</u>

6/1/95 - 11/30/95

NO REPORTABLE ACTIVITIES THIS PERIOD

ITEM 11 & 12

Foreign

Principal: Government of Abu Dhabi

Interests: Monitor and explain to news media through written and oral communications developments regarding the Government of Abu Dhabi and assist it in its communications efforts.

Key:

	Nature of Individual
<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u> <u>Contact</u> <u>Contacted</u>

6/1/95 TO 11/30/95

NO REPORTABLE ACTIVITIES THIS PERIOD

ITEM 11 & 12

Foreign

Principal: Canadian Forest Industries Council

Interests: Track legislation and administrative agency activity affecting international trade, prepare memoranda, and advise principal on taking action, if appropriate, with regard to either legislative or administrative activities and to assist the Council in its communications efforts.

Key: LM - Lance Morgan
CL - Clare Lynam

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Nature of Individual Contacted</u>
6/1	CL	Tel Call	Inside U.S. Trade responding to request for information on consultative process.
7/14	CL	Tel Call	John Maggs, Journal of Commerce, regarding attached Coalition fundraising letter and attached letter to Roy MacLaren. Sent copies to Mr. Maggs.
7/17	CL	Tel Call	Ed Alden, Inside U.S. Trade, regarding attached Coalition fundraising letter and attached letter to Roy MacLaren. Sent copies to Mr. Alden. Also spoke about the lumber talks. (#1A)
7/18	CL	Tel Call	Ed Alden, Inside U.S. Trade, regarding above attached letters and about the lumber talks.
7/25	LM	Tel Call	J. Maggs, Journal of Commerce, regarding background information on consultative process.
7/26	LM	Meeting	J. Maggs, Journal of Commerce, regarding background information on consultative process.
8/2	LM	Tel Call	Jutta Hennig, Inside U.S. Trade, regarding background information on consultative process.

9/15 Fax Attached press release to attached list.
(#1B)

9/18 CL Tel Call J. Maggs, Journal of Commerce, and J. Hennig,
Inside US Trade, regarding the consultative
sessions.

9/20 CL Tel Call J. Maggs, Journal of Commerce, and J. Hennig,
Inside US Trade, regarding the consultative
sessions.

LM Tel Call J. Hennig, Inside US Trade, regarding the
consultative sessions.

9/22 CL Mail Attached letter with copies of newspaper
clippings and press release to attached list.
(#1C)

9/29 LM Tel Call J. Maggs, Journal of Commerce, regarding the
consultative process.

11/6 CL Tel Call J. Maggs, Journal of Commerce, regarding
Baucus bill and coalition action.

11/28 CL Tel Call M. Bergsman, Inside US Trade, regarding
lumber meeting in Chicago.

Canadian Forest Industries Council
Le Conseil Canadien des Industries Forestières

555 rue Burrard Street, Suite 1200, Vancouver, Canada V7X 1S7 Tel: 604-684-0211 Fax: 604-687-4930

7 July 1995

The Honourable Roy MacLaren
Minister for International Trade
Department of Foreign Affairs and
International Trade Canada
Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Dear Minister:

As we prepare for the second round of meetings in the Canada-U.S. consultations on softwood lumber, we are compelled to bring to your attention some statements from the American side that are of great, and growing, concern to the Canadian lumber industry. These remarks, which come from both government and private sources in the U.S., are creating an unmistakable impression that the U.S. views this process not as a forum for true consultations but rather as a vehicle for imposing its views on how Canadian forest regimes should be structured and managed.

As you are well aware, on 15 December 1994, when you and the U.S. Trade Representative, Mr. Kantor, agreed to this consultative process, the Canadian and American governments jointly issued a document setting forth the elements of this process. The opening paragraph in that document stated the following:

"This process will establish an ongoing dialogue to create better understanding, to resolve problems, and to try to avoid litigation. Both sides acknowledge that such a dialogue is most likely to be productive in an atmosphere of co-operation and conciliation, not contentiousness and litigation."

Having endured more than a decade of such contentiousness and litigation, and having won the most recent countervailing duty (CVD) case against our industry, we believed that the world's two largest trading partners would be far better served by the dialogue envisioned in the elements paper than by the legal wrangling that preceded it.

Unfortunately, recent remarks from the American lumber companies that initiated the previous CVD cases, and by a senior representative of the American government itself, are raising grave doubts about whether the Americans are interested in pursuing the kind of dialogue to which you and Ambassador Kantor agreed.

Last month, the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports, a trade association that represents some, but by no means all, American lumber producers, distributed a fundraising document to the American industry which, in essence, constitutes a ransom demand to Canada. Unless Canada accedes to the coalition's demands in the consultative process, the document states, *"we will proceed with litigation and legislative efforts as appropriate, probably including a new countervailing duty case,"* (emphasis added). So much for the notion that this process - which has yet to have even its second plenary session - is meant to occur *"in an atmosphere of co-operation and conciliation, not contentiousness and litigation."*

The coalition document brazenly states the reasoning behind that threat: every one percent increase in duties on Canadian lumber imports that can be achieved through such a case yields U.S. \$50 million in annual profits to U.S. lumber producers. As we discovered in the most recent CVD case, even when the Americans ultimately lose, their lumber companies profit substantially from the higher prices created by the duties imposed during the pendency of the matter. The Americans have discovered that money does indeed grow on trees.

Taken on their own, the coalition's comments would be disturbing enough. But when placed alongside some recent remarks by the chief American delegate to the consultative process, it is hard to avoid the conclusion that the U.S. wants to use the consultative process to achieve what it could not win in the CVD case.

In May, Mr. Ira Shapiro, General Counsel to the U.S. Trade Representative, said in a letter to the National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association that *"we envisage a results-oriented dialogue on softwood lumber trade issues aimed at moving Canada toward more market-based stumpage pricing."* After questioning this clear expression on Mr. Shapiro's part for a pre-determined outcome for these talks, we were assured that his statements were an unfortunate and inadvertent choice of words.

Yet on June 8, during his confirmation hearings before the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Shapiro used virtually the same language to re-state the United States' objectives in the process: *"This is a situation where we are trying to work on a solution that will, in the long term, continue moving the Canadians toward a more market-oriented system."* Within a month's time, and as the consultative process was barely off the ground, Mr. Shapiro twice stated the U.S. goal for the talks - *to transform Canada's timber pricing system into one that suits the interests of a small group of U.S. lumber producers.*

Somehow this goal was never articulated by the U.S. in December. Perhaps that, too, was inadvertent?

It is difficult to review these remarks from the American industry and government without discerning a concerted effort to force Canada to accept an American edict on how timber prices should be determined or face (yet again) the economic consequences. In both style and substance, these expressions undermine the purported purpose of the consultative process, and we strongly object to them.

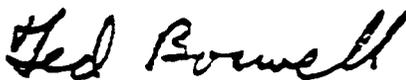
Even though Canada won the last CVD case, we recognized that much was lost in the process. Time, energy and expense that could have been put to more productive use was spent in the litigation that lasted more than three years. We believed then, and we continue to believe now, that there has to be a better way for our two great allied nations to prevent such disputes. We thought the Americans felt the same way.

The consultative process was established, as the elements document makes perfectly clear, to find that better way. It was not deemed likely that the path through these complicated issues would be miraculously discovered overnight. That is why the elements document said that at the initial meeting of the consultative group, *"the governments will agree on an agenda and schedule for the consultations for the first year."* (emphasis added). To date, we have had one plenary session. A second will occur next week. But the Americans are not satisfied. They are threatening to gin up their litigation machinery if progress does not move fast enough to suit an arbitrary deadline based solely on their business interests.

We are dismayed by their approach, and disheartened by their willingness to ignore the principles agreed to in December for the profits they seek in July. We want this consultative process to achieve an understanding of our nations' respective systems; fairness in how each nation approaches the other; and predictability in the North American lumber trade. America's goals are vastly different, and the U.S. appears willing to resort to the crassest kind of bullying to achieve their purposes.

We think it necessary for Canada to object, in the strongest terms possible, to these repeated American attempts to engineer a mid-course correction that takes these consultations in a direction that were never intended to go for the benefit of a handful of American companies, and to the detriment of Canadian lumber producers and North American lumber consumers.

Yours very truly



E. F. Boswell
Co-Chairman



J. C. Kerr
Co-Chairman



COALITION FOR FAIR LUMBER IMPORTS

Mack Singleton
Chairman

Charlie Lumber
Northern Vice Chairman

Charlie Thomas
Southern Vice Chairman

Dick Bennet
Western Vice Chairman

The lumber market has been collapsing since the beginning of 1994. Subsidized Canadian lumber is leading it down.

The Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports has renewed its efforts to fight those subsidies. On June 5-6 a broad group of industry representatives - about 25 industry and association executives from all over the country -- met in Washington to discuss next steps.

As an initial matter, the Coalition is working with the Administration on the upcoming U.S./Canada Softwood Lumber Consultations in July. We plan to make it very clear to our government and the Canadian governments that absent real, concrete progress in the July Consultations, the U.S. industry will have no choice but to pursue other action. This type of clear understanding is our best chance of achieving real... success in the July meeting.

But we cannot wait for long. The Coalition has tentatively decided that if the July Consultations are not successful in obtaining from the Canadian provinces an acknowledgement that the administered Canadian pricing systems produce prices below those in the market-based U.S. system and a commitment to reform in a meaningful manner, then we will proceed with litigation and legislative efforts as appropriate, probably including a new countervailing duty case. Our legislative efforts will seek to remove the threat that, after winning our case, a binational panel will steal it from us.

I say "tentatively" because the Coalition can only move forward if we receive your help. Please fill in and return to us at the address below (or by faxing to John Ragosta at 202-862-1093) the enclosed "Commitment." We need your good name and the support of as much of U.S. production as possible. Even to file a case and avoid any delay, we need the support of at least 1/3 the industry (probably about 15 BBF excluding production by Canadian operators in the United States).

Of course, litigation and legislative efforts are also very expensive. We know that the Canadian industry spent from \$50-100 million in the last case to protect its subsidies. We plan to work diligently to control and manage costs, but we must also be committed to doing what is necessary to win.

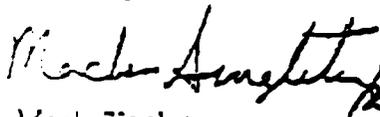
We will only proceed with our effort if we have financial commitments from at least 10 BBF of U.S. softwood lumber production at 25¢/MBF annually for an anticipated 3 years of litigation and 3 months of preparation. We need your commitment - subject to the condition that no one is obligated to participate unless we obtain commitments at the 10 BBF level. Even if you can't contribute the full amount financially, please write-in some amount that you can do. (And no matter what your financial commitment, please give us your company's public support for our effort.)

We know that this is a lot of money, but we are fighting \$5 billion of subsidized imports. And keep in mind the potential benefit: if we reduce artificial price suppression caused by subsidized Canadian lumber by even 1% for one year, we will pay for a three-year effort four times over. After all, the statutory timetable for preliminary relief is 3-5 months after bringing a case.

Nothing will happen without adequate support. All that you are signing up to do is to help the effort if a broad group of the industry signs up as well. But some relief - any relief - from subsidized imports is desperately needed.

If you have any additional questions or need any additional information, don't hesitate to give me a call or call John Ragosta (202-862-1025) or Harry Clark (202-429-2359) at Dewey Ballantine, who have been helping us in our fight.

Sincerely,



Mack Singleton
Chairman

June __, 1995

**COMMITMENT TO SUPPORT THE FIGHT AGAINST
SUBSIDIZED CANADIAN LUMBER**

softwood lumber in the United States in 1994 _____ MMBF (million board feet) of

We support the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports' effort to fight the flood of subsidized softwood lumber that is saturating the U.S. market and artificially suppressing prices.

1) We support the Coalition's effort to fight subsidized lumber imports, and the name of our company can be included as a petitioner if a countervailing duty case is filed.

(initial)

2) We support the Coalition's effort to fight subsidized lumber imports, and the name of our company can be included in a list of companies supporting the Coalition. (Such a list will only be circulated publicly if it includes at least 100 companies or softwood lumber production representing over 10 BBF of annual production.)

(initial)

3) Based upon the Coalition's June 1995 proposed action plan, and assuming that commitments from other manufacturers are received equivalent to 10 BBF of annual production at a similar level of commitment, we commit to support the Coalition financially for up to 25c/MBF annually of softwood production for an anticipated three years of litigation and three months of preparation.

(initial)

*** END OF DOCUMENT ***



Canadian Forest Industries Council Le Conseil canadien des industries forestières

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 15, 1995**

**CONTACT:
Mike Apsey, 604/684-0211
Clare Lynam, 202/739-0259**

LUMBER DUTIES AGAINST CANADA COST U.S. CONSUMERS \$750-\$910 MILLION IN HIGHER PRICES, NEW STUDY SHOWS

Analysis Confirms U.S. Industry Claims of Financial Windfall From Trade Litigation

Washington, D.C. -- American consumers paid an additional \$750 to \$910 million for lumber because of the duties unfairly imposed by the United States on Canadian exports during the last softwood lumber trade dispute between the two nations, according to the Canadian Forest Industries Council (CFIC).

The finding came in a CFIC economic analysis which also confirmed claims by the chairman of an American lumber-producing coalition that lumber trade litigation is extremely profitable for the U.S. industry. In addition to raising prices for consumers, the analysis found that the imposition of cash deposit requirements resulted in an estimated profit of \$335 to \$460 million for U.S. producers, despite the fact that the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports ultimately lost the countervailing duty case.

The CFIC analysis was initiated following the release in July of a fundraising letter in which the Coalition's leader informed his membership that instigating a new countervailing duty case -- even if the Coalition loses -- would be very profitable for American producers.

The fundraising letter from the Coalition chairman stated that if the filing of a case increased lumber prices "even 1% for one year, we will pay for a three-year effort four times over."

After seeing these claims, CFIC examined the economic effects of the countervailing duties on U.S. lumber prices and producers' profits between March 1992 and August 1994. During that period, Canadian lumber companies were required to post cash deposits on their shipments to the United States. Collection of the duties was halted when Canada won the case in 1994, following a series of rulings by panels established under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

"Our analysis proves that American consumers paid a heavy price for a case that never should have been brought in the first place," CFIC President Mike Apsey said. "The findings help explain why American organizations like the National Association of Home Builders and the National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association criticized the case and the imposition of the duties."

--more--

Page Two

The countervailing duty case that concluded last year was the third brought by the U.S. against Canada in the last 12 years. Since the case ended last year, Canada and the U.S. have been engaged in a consultative process for the purpose of better understanding their respective forestry management systems in an effort to avoid future litigation. The consultations resume next week in Washington.

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**September 18, 1995 lumber media list:
phone and fax numbers
All 202 area code unless otherwise indicated**

American Media

1. **Journal of Commerce - John Maggs** ph:383-6112
fax:383-6121
2. **Washington Post - Peter Behr/John Yang** ph:334-6242
fax:334-7345
or-7346

in Toronto - Anne Swardson ph:416/365-0437
fax:416/365-0625
3. **NY Times - Keith Bradsher/Steve Greenhouse** ph:862-0300
fax:862-0340
4. **Wall Street Journal - Helene Cooper** ph:862-9200
fax:862-9266
5. **Washington Times - David Sands** ph:636-4892
fax:832-2167
6. **Oregonian, Portland - Phil Cogswell** ph:503/221-8100
fax:503/227-5306
7. **AP in D.C. - Scott Sonner** ph:776-9541
fax:776-9573

AP in Seattle - John Marlow ph: 206/682-1812
fax:206/621-1948
8. **Reuters - Nancy Waitz** ph:898-8394
fax:863-1049
9. **Knight-Ridder - Patrick Kelly** ph:383-6150
fax:383-6198
10. **BNA, Int'l. Trade Reporter - Alan Stowell** ph:452-4286
fax:452-7583
11. **Inside U.S. Trade - Jutta Hennig/Ed Alden** ph:703/416-8539
fax:703-416-8543

12. Jim Bovard - free lance trade writer

ph:301/309-6817
fax:301/309-6738

Canadian Press

Fax numbers (202)

13. Canadian Press Wire - Chris Morris

ph:223-4837
fax:728-0348

14. Thomson Newspapers - Susan Chung

ph:628-2157
fax:347-5017

15. Broadcast News Limited - Mike Omelus

ph:223-4837
fax:728-0348

16. Financial Post - Greg Ip

ph:842-1190
fax:289-5475

17. Globe and Mail - Drew Fagan

ph:662-7165
fax:662-7112

18. Canadian TV (CTV) - Alan Fryer

ph:466-3595
fax:296-2025

19. Southam News Service - Julian Beltrame

ph:662-7225
fax:662-7336

20. Winnipeg Free Press - David McDonald

ph:
fax:347-5017

21. CBC - Keith Boag

ph:638-3286
fax:783-9321

22. Maclean's - Hilary MacKenzie/Marci McDonald

ph:662-7321
fax:662-7341

23. Press Canadienne - Marie Tison

ph:223-4837
fax:728-0348

24. Toronto Star - Carol Goar

ph:662-7390
fax:662-7388

PR Newswire - US1 + D.C. - phone: 347-5155; fax: 347-6606;

CFIC #1C



Canadian Forest Industries Council
Le Conseil canadien des industries forestières

September 22, 1995

Martha Hamilton
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071

Dear Ms. Hamilton:

As you may be aware, the Canadian federal and provincial governments and its lumber industry have been involved in consultations with the United States on softwood lumber trade in order to avoid future countervailing duty investigations. The third round of meetings between the two countries concluded this week in Washington, D.C.

The Canadian Forest Industries Council (CFIC) considers the latest round of talks substantive and useful. CFIC believes the talks have now entered a new phase with participants moving from exchanging information to exchanging ideas.

Because you may be writing on the subject as it progresses, I am enclosing some items you may not have seen: two clips on the recent meetings from the *Journal of Commerce* and a CFIC press release discussing the cost of countervailing duty cases to U.S. consumers, and the major financial benefits to U.S. lumber producers.

We hope this information will help to update you. If you have any questions or would like further information, please contact me at 202/739-0259.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Clare Lynam

Journal of Commerce
September 18, 1995

US, Canada Aim for Truce In Lumber Row

By JOHN MAGGS

Journal of Commerce Staff

WASHINGTON — The United States and Canada are supposed to be seeking a long-term solution today to a smoldering fight over lumber trade, but instead will be trying to avoid a conflagration within the next few months.

No issue has caused more conflict between the two neighbors recently than the lumber dispute, and it may be the memory of this rancor that will be the strongest force pushing them to find some kind of short-term fix.

The decades-long fight begins with the fact that the two nations have very different systems for producing lumber. In the United States, most forest land is in private hands and is sold in a virtually free market. In Canada, as much as 90% of forest land is owned by provincial governments, which set prices by decree.

Some U.S. lumber producers have claimed that Canada's system underprices timber to keep Canadian saw-

SEE LUMBER, PAGE 12A

mills buzzing, thus depressing the price of lumber exported to the United States. Especially in times when lumber prices in the United States are low, Canada has captured as much as one-fourth of the U.S. market for softwood lumber.

Arguing that the Canadian pricing system amounts to an illegal export subsidy, these U.S. lumber companies filed a complaint with Commerce Department and the International Trade Commission. These two agencies agreed, and imposed a 6.5% punitive duty on Canadian lumber imports.

Canadian officials openly charged that the U.S. process was corrupt, and appealed the decision to a special arbitration process set up under the 1989 U.S.-Canada free-trade agreement. Canada won after three years of litigation, but it took another five months for the United States to return more than \$400 million it had collected.

The process was rife with controversy, including conflict-of-interest charges, presidential-level politicking, and even a constitutional challenge to the free-trade agreement. Partly to defuse the bad feelings left on both sides, the two governments agreed to a "consultative" process to "create better understanding, to resolve problems and to try to avoid litigation."

Notwithstanding this vague mission, U.S. lumber producers behind the original subsidy case said the process was supposed to lead to Canada changing its pricing system, or to some action to raise prices for exported lumber. Although the consultative agreement had no deadline, these lumber producers hinted broadly that they had a commitment from the Clinton administration to demand such action within a year.

Then Canadian lumber producers got hold of a letter soliciting money and support from U.S. producers for a new subsidy complaint.

After noting that lumber prices were down and imports from Canada up, the letter said that, even if the duties are eventually overturned, even a small interim penalty on Canadian lumber will allow higher prices and profits for all.

In fact, Canadian lumber producers may have bolstered this point Friday with a new analysis of the effects of the old subsidy case on U.S. prices.

The 6.5% duty cost U.S. consumers \$750 million to \$910 million in higher prices for the year-and-a-half it was in effect, according to the Canadian Forest Industries Council. As part of that total, U.S. lumber companies padded their profits by \$335 million to \$460 million.

Most estimates put the cost of the case for U.S. producers at about \$20 million a year.

Considering all the outside pressure, officials for the two governments say they are learning a great deal about each other's systems, but turning this into a concrete plan for reform will probably take time.

Another factor slowing the process is an election expected this spring in British Columbia, Canada's largest lumber producer. The province's socialist government, which has already raised timber fees 80%, is unlikely to take further action that raises costs for that powerful industry.

U.S. lumber companies are not as threatened financially by low prices as they were in 1991. They will meet a week from now, and could vote to support a new subsidy complaint if they are unhappy with the results of the meeting this week.

Talks on Lumber Advance, But New Complaint Looms

By JOHN MAGGS

Journal of Commerce Staff

WASHINGTON — U.S. and Canadian trade negotiators made some progress this week on staving off a resurgence of a long-running battle over imports of Canadian lumber, but a crucial meeting next week could escalate the conflict.

A coalition of some U.S. lumber producers will consider whether to launch a new trade complaint against Canada, an action that would blow up the negotiations and strain Canada's relations with the United States.

The U.S. Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports refused to participate in two days of meetings on the dispute this week, saying that the talks had moved to topics that might put U.S. companies at risk of antitrust charges.

No one was willing to elaborate Wednesday, but the governments are known to be trading ideas on what the Canadian government and industry would do in exchange for some assurance that a trade complaint would not be filed.

The U.S. industry is unhappy with the recent increase in lumber imports from Canada, and is demanding that either the volume be restricted or Canadian lumber producers' costs be increased. U.S. companies say the Canadian producers benefit from artificially low fees charged by provincial governments for cutting timber.

U.S. antitrust laws prohibit companies from agreeing to fix prices or restrain output in an attempt to maintain prices, except in limited cases when U.S. and foreign companies agree on price and supply controls for imports in exchange for dropping anti-dumping penalties.

Jake Kerr, co-chairman of the Canadian Forest Industries Council, said there were no specific talks about limiting volume or prices but

refused to rule out that kind of solution to the lumber conflict. "Nothing is off the table," he said.

On the other hand, he said, Canadian lumber producers will not settle for a simple promise from U.S. producers not to file a complaint: "We said that a simple piece of paper is not good enough." It is not clear what further assurance can be made by the Clinton administration, which cannot prevent the U.S. industry from filing a complaint.

Canadian Forest Industries Council Le Conseil canadien des industries forestières



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 15, 1995**

**CONTACT:
Mike Apsey, 604/684-0211
Clare Lynam, 202/739-0259**

LUMBER DUTIES AGAINST CANADA COST U.S. CONSUMERS \$750-\$910 MILLION IN HIGHER PRICES, NEW STUDY SHOWS

Analysis Confirms U.S. Industry Claims of Financial Windfall From Trade Litigation

Washington, D.C. -- American consumers paid an additional \$750 to \$910 million for lumber because of the duties unfairly imposed by the United States on Canadian exports during the last softwood lumber trade dispute between the two nations, according to the Canadian Forest Industries Council (CFIC).

The finding came in a CFIC economic analysis which also confirmed claims by the chairman of an American lumber-producing coalition that lumber trade litigation is extremely profitable for the U.S. industry. In addition to raising prices for consumers, the analysis found that the imposition of cash deposit requirements resulted in an estimated profit of \$335 to \$460 million for U.S. producers, despite the fact that the Coalition for Fair Lumber Imports ultimately lost the countervailing duty case.

The CFIC analysis was initiated following the release in July of a fundraising letter in which the Coalition's leader informed his membership that instigating a new countervailing duty case -- even if the Coalition loses -- would be very profitable for American producers.

The fundraising letter from the Coalition chairman stated that if the filing of a case increased lumber prices "even 1% for one year, we will pay for a three-year effort four times over."

After seeing these claims, CFIC examined the economic effects of the countervailing duties on U.S. lumber prices and producers' profits between March 1992 and August 1994. During that period, Canadian lumber companies were required to post cash deposits on their shipments to the United States. Collection of the duties was halted when Canada won the case in 1994, following a series of rulings by panels established under the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

"Our analysis proves that American consumers paid a heavy price for a case that never should have been brought in the first place," CFIC President Mike Apsey said. "The findings help explain why American organizations like the National Association of Home Builders and the National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association criticized the case and the imposition of the duties."

--more--

Page Two

The countervailing duty case that concluded last year was the third brought by the U.S. against Canada in the last 12 years. Since the case ended last year, Canada and the U.S. have been engaged in a consultative process for the purpose of better understanding their respective forestry management systems in an effort to avoid future litigation. The consultations resume next week in Washington.

Mr. Apsey said the economic analysis helps to explain why the Coalition keeps bringing such cases: "These matters have little to do with fair trade practices -- contrary to what the U.S. lumber coalition would like the U.S. government to believe -- and a lot to do with making money. These American producers have turned their legal departments into profit centers, and the profits are coming directly from the pockets of American consumers. As long as U.S. law allows American companies to make money by bringing such cases, whether they are justified or not, these companies will undoubtedly continue to do so."

Martha Hamilton
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071

~~**Anne Swardson**
The Washington Post
1150 15th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071~~

Keith Bradsher
The New York Times
1627 Eye St, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Helene Cooper
The Wall Street Journal
1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., #800
Washington, D.C. 20036

David Sands
The Washington Times
3600 New York Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Phil Cogswell
The Oregonian
1320 S.W. Broadway
Portland, OR 97201

Scott Sonner
Associated Press
2021 K St., N.W., #606
Washington, D.C. 20006

John Marlow
Associated Press
201 Boren Ave., North
Seattle, WA 98109

Nancy Waitz
Reuters
1333 H St., N.W., #410
Washington, D.C. 20005

Gregory Wright
Knight-Ridder Financial News
740 National Press Building
Washington, D.C. 20045

Alan Stowell
The Bureau of National Affairs
1231 25th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Jim Bovard
1445 Templeton Place
Rockville, MD 20852

Anne Swardson
The Washington Post
1 Young Street, Suite 1009
Toronto, Ontario M5E1E5

ITEM 11 & 12

Foreign

Principal: Government of Bolivia

Interests: Help promote and improve Bolivia's overall image in the United States through strategic communications support. This includes public relations, advertising, polling, media/press contacts, monitoring U.S. political and business activities and trends, and organizing trade and investment events.

Key:

	Nature of Individual
<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u> <u>Contact</u> <u>Contacted</u>

6/1/95 to 11/30/95

NO REPORTABLE ACTIVITIES THIS PERIOD

ITEM 11 & 12

Foreign
Principal: Mercurindo

Interests: Provide advice and counsel relating to communications activities for Mercurindo in the U.S. Assist in drafting, design and production of informational materials. Plan and organize events and seminars on the principal's behalf. Work with the news media through oral and written communications on aspects of the principal's interests.

Key: TH Tracy Harrington

			Nature of Individual
<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Contacted</u>
8/16 and 8/17	TH	Tel Calls	Meg Greenfield, Washington Post, Mary Lou Forbes, Washington Times, Katie Roberts, New York Times, Bob Berger, LA Times, Juan Walte, USA Today, Jim Vesely, Seattle Times, Leo Abruzzese and Aviva Freudmann, Journal of Commerce, to discuss possible interest in attached op-ed. (#2A)
8/18, 21, 22	TH	Tel Calls	Aviva Freudmann, Journal of Commerce, to discuss possible interest in attached op-ed.
10/24	TH	Tel Call	Eduardo Lachica, Asian Wall Street Journal, regarding coverage of CARE Dinner.

Indonesia and the United States: The First 50 Years

Edward Masters

On August 17, 1995 the Republic of Indonesia celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of its independence. This unique nation of more than 17,000 islands spread over an ocean area larger than the United States has made remarkable progress. From a desperately poor nation just a generation ago, it has consistently turned in one of the world's highest economic growth rates. Its nearly 200 million people, representing over 300 ethnic groups and all the major world religions, have formed a cohesive nation state with a strong record of religious tolerance. And during recent years Indonesia has played an increasingly active and constructive role in international affairs.

The Indonesian people deserve the credit for these achievements. But the United States has given important support at several critical points. With World War II and the Japanese occupation at an end, Indonesia's freedom fighters boldly declared an end to 350 years of Dutch colonial rule. But like the United States, they had to fight for their independence. Banners in Batavia (now Jakarta) in the summer of 1945 carried slogans derived from the American Declaration of Independence: "All people (sic) are created equal"; they have "unalienable rights" to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Their new national motto "Unity in Diversity" echoed our own "From many, one."

Indonesia's independence leaders hoped the United States, the nation which gave birth to these noble sentiments, would be the one to accept the surrender of Japanese occupation troops and put Indonesia on the road to independence. Unfortunately this was not to be. Reluctant to give up one of the world's richest colonial possessions, the Dutch returned, triggering four years of guerrilla warfare and several major "police actions."

With its traditional focus on Europe, bolstered by the start of the Cold War and formation of NATO, the United States government initially tilted toward the Dutch. U.S. officials concluded that solidarity in Europe and the need for unity in the face of the Soviet threat outweighed our traditional support for oppressed peoples. Besides, Indonesia was far away and then, as now, not well known in the United States.

The fledgling Indonesian government, which did not even control the nation's capital, sent a small group of energetic young leaders to Washington and New York to work on behalf of the

revolutionary movement. Rebuffed by the European-oriented Department of State, they took their case to the press and private American groups. Here they found a sympathetic ear. Both the AFL and the CIO, then separate organizations, denounced Dutch repression and called for U.S. pressure on the Netherlands to yield to the wishes of the Indonesian people. Other organizations followed suit, arguing that U.S. aid to the Netherlands was being used to bolster colonialism.

These views were also strongly reflected in the Congress. Senator Brewster of Maine introduced a resolution sponsored by nine other Senators denouncing Dutch aggression and calling on the President to "cause an immediate cessation of all financial aid" to the Netherlands. Congressman Lawrence Smith of Wisconsin tabled a resolution adopted by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, representing 102 Protestant denominations, which accused the Dutch of a "denial of human brotherhood" and urged Washington to stop all aid under the Marshall Plan.

Adding to the growing pressure within the United States, a communist-led uprising at Madiun in East Java against the Indonesian government showed Washington policymakers that important U.S. interests were also threatened in the far off Dutch East Indies. The U.S. delegate to the Round Table Conference which convened under United Nations auspices in August 1949 to determine Indonesia's future status was instructed by Washington to work for the establishment of a genuinely independent Indonesia. A clear signal was also sent directly to the Dutch that the United States could no longer support aid for them under the Marshall Plan if they did not give Indonesia its freedom.

Faced with this strong U.S. position, the Dutch gave way, and sovereignty was transferred to the new Indonesian government in December 1949. The bloodshed had lasted more than four years and left a lasting mark on the young nation's leaders.

U.S. intervention on Indonesia's behalf was to prove critical on two other occasions. The Dutch refused at the Round Table Conference to include Dutch New Guinea, the western half of the world's second largest island, in the area to become independent. In the interests of reaching agreement on broader issues, it was decided to defer a final settlement on that region to be worked out by the two parties. Not surprisingly, it proved as difficult to resolve the status of New Guinea after Indonesia's independence as it had before. By the early 1980s renewed hostilities threatened between Dutch and Indonesian forces.

Caught again between pressures from the Dutch and the Indonesians. Washington hesitated only briefly and then, with President Kennedy's personal intervention, came down firmly on Indonesia's side. In March 1962 secret talks between the contending parties were begun at Middleburg, Virginia with the distinguished American diplomat Ellsworth Bunker serving as mediator. When the Dutch Foreign Minister remained obdurate, Kennedy instructed Secretary of State Dean Rusk to hang tough and, if necessary, threaten to break off the mediation effort and announce publicly where the problem lay. The Dutch yielded and an agreement was signed paving the way for Dutch New Guinea to join the Republic of Indonesia.

Our third intervention was in the economic sector. Indonesia's first president, Sukarno, had no interest in economics. Under his one-man "Guided Democracy," this richly endowed nation was one of the poorest in Asia with low per capita income, rampant inflation and a huge foreign debt. The second and still serving president, Suharto, brought into power a group of talented, mostly U.S.-educated economists who for the first time in its history put Indonesia on the road to rational economic development.

Encouraged that the commitment to development was serious, the United States took the lead in helping Indonesia re-enter the international financial community, reschedule the Sukarno-era debt and form an international aid consortium. The United States promised initially to meet one-third of that nation's aid requirements if Japan provided an equal amount. After a great deal of maneuvering, Japan did so, and for a number of years the two nations provided equal amounts. Japanese bilateral aid to Indonesia is now 15 times that of the United States.

This U.S. economic support was well placed. Under enlightened economic leadership and with Suharto's active support, Indonesia has turned in a steady record of annual economic growth in the six to seven percent range. Per capita income over the past 25 years has risen from \$60 to \$900, and the number of Indonesians living below the poverty line has dropped from 60 percent to 14 percent of the population. Manufacturing is now the fastest growing part of the economy.

Despite U.S. support for Indonesia in these three key areas, relations between Washington and Jakarta have not always been smooth. Brief honeymoons have been followed by trial separations and recriminations. All too often they have talked past each other, and each has on occasion had unrealistic expectations of what it might get from the other.

Although comparable in size and ethnic diversity and sharing a commitment to a secular state, the two nations come from quite different perspectives. The United States, preoccupied for much of the past 50 years with the Cold War, failed during the early years of Indonesia's independence to understand the driving force of Indonesian nationalism. This led to a number of miscalculations, most notably U.S. clandestine support for a 1957-58 rebellion against the central government on the islands of Sumatra and Sulawesi (Celebes). The rebellion collapsed when the bulk of the army stood firmly behind national unity, leaving a captured American pilot, who had been working with the rebels, as a political embarrassment.

On the Indonesian side, Sukarno railed against what he called U.S. imperialism. Much of this seemed to outsiders designed to distract his people from their worsening economic plight, but that was little solace to leaders in Washington who suffered his attacks and saw Sukarno take his large and strategically located nation into all but a formal alliance with the Asian communist powers, withdraw from the United Nations and spark a militant Third World campaign against the United States.

The rhetoric cooled with the transition to new, moderate leadership following the abortive 1965 communist-led coup in Jakarta. Suharto, who gained effective control in 1966 and became president in 1968, replaced confrontation with accommodation, took Indonesia back into the United Nations, dissolved the de facto alliance with the Asian communists, and, while retaining the "independent and active" foreign policy which had been laid down in the early days of the nation's independence, moved Indonesia into close association with the Western industrialized nations.

Indonesia has now become an important international force. It spearheaded the 1991 peace settlement in Cambodia, is working to defuse the potentially explosive dispute over the Spratly Islands and actively supports UN peacekeeping efforts. As leader of the 112-nation Non Aligned Movement for the past three years, it has turned that organization from futile political posturing to constructive economic engagement. Indonesia believes that the developing nations of the NAM can no longer blame their problems on the industrialized nations but must get their own houses in order and engage in constructive dialog with the developed nations.

As leader of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in 1994, President Suharto with strong backing from President Clinton secured agreement on free trade for the region by 2020. Some Asian nations are, however, able to restrain their enthusiasm for this move, and Indonesia and the United States will need to cooperate closely in monitoring progress.

Differences will continue between the two nations in the areas of human rights, trade, and their perspectives on the structure of the international community. The situation in East Timor presents a particularly difficult problem, which affects not only the U.S.-Indonesian bilateral relationship but also Indonesia's ability to rise to its full international potential.

Indonesia and the United States are nevertheless learning to work together, and it was their cooperation more than any other factor which in 1994 set the Asia Pacific region on the road to free trade. These are the third and fourth most populous nations in the world. One is a superpower and leader of the industrialized nations; the other is a developing nation of growing international importance. This could be a mutually beneficial partnership. The question for the future is whether both sides will devote the time and show the sensitivity needed for the relationship to flourish as it enters its second half century.

Edward Masters, Ambassador to Indonesia during the Carter Administration, now heads The United States-Indonesia Society.

14 A.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>FROM WHOM</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
6/95	MELCO	Compensation	7,500.00
	JAPIA	"	4,668.15
	Government of Abu Dhabi	"	-0-
	Canadian Forest Industries Council (CFIC)	"	9,600.00
	Gov't of Bolivia	"	100,714.00
7/95	MELCO	"	7,500.00
	JAPIA	"	4,994.55
	Government of Abu Dhabi	"	-0-
	CFIC	"	11,631.25
	Gov't of Bolivia	"	100,714.00
	Mercurindo	"	60,000.00
8/95	MELCO	"	7,500.00
	JAPIA	"	5,000.00
	Government of Abu Dhabi	"	-0-
	CFIC	"	16,870.00
	Gov't of Bolivia	"	25,714.00
	Mercurindo	"	60,000.00
9/95	MELCO	"	7,500.00
	JAPIA	"	5,000.00
	Government of Abu Dhabi	"	-0-
	CFIC	"	61,637.50
	Gov't of Bolivia	"	75,714.00
	Mercurindo	"	60,000.00
10/95	MELCO	"	7,500.00
	JAPIA	"	5,000.00
	Government of Abu Dhabi	"	725.00
	CFIC	"	40,928.75
	Gov't of Bolivia	"	75,714.00
	Mercurindo	"	154,000.00
11/95	MELCO	"	*
	JAPIA	"	*
	Government of Abu Dhabi	"	*
	CFIC	"	*
	Government of Bolivia	"	50,714.00
	Mercurindo	"	*
Total	\$966,839.20		

* Figures were not compiled at time of submission of report. Will be submitted when they become available.

ITEM 15(a)

MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORPORATION

<u>DATE TO WHOM</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
6/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Information Services	125.00
	FARA Registration Fee	305.00
	Local Transportation	25.00
7/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Information Services	125.00
	Local Transportation	25.00
8/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Information Services	125.00
	Telephone/Telecopy	4.55
9/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Information Services	125.00
10/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Information Services	125.00
11/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses*	
Total	\$984.55	

JAPAN AUTO PARTS INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

<u>DATE TO WHOM</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
6/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	FARA Reporting Fee	305.00
	Local Transportation	20.00
	Telecopy	5.45
	Postage	1.40
7/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Telephone/Telecopy	5.45
	Photocopying	.25

8/95
 9/95
 10/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses

 No expenses were incurred

 11/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses*

 Total \$ 337.30

GOVERNMENT OF ABU DHABI

<u>DATE TO WHOM</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
6/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Telephone/Telecopy	5.20
	Photocopying	.50
	FARA Reporting Fee	305.00
7/95		
8/95		
9/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	No expenses were incurred	
10/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Photocopying	8.25
	Telephone/Telecopy	33.91
11/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses*	
Total	\$332.86	

CANADIAN FOREST INDUSTRIES COUNCIL

<u>DATE TO WHOM</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
6/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Information and Newswire Services	219.79
	Telephone/Telecopy	167.15
	FARA Reporting Fee	305.00
	Staff Meals	26.76
	Local Transportation	103.25
	Photocopying	40.50
	Federal Express	21.67

Roundtrip airfare, C. Lynam, 6/18-6/19/95,
Washington, DC/Toronto, Canada, for meeting with
client to discuss strategy and developments
497.50

Lodging while in Toronto, C. Lynam, 6/18/95, for
meeting with client 158.12

7/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses

Information Services 75.00
Photocopying 32.00
Telephone/Telecopy 250.05
Messenger Services 7.93

8/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses

Information/Newswire Services 75.00
Photocopying 76.75
Telephone/Telecopy 120.13
Local Transportation 15.00
Staff Meals 18.12

9/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses

Information/Newswire Services 75.00
Photocopying 169.00
Telephone/Telecopy 290.95
Local Transportation 39.00
Messenger Service 6.87
Postage 7.26
Staff Meals 73.70

Lodging, L. Morgan, 9/19/95, Toronto, Canada, to
meet with client to discuss strategy and
developments 110.88

10/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses

Information & Newswire Services 75.00
Photocopying 84.75
Telephone/Telecopy 82.37
Messenger Service 13.74

Roundtrip airfare, L. Morgan, 9/19-9/20/95,
Washington, DC/Toronto, Canada, to meet with
client to discuss strategy and developments
407.20

11/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses*

Total \$3,635.44

GOVERNMENT OF BOLIVIA

<u>DATE TO WHOM</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
6/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Roundtrip airfare, New York/La Paz, Bolivia, to meet with client to discuss strategy and developments:	
	E. Reilly, 5/15-5/18/95	3,500.95
	6/14-6/17/95	3,500.95
	7/4-7/9/95	3,500.95
	M. Berland, 6/14-6/17/95	3,500.95
	T. Pines, 6/14-6/17/95	1,641.95
	Lodging while in Bolivia, to meet with client:	
	E. Reilly, 5/16-5/18/95	160.00
	6/15-6/16/95	160.00
	7/4-7/7/95	160.00
	T. Pines, 6/15-6/16/95	160.00
	M. Berland, 6/15-6/17/95	216.51
	Lodging while in New York for in-house strategy session, T. Pines, 6/13/95	207.31
	Local Transportation	647.76
	Staff Meals	406.43
	Telephone/E-Mail/Telecopy	3,104.56
	Photocopying/Clipping	1,595.45
	Shipping/Messenger	81.82
	Miscellaneous Travel Expenses	60.00
	Research	255.43
	FARA Filing Fee	305.00
7/95 and 8/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Telephone	1,000.77
	Telecopy	166.15
	Photocopying	111.82
	Local Transportation	253.70

9/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Photocopying	98.81
	Telecopy	58.89
10/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses*	
11/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses*	
Total	\$24,856.16	

MERCURINDO

<u>DATE TO WHOM</u>	<u>PURPOSE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
7/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Staff Meals	114.34
	Courier	7.21
	Federal Express	210.97
	Information Services	210.00
	Photocopying	516.11
	Publications	607.17
	Telephone/Telecopy	389.41
	Local Transportation	75.60
	Postage	16.95
	FARA Registration Fee	305.00
	Roundtrip airfare, J. Meszaros, 7/11/95, Washington, DC/New York, New York, to attend in- house meeeting to discuss strategy and developments	315.00

8/95 Agency	Reimburse Expenses	
	Graphics	7,755.64
	Staff Meals	175.80
	Magazine Reprint and Licensing Agreement	7,998.50
	Commission on Expenses	1,208.23
	Photography	99.96
	Clipping Service	1,356.70
	Video	195.32
	Research	135.21
	Information Services	100.00
	Transportation	319.00
	Postage	2.32
	Overnight Courier	217.08
	Telephone	657.10

Messenger Service	13.43
Photocopy	385.97
Telecopy	179.41

Roundtrip airfare, Washington/New York for meetings to discuss strategy and developments:

J. Meszaros, 7/19/95	300.00
T. Harrington, 7/19/95	300.00

Roundtrip airfare, J. Meszaros, 8/6-8/9/95, Washington/Jakarta, for meetings with client to discuss strategy and developments 3,561.95

Lodging while in Jakarta for meetings with client, J. Meszaros, 8/7-8/9/95 411.25

9/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses

Clipping Service	2,125.00
Publications	44.43
Research	1,001.29
Information Services	100.00
Local Transportation	22.00
Federal Express	148.55
Telephone/Telecopy	375.42
Messenger Service	14.27
Photocopying	311.95
Commission on Expenses	223.16

Roundtrip airfare, J. Meszaros, 8/31/95, Washington, DC/New York, for in-house meeting to discuss strategy and developments 320.00

10/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses
Fulfillment Campaign

Staff Meals	56.62
Local Transportation	16.00
Telephone	25.36
Photocopying	4.00

Roundtrip airfare, J. Meszaros, 10/15-10/16/95, Washington, DC/San Francisco, California, to meet with client to discuss strategy and developments 1,529.00

Lodging, J. Meszaros, while in San Francisco, 10/15/95, for meeting with client 226.80

Car rental, J. Meszaros, while in San Francisco,
10/15-10/16/95, for meeting with client

78.34

10/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses

Supplies	83.44
Publications	350.00
Staff Meals	418.84
Slide Production	372.77
Plaza Hotel Luncheon for Indonesian Delegation	10,158.44
Miscellaneous Expenses	221.08
Commission on Expenses	1,898.34
Clipping Service	2,224.08
Research	44.45
Information Services	100.00
Local Transportation	1,508.43
Federal Express	210.47
Telephone/Telecopy	1,347.09
Messenger Service	41.22
Photocopying	1,749.75

Roundtrip airfare, J. Meszaros, 9/8, 9/27, 10/6,
10/9/95, Washington, DC/New York, for in-house
strategy meetings, meetings with client, and
preparation for Indonesian Presidential visit to
New York 1,280.00

Roundtrip airfare, J. Meszaros, 10/18-10/20/95,
Washington, DC/Cartegna, Colombia, to meet with
client 1,702.95

Roundtrip airfare, J. Meszaros, 9/13-9/16/95,
Washington, DC/London, England, to meet with
client 4,167.55

Roundtrip airfare, J. Leslie, 9/13-9/22/95, New
York/London, England/Jakarta, Indonesia, to meet
with client 8,318.32

Airfare, J. Meszaros, New York/Washington, DC,
10/26/95 160.00

Lodging, J. Meszaros, New York, 10/21-10/26/95,
for meetings with client and in conjunction with
Indonesian Presidential visit 1,407.35

Lodging, J. Meszaros, 10/18-10/19/95, Colombia,
for meetings with client 643.19

Lodging, J. Meszaros, 9/13-9/16/95, London,
England, for meetings with client 492.96

Lodging, J. Leslie, 9/13-9/22/95, London, England,
Jakarta, Indonesia, for meetings with client
964.48

11/95 Agency Reimburse Expenses*

Total \$74,628.28

Grand Total \$104,794.59

* Not compiled as of date of submission and will be reported
as information becomes available.

3. Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period. Yes

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
James H. Lake	Chairman	10/23/95
Mark Helmke	President	4/3/95

6. Have any employees or individuals other than officials, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or Connection	Date Terminated
Wendy Goldberg	Sr. Associate	11/10/95

7. During this 6 month reporting period, have any persons been hired as employees or in any other capacity by the registrant who rendered services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Address	Position	Date
Shannon Jacobs	1630 R Street, NW Washington, DC 20009	Associate	*
Tracy Harrington	4745 Reservoir Road, NW Washington, DC20007	Sr. Associate	*

* Shannon Jacobs and Tracy Harrington have been previously employed by Robinson, Lerer & Montgomery/The Sawyer Miller Group and was assigned at different times to work on several foreign clients, at which time Robinson, Lerer & Montgomery/The Sawyer Miller Group submitted his short form registration in compliance with the rules and regulations.

9. Have you acquired any new foreign principal during this 6 month report period? Yes

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and Address	Date Acquired
Mercurindo Wismas Kalimantan Jl. Mt. Haryono Kau, 3rd Floor Jakarta, Indonesia 12770	8/1/95

10. In addition to those named in Items 8 and 9, if any, list the foreign principals whom you continue to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Mitsubishi Electric Co.
Japan Auto Parts Industry Association
Canadian Forest Industries Council
Government of Abu Dhabi
Government of Bolivia