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**WHORM Subject File Code:** FO006-06  
(Economic Summit, Williamsburg, Virginia,  
05/29/1983-05/30/1983)  
**Case file Number(s):** 145283-146699

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IB# 145609

CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

PAGE D01

INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE DATE 830520  
(PREFIX) (FIRST)

RECEIVED DATE 830603  
(LAST) (SUFFIX)

MR. DAVID L.  
TITLE: PRESIDENT

GROVE

145609  
F0006-06

ORGANIZATION: UNITED STATES COUNCIL FOR  
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS  
STREET: 1212 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS

CITY: NEW YORK  
COUNTRY:

STATE: NY ZIP: 10036

SUBJECT: SUBMITS STATEMENT BY THE INTERNAT'L. CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE TO THE HEADS OF STATE AND  
GOVERNMENT ATTENDING THE WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

AGY/OFF ACTION CODE TRACKING DATE  
PLMORE ORG 830603

C 830604 DD

STAFF NAME: PRESIDENT REAGAN  
COMMENTS:

MEDIA: L OPID: LW TYPE: IBA

CODES: REPORT MI INDIV:

USER:

PLAOUS RSA 830604 DD

JR A 830623

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 23, 1983

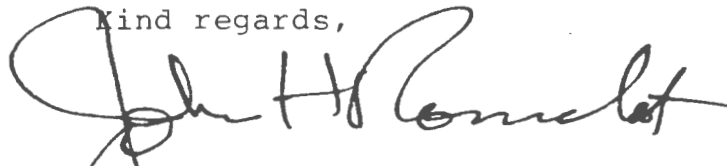
Dear Mr. Grove:

The President was most pleased to receive your letter of May 20 in which you conveyed to him the views of the United States Council for International Business on the fundamental issues facing the world economy and which you recommended for appropriate action at the Williamsburg Summit.

Your letter and the statement of your parent organization was given to the appropriate individual involved with handling the Williamsburg Summit agenda.

The President is gratified for the ideas and suggestions contained in the statement.

Kind regards,



John H. Rousselot  
Special Assistant to the President  
and Deputy Director  
Office of Public Liaison

Mr. David L. Grove  
President  
United States Council for  
International Business  
1212 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10036



**United States Council for  
International Business**

DAVID L. GROVE, President

Serving American Business as U.S. Affiliate of:

The International Chamber of Commerce  
The International Organisation of Employers  
The Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD  
The ATA Carnet System

May 20, 1983

*Jean Marie*

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Further to my letter of May 11, 1983 in which I conveyed to you the views of the United States Council for International Business on the fundamental issues facing the world economy for appropriate action of the Williamsburg Summit May 28-30, 1983, I am pleased to transmit herewith the statement of our parent organization, the International Chamber of Commerce addressed to the Heads of State and Government attending the Williamsburg Summit.

This statement has been transmitted simultaneously in the capitals of the seven governments involved. It is our hope that these views of the 7,000 companies and business associations throughout the world which comprise the ICC will constitute a constructive element leading to the successful conclusion of this crucial meeting.

Sincerely,

David L. Grove  
President

DLG:hb  
Enc.



STATEMENT  
FOR SUBMISSION TO THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT  
ATTENDING THE WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT  
MAY 28-30, 1983

The Williamsburg Summit takes place at a time when the industrialized world is showing clear signs of emerging from the longest and deepest recession it has known in the post-war years. Fears persist, however, about the likely strength and durability of recovery, and the heads of state and government will doubtless address themselves to the more important reasons behind those fears. The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), representing private business throughout the world, takes this opportunity to present a business view of some of the major issues that will be discussed at Williamsburg.

Economic Recovery

The priority goal of the Summit participants must be a recovery in world economic activity which is sustainable and does not imperil the gains achieved in reducing inflation over the past few years. A resumption of sound growth is imperative both to reduce the heavy unemployment throughout the industrialized world and to alleviate the serious problems of many developing countries, not least their large foreign indebtedness. If recovery is to be sustainable, a substantial revival of productive investment is essential. To this end, governments must seek to encourage an increase in corporate profitability and a reduction in the obstacles which inhibit the proper functioning of markets--for goods, capital and labor.

The ICC is concerned that sustained, non-inflationary recovery may not be possible in a number of industrialized countries unless they make greater efforts to reduce budget deficits. Large deficits feed inflationary expectations and are at the root of excessively high interest rates which raise the cost of capital to industry and damage investment prospects--as well as aggravating the debt-servicing burden on developing countries. Moreover, in recent years, unusually wide and volatile interest rate differentials among major countries have contributed to large flows of internationally-mobile portfolio capital which have at times dominated the foreign exchange markets and established patterns of exchange rates significantly at odds with underlying trends in international trading competitiveness. The degree of exchange rate instability experienced in the recent past inhibits business investment and reinforces protectionist sentiment; the ICC therefore welcomes the attention that the governments represented at Williamsburg are now devoting to it.

International Trade

Growing protectionism constitutes a major threat to sustainable world economic recovery. The ICC is concerned by the failure of the governments of the industrialized world to translate into concrete action their verbal commitment to maintaining and strengthening the open world trading system as embodied in the GATT.



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The most disturbing feature of the current situation is the continuing tension among the major trading countries, which the November 1982 Ministerial meeting of the GATT Contracting Parties seems to have done little, if anything, to ease. Indeed, developments since the beginning of this year indicate a further deterioration. A number of trends in trade policy--both prior and subsequent to the GATT meeting--are potentially extremely dangerous.

The differences between the United States and the European Community over agricultural trade are a source of particularly acute tension. The Declaration issued at the close of the GATT Ministerial meeting provided for the establishment of a Committee of Trade in Agriculture to examine the whole area of agricultural policy with a view to presenting recommendations not later than the 1984 Session of the Contracting Parties. Yet subsequent statements and actions by representatives of both the European Community and the United States have been such as to exacerbate the conflict.

A central problem of agricultural trade policy is that measures countries take for internal, domestic policy purposes frequently have significant repercussions on other countries. It is now a matter of serious disquiet that this same process is appearing in some major manufacturing sectors, with comparable consequences in terms of international conflict. The ICC considers that the growing impact on international trade flows of certain internal policies of countries should be examined most urgently in the follow-up work of the GATT Ministerial meeting.

Developments since November 1982, in both the Community and the United States, suggest a strengthening of the trend towards restrictiveness and self-sufficiency rather than its reversal towards more open world trade. There has been even more emphasis than before on bilateral balancing of trade flows, reflected in renewed efforts to secure voluntary export restraints and in increased demands for specific performance requirements as a condition of foreign investment. This trend is intensifying at a time when, under the beneficial influence of the emerging economic recovery, protectionist pressures should be starting to diminish.

So long as restrictive tendencies in the major countries persist, there can be little prospect of growth in the participation of either the developing or the smaller industrialized countries in the opportunities and responsibilities presented by an open world trading system. The danger of alienation of these countries may indeed pose one of the greatest threats to the preservation of an open system and the expansion of international trade.

The ICC therefore urges the governments represented at Williamsburg to comply with the spirit of the Geneva Declaration through concrete steps to reverse the protectionist slide of recent years. They must recognize that many of the threats to the open trading system which they have acknowledged as existing stem from their own actions and policies. The urgent need is for them to commit themselves to, and implement, a clearly-defined program of action, within specified time-scales, for progressively changing the direction of certain of their domestic and international policies with a



view to arresting the erosion of the open trading system and then securing it on a sounder and durable basis.

### Extra-Territorial Aspects of National Legislation

A related and equally disturbing problem is the increasingly frequent attempts of governments to control economic and financial activities occurring entirely outside their territorial jurisdiction. Relying upon the so-called "effects doctrine" governments increasingly adopt the view that they can regulate any activity anywhere in the world, that affects their national economic, social or political interest. In an increasingly inter-dependent world the possibilities for the extension of this doctrine are virtually limitless.

Contradictory legislation and conflicts between major trading partners within the open trading system create confusion, dissuade private enterprise from undertaking international economic activities, and unnecessarily provide support for the critics of liberal trade and open economic systems.

The ICC urges the governments represented at Williamsburg to renew their commitment to cooperation and coordination, recognizing that no one country or group of countries can or should impose its will upon other trading partners.

### International Indebtedness

It is the primary objective of the ICC to help promote conditions in which international trade can flow freely and smoothly so as to reinforce world economic recovery and raise potential growth rates. One essential condition is the maintenance of a sound and stable financial system. The past year, however, has dented confidence in the present system as the major debt problems of many developing countries have come to a head in the midst of recession. Though effective steps are now being taken which are beginning slowly to restore confidence and abate fears of a large-scale withdrawal from international lending by private banks which would seriously jeopardize the world's economic and financial systems, a delicate and sensitive situation will persist over the coming years. During that difficult period, a maximum of international goodwill and cooperation will be essential in the mutual interests of all countries and the world economy as a whole.

The ICC has called upon private financial institutions to continue, as in recent months, to maintain their positions in countries which are experiencing major debt service problems and are introducing adjustment programs to resolve them. It has also stressed that, consistent with maintaining adequate capital/asset ratios, those institutions should also be prepared to extend new credits to countries in the rescheduling process where IMF-sponsored adjustment programs are agreed. Equally vital to success in containing and reducing the debt problem will be the courses of action pursued by governments. In particular, the industrialized countries must ensure that the IMF and World Bank are supplied with sufficient resources to complement each other's activities and those of private financial institutions in funding productive investment in the developing



countries. The IMF's involvement to encourage the adoption of sound economic and financial policies in the more troubled developing countries is crucial in maintaining the confidence of the international financial community that those countries will be able to meet their external obligations after a reasonable period of time. The ICC has therefore welcomed the recent decisions to enlarge Fund quotas and more than double the resources available under the General Arrangements to Borrow. The World Bank's new emphasis on increasing co-financing arrangements with the private sector is also highly desirable; the willingness of the commercial banks to extend project finance will be considerably enhanced where they can do so in collaboration with the World Bank.

In view of the current plight of the developing world--which has stemmed in large part from highly adverse external circumstances beyond its own control--the ICC believes the industrialized countries should reconsider their attitudes to official concessional assistance which continues to average no more than 0.35 percent of the combined GNPs of the OECD donor countries. More help is particularly urgent for the poorest, least-developed countries for whom concessional aid is very low in relation to their development needs and who have little or no access to other forms of external finance. Their immediate requirement is for a significant increase in grant aid.

The ICC stresses, however, that by far the biggest contribution the industrialized countries can make towards remedying the problems of the developing world is to take all appropriate steps to ensure a sustainable recovery in their own levels of economic activity and pursue more open market policies toward developing country exports. For if the developing countries are to be able to take advantage of recovery in the industrialized world to correct their external positions and substantially reduce their indebtedness, their exports must be permitted assured access to developed country markets.

More generally, the ICC draws attention to the strong interdependence of an open world trading system and a healthy and properly-functioning international financial system. Believing that there is a harmful tendency to examine and seek to resolve the problems of the trade and financial systems in isolation from each other, the ICC urges much more consideration to be given in the future to the important linkages and inter-reactions between the two.

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The seven heads of government will be meeting at Williamsburg virtually a full decade after the first oil price shock. It has been a turbulent decade, demanding painful adjustments in the world economy and shattering the easy and perhaps excessive optimism of the 1960s. The experience has not, however, been wholly negative. Some important lessons have been learned. The world that now seems tentatively to be emerging from a long period of recession is one of much greater realism about the sources of sound material progress and the time needed to achieve it. That realism should be seen as a favorable factor, a firm basis for reviving the world economy and restoring sustainable growth and development in the decade ahead.



F0006-06

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON

DATE: JUN 6 1983 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: U.S. Council for Intern. Business etc  
to Pres. re: Williamsburg Summit

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TILLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VIPOND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VILA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>JHR</i> ROUSSELOT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GRAF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLACKWELL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SUNDSETH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCKALEW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MORECI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JACOBI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
JEPSEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

RESPONSE:

*JHR* HAS WRITTEN LETTER OF RESPONSE -  
SEE DRAFT -

88

INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE DATE 830607 RECEIVED DATE 830613  
(PREFIX) (FIRST) (LAST) (SUFFIX)

THE HONORABLE CHUCK ROBB  
TITLE: GOVERNOR

*145855*  
*F0006-06*

ORGANIZATION: STATE OF VIRGINIA

STREET:

CITY: RICHMOND

STATE: VA ZIP: 23219

COUNTRY:

SUBJECT: EXPRESSES APPRECIATION FOR INVITATION TO  
RECEPTION/DINNER RELATED TO THE 1983 SUMMIT  
OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS IN WILLIAMSBURG

AGY/OFF ACTION CODE TRACKING DATE  
IAMEDA ORG 830613

*NAN @ 830614*

STAFF NAME: PRESIDENT REAGAN  
COMMENTS:

MEDIA: L OPID: LW TYPE: IBA

CODES: REPORT MI INDIV:

USER:



# 145855

37

*Jim Medas*  
Charles S. Robb  
Governor



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Office of the Governor  
Richmond 23219

June 7, 1983

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Just a short note to thank you for including me in the reception and dinner you and Mrs. Reagan hosted for the ministers and dignitaries attending the 1983 Summit of Industrialized Nations in Williamsburg last week.

We Virginians take great pride in our Commonwealth and are very pleased that we could join you in sharing our colonial heritage with and in promoting economic well-being among our friends from around the world.

Sincerely,

*Charles S. Robb*

Charles S. Robb

CSR:phm

*B/S*

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PROO1  
C0167  
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C0028  
C0051  
C0054-02  
C0078  
C0075

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1983

Dear Margaret:

Before our experience at Williamsburg is engulfed by the day-to-day problems that awaited us on return to our respective capitals, I want to thank you for the excellent spirit of cooperation which prevailed at the Summit meetings.

I particularly appreciated your taking time out from your busy campaign schedule to come to Williamsburg. Your firm support and leadership were vital in translating the broad areas of agreement which we found in our private discussions into a strong message of unity among the world's largest industrialized democracies. That message, both in its economic and political dimensions, was crucial at this time of questioning in our own countries and of challenge from the Soviet Union and its allies. Thanks to your contribution during Saturday's dinner discussion of INF, we were able, in our statement, to send the Soviets a clear signal of allied determination and unity.

The "Williamsburg Declaration on Economy Recovery" was a victory for the future. Your government's economic policies have proved the wisdom of the key principles laid out in the declaration: non-inflationary growth, open markets, adequate liquidity and economic stability. I am certain that under your continued leadership, Britain will experience sustained economic growth. I sincerely believe the words I used to conclude the press

14640655

NSC#8303876

Post Williamsburg Summit Letters



statement: "Our meeting has shown a spirit of confidence, optimism and certainty -- confidence that recovery is underway, optimism that it will be durable, and certainty that economic policy and security ties among us will be strengthened in the future."

You have my solemn assurance, so far as the United States is concerned, that I shall now do everything in my power to translate the commitments we made together at Williamsburg into tangible legislative action. With that end in mind, I met with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress on June 8 and urged early progress on anti-protectionist measures, increasing our IMF quotas, and further limits on the growth of federal expenditures as a means to reduce budgetary deficits.

I know that Vice President Bush is looking forward to meeting with you in London and continuing our productive dialogue. We greatly value your advice and counsel. The Vice President also wishes to extend personally our warmest congratulations on your splendid victory. As I said on the telephone, I am overjoyed. Your landslide win certainly gives a positive shot in the arm to the Western Alliance.

Margaret, I greatly appreciate your kind remarks about my handling of the Summit's chair. I know that hosting the next meeting will be a burden for you, but I am reassured that this important role will be in such capable hands. I hope that in these Summit gatherings we can continue to strive for small and informal settings.

Sincerely,

Ron

The Right Honorable  
Margaret Thatcher, M.P.  
Prime Minister  
London

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Margaret:

Before our experience at Williamsburg is engulfed by the day-to-day problems that awaited us on return to our respective capitals, I want to thank you for the excellent spirit of cooperation which prevailed at the Summit meetings.

I particularly appreciated your taking time out from your busy campaign schedule to come to Williamsburg. Your firm support and leadership were vital in translating the broad areas of agreement which we found in our private discussions into a strong message of unity among the world's largest industrialized democracies. That message, both in its economic and political dimensions, was crucial at this time of questioning in our own countries and of challenge from the Soviet Union and its allies. Thanks to your contribution during Saturday's dinner discussion of INF, we were able, in our statement, to send the Soviets a clear signal of allied determination and unity.

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Margaret, I greatly appreciate your kind remarks about my handling of the Summit's chair. I know that hosting the next meeting will be a burden for you, but I am reassured that this important role will be in such capable hands. I hope that in these Summit gatherings we can continue to strive for small and informal settings.

Sincerely,

The Right Honorable  
Margaret Thatcher, M.P.  
Prime Minister  
London

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1983

Dear Gaston:

Before our experience at Williamsburg is engulfed by the day-to-day problems that awaited us on return home, I want to thank you for your positive personal contribution to the excellent spirit of cooperation which prevailed at the Williamsburg Summit. Having the benefit of the EC perspective, which you brought to our meeting, was extremely helpful. Above and beyond the broad areas of agreement which we found in our private discussions, the meetings at Williamsburg have projected a strong message of unity among the world's largest industrialized democracies. That message, both in its economic and political dimensions, was crucial at a time of questioning in the West and of challenge from the Soviet Union and its allies.

The "Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery" was a victory for the future, laying out the key principles of non-inflationary growth, open markets, adequate liquidity and economic stability which can guide the budding recovery. I sincerely believe the words I used to conclude the press statement: "Our meeting has shown a spirit of confidence, optimism and certainty -- confidence that recovery is underway, optimism that it will be durable, and certainty that economic policy and security ties among us will be strengthened in the future."



You have my solemn assurance, so far as the United States is concerned, that I shall now do everything in my power to translate the commitments we made together at Williamsburg into tangible legislative action. With that end in mind, I met with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress on June 8 and urged early progress on anti-protectionist measures, increasing our IMF quotas, and further limits on the growth of federal expenditures as a means to reduce budgetary deficits.

I am sure you will take a leading role in informing your colleagues in the Commission and in EC member countries of the positive conclusions and work program for the future which resulted from our Williamsburg efforts. In this same positive spirit, I hope that we can continue to find solutions to the issues which arise from time to time in our trade relations, including the particularly important area of agricultural trade.

Sincerely

Ron

His Excellency  
Gaston Thorn  
President of the Commission  
of the European Communities  
Brussels

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1983

Dear Pierre:

Before our experience at Williamsburg is engulfed by the day-to-day problems that awaited us on return to our respective capitals, I want to take a moment to thank you for the excellent spirit of cooperation which prevailed at the Summit meetings. Above and beyond the broad areas of agreement which we found in our private discussions, the meetings at Williamsburg have projected a strong message of unity among the world's largest industrialized democracies. That message, both in its economic and political dimensions, was crucial at a time of questioning in our own countries and of challenge from the Soviet Union and its allies.

The "Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery" was a victory for the future, laying out the key principles of non-inflationary growth, open markets, adequate liquidity and economic stability which can guide the budding recovery. I sincerely believe the words I used to conclude the press statement: "Our meeting has shown a spirit of confidence, optimism and certainty -- confidence that recovery is underway, optimism that it will be durable, and certainty that economic policy and security ties among us will be strengthened in the future." I also believe that our security statement sent a signal to the Soviets and comforted our people, and that it will be helpful in the pursuit of our arms control objectives.



You have my solemn assurance, so far as the United States is concerned, that I shall now do everything in my power to translate the commitments we made together at Williamsburg into tangible legislative action. With that end in mind, I met with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress on June 8 and urged early progress on anti-protectionist measures, increasing our IMF quotas, and further limits on the growth of federal expenditures as a means to reduce budgetary deficits.

I want to thank you personally for your constructive participation at Williamsburg and for expressing your forthright positions on energy and the problems of developing countries. I am glad that both these positions were reflected in the final communique. I particularly valued your comments last April during your pre-Summit visit to Washington and fully share your preference for an informal structuring of these meetings. I hope this trend will continue.

It was a pleasure to work with you, and I appreciate your help in making Williamsburg a success.

Sincerely

Ron

The Right Honorable  
Pierre Elliott Trudeau, P.C., M.P.  
Prime Minister of Canada  
Ottawa

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1983

Dear Amintore:

Before our experience at Williamsburg is engulfed by the day-to-day problems that awaited us on return to our respective capitals, I want to take a moment to thank you for your warm letter and for the excellent spirit of cooperation which prevailed at the Summit meetings. Above and beyond the broad areas of agreement which we found in our private discussions, the meetings at Williamsburg have projected a strong message of unity among the world's largest industrialized democracies. That message, both in its economic and political dimensions, was crucial at a time of questioning in our own countries and of challenge from the Soviet Union and its allies.

The "Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery" was a victory for the future, laying out the key principles of non-inflationary growth, open markets, adequate liquidity and economic stability which can guide the budding recovery. I sincerely believe the words I used to conclude the press statement: "Our meeting has shown a spirit of confidence, optimism and certainty -- confidence that recovery is underway, optimism that it will be durable, and certainty that economic policy and security ties among us will be strengthened in the future." I also believe that our security statement sent a signal to the Soviets and comforted our people, and that it will be helpful in our pursuit of our arms control objectives.

I would like to note my particular appreciation of your comment that just as we in the United States have required more than five months to see the first fruits of economic recovery, your nation will look beyond the first five months of your own economic program for visible signs of improvement. I wish Italy well in this endeavor.

You have my solemn assurance, so far as the United States is concerned, that I shall now do everything in my power to translate the commitments we made together at Williamsburg into tangible legislative action. With that end in mind, I met with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress on June 8 and urged early progress on anti-protectionist measures, increasing our IMF quotas, and further limits on the growth of federal expenditures as a means to reduce budgetary deficits.

Our pre-Williamsburg meeting at the White House was an important contribution in preparing for the success of the Summit. Our White House meeting also represents a further development in the already excellent relations between our two countries. I greatly appreciate your having given me the benefit of your historical perspective, which will serve me well in the times ahead.

Sincerely,

Ron

His Excellency  
Amintore Fanfani  
President of the Council of Ministers  
of the Italian Republic  
Rome



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1983

Dear Francois:

With our Summit meeting now behind us, I would like to express my appreciation for the significant contribution you made to the success of Williamsburg. I personally am very satisfied that as a result of our meeting, and in particular the spirit of cooperation which marked our discussions, we have projected a strong message of unity among the world's largest industrialized democracies. That message, both in its economic and political dimensions, was crucial at this time of questioning in our countries and of challenge from the Soviet Union and its allies.

If I take satisfaction in this, I believe you should also take satisfaction in having drawn our attention to the critical issue of the world monetary system. Your presentation gave a focus to our discussion of key issues affecting both industrialized and developing nations. In this connection, the concerns you expressed regarding the special problems of developing nations are, I believe, fully reflected in our joint statement. That statement, the "Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery," was a victory for the future, laying out as it did the key principles of non-inflationary growth, open markets, adequate liquidity and economic stability which can guide the budding recovery. I sincerely believe the words I used to conclude the press statement: "Our meeting has shown a spirit of confidence, optimism and certainty-- confidence that recovery is underway, optimism that it will be durable, and certainty that economic policy and security ties among us will be strengthened in the future." I also believe that our security statement, again a testimony

to our unity of purpose, sent a signal to the Soviets and comforted our people, and that it will be helpful in the pursuit of our arms control goals.

You have my solemn assurance, so far as the United States is concerned, that I shall now do everything in my power to translate the commitments we made together at Williamsburg into tangible legislative action. With that end in mind, I met with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress on June 8 and urged early progress on anti-protectionist measures, increasing our IMF quotas, and further limits on the growth of federal expenditures as a means to reduce budgetary deficits.

Finally, I would also like to thank you for the frankness of your views, for your constructive suggestions, and for the cooperative attitude with which you approached the basic issues. I look forward to continuing our dialogue over the coming months, and to welcoming you here in Washington on a State Visit early next year.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Ron

His Excellency  
Francois Mitterrand  
President of the French Republic  
Paris



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 15, 1983

Dear Helmut:

Before our experience at Williamsburg is engulfed by the day-to-day problems that awaited us on return to our respective capitals, I want to take a moment to thank you for the excellent spirit of cooperation which prevailed at the Summit meetings. Your leadership contributed greatly to the positive tone and momentum of the Summit, which benefited all parties. Above and beyond the broad areas of agreement which we found in our private discussions, the meetings at Williamsburg have projected a strong message of unity among the world's largest industrialized democracies. That message, both in its economic and political dimensions, was crucial at a time of questioning in our own countries and of challenge from the Soviet Union and its allies.

The "Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery" was a victory for the future, laying out the key principles of non-inflationary growth, open markets, adequate liquidity and economic stability which can guide the budding recovery. I sincerely believe the words I used to conclude the press statement: "Our meeting has shown a spirit of confidence, optimism and certainty -- confidence that recovery is underway, optimism that it will be durable, and certainty that economic policy and security ties among us will be strengthened in the future."

You have my solemn assurance, so far as the United States is concerned, that I shall now do everything in my power to translate the commitments we made together at Williamsburg into tangible legislative action. With that end in mind, I met with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress on June 8 and urged early progress on anti-protectionist measures, increasing our IMF quotas, and further limits on the growth of federal expenditures as a means to reduce budgetary deficits.

Our discussions on arms control were particularly useful, and I am confident that our public statement on that subject will serve us all well in the coming months. It will help us both in convincing the Soviet Union that it must adopt a more serious attitude in the Geneva negotiations, and in demonstrating to our publics our determination with regard to both tracks of the 1979 NATO decision.

I was pleased that you and I were able to meet for a bilateral discussion of some duration, particularly in view of your forthcoming meeting with General Secretary Andropov in Moscow. I am glad that Foreign Minister Genscher will visit Washington soon after your Moscow trip to inform George Shultz of the results of your discussions with Andropov. I will greatly value your own thoughts and suggestions regarding the new Soviet leadership and its approaches to major issues.

Again, I want to thank you for your warm friendship and support at Williamsburg.

Sincerely,

Ron

His Excellency  
Dr. Helmut Kohl  
Chancellor of the Federal Republic  
of Germany  
Bonn

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1983

Dear Yasu:

Before our experience at Williamsburg is engulfed by the day-to-day problems that awaited us on return to our respective capitals, I want to take a moment to thank you for your part in generating the excellent spirit of cooperation which prevailed at the Summit meetings. As a result of the broad agreement which we found in our private discussions, the meetings at Williamsburg have projected a strong message of unity among the world's largest industrial democracies. That message, both in its economic and political dimensions, was especially important at a time of questioning in our own countries and of challenge from the Soviet Union and its allies. It was particularly significant that we strengthened the commitments all of us had made previously to pursue a global approach to peace and arms control.

The "Williamsburg Declaration on Economic Recovery" was a victory for the future, laying out the key principles of non-inflationary growth, open markets, adequate liquidity, and economic stability which can guide the budding recovery. I sincerely believe the words I used to conclude the press statement: "Our meeting has shown a spirit of confidence, optimism and certainty -- confidence that recovery is underway, optimism that it will be durable, and certainty that economic policy and security ties among us will be strengthened in the future."

You have my solemn assurance, so far as the United States is concerned, that I shall now do everything in my power to translate the commitments we made together at Williamsburg into



tangible legislative action. With that end in mind, I met with the bipartisan leadership of the Congress on June 8 and urged early progress on anti-protectionist measures, increasing our IMF quotas, and further limits on the growth of federal expenditures as a means to reduce budgetary deficits.

Your eloquent exposition of the importance of economic development and its contribution to peace and stability contributed greatly to our discussion. The fact that you had so recently visited a number of developing countries in Asia added eye-witness authenticity to your remarks.

I was struck by the fact that your vision and concern for the future of mankind was not limited to material well-being, but recognized that the pursuit of peace and economic security are mutually reinforcing tasks that cannot be separated. Your actions at Williamsburg underscored that you are truly a man of peace and that Japan is truly a nation of peace.

I would like also to thank you especially for your vigorous personal leadership in supporting our shared political and economic goals. This demonstration of common purpose underscored the importance of close cooperation between our two countries in protecting our shared democratic values and in furthering the quest for global peace and prosperity. It was a particular pleasure, Yasu, to be on the same team with you at Williamsburg. You caught my pitches as you said you would, and I tried to respond to your signals.

Sincerely,

Ron

His Excellency  
Yasuhiro Nakasone  
Prime Minister of Japan  
Tokyo

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD G. DARMAN

FROM:

WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC***SIGNED**

SUBJECT:

Presidential Letters to Summit Heads of State  
and Government and Gaston Thorn

Attached at Tab A are letters to Summit Heads of State and Government, as well as Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission of the European Communities, for Presidential signature.

These letters were prepared by State Department, reviewed by the appropriate NSC officers, and approved by speechwriters.

When signed, State Department will be requested to send the text of the letters via wire --noting that hard copies will follow.

## Attachment

Tab A Letters to Nakasone, Thatcher,  
Trudeau, Fanfani, Mitterrand,  
Kohl, Thorn

*OK/RS*  
*"Ron"*  
*Fig*

REFERRAL

DATE: 15 JUN 83

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: 7 HEADS OF STATE

SOURCE: PRESIDENT

DATE: 15 JUN 83

KEYWORDS: WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT HS

JAPAN

FRANCE


SUBJ: POST WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

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REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE:

COMMENTS:



FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



*BR*

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1983

Dear Mr. President

Thank you for your letter of May 23, expressing your support for the Summit of Industrialized Nations which recently took place in Williamsburg.

As you so rightly said, the world economy has been passing through a period of severe stress that has tested the resolve and resilience of developed and developing countries alike. At our meeting in Williamsburg, we discussed the problems that still beset us, but we were encouraged that renewed growth and increased international cooperation will help each of us resolve those problems.

I am pleased that the United States is able to lend assistance in your government's efforts to rebuild Equatorial Guinea's social and economic institutions, and that your nation continues to demonstrate its desire to strengthen its ties with the Western world. I look forward to continued warm relations between our two countries.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

*Ronald Reagan*

Authority State/NSC Waivers  
BY dh DATE 12/17/2019

His Excellency  
Colonel\*Obiang Nguema Mbasogo  
President of the Republic of  
Equatorial Guinea  
Malabo

14644755

NSC #8303566

REFERRAL

DATE: 23 JUN 83

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: OBIANG NGUEMA, T

SOURCE: PRESIDENT

DATE: 23 JUN 83

KEYWORDS: EQUATORIAL GUINEA

WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

HS

SUBJ: REPLY TO LTR OF 23 MAY

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REQUIRED ACTION: FOR DISPATCH

DUE DATE:

COMMENTS:



FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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1983 JUN 21 AM 9 45

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON


3566

ACTION

June 21, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK

*John for* *SYSTEM* *an l...* 

SUBJECT: Proposed Reply to Letter from Equatorial Guinea  
President Obiang

Issue

To respond to a supportive letter from President Obiang of  
Equatorial Guinea.

Facts

On May 23 President Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea wrote  
you on the eve of the Williamsburg Summit expressing  
appreciation of and support for the Summit and US and Western  
efforts to help underdeveloped nations.

Discussion

President Obiang came to power in 1979, broke established ties  
with Cuba and the USSR, and has made economic and political  
reforms. He is friendly with the West and our  
bilateral relations are good. State believes, and NSC Staff  
concur, that a "thank you" reply is in order. The  
speechwriters have cleared the text.

RECOMMENDATION

OK

No

\_\_\_\_\_ Sign your reply to President Obiang.

Attachments

Tab A  
Tab B

Your letter to President Obiang  
Incoming letter

Prepared by:  
Fred Wettersing



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 109701  
RHC/BP  
Spanish

No. 216/202

Malabo, May 23, 1983

His Excellency  
Ronald Reagan  
President of the United States of America  
Washington

On the eve of the Summit of Industrialized Nations in Virginia, which the developing countries in general and Equatorial Guinea in particular consider encouraging, I have the honor to express to Your Excellency, and through you to all the leaders attending the Summit, our message of solidarity with and support for this great venture which inspires much hope in Africa that cooperation between the developed and underdeveloped countries will be further strengthened. This important meeting is being held at a time when the international community is threatened by political and economic crises for which, we are certain, constructive solutions will be found in an atmosphere of peace and justice.

I am confident that our excellent relations of friendship and cooperation will be constantly strengthened. Accept, Mr. President and dear friend, my best wishes for your personal well-being and

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority State Waiver  
BY dh DATE 12/17/2017

that of your distinguished family and the American people, and for the complete success of this Summit of Industrialized Nations.

Very high consideration.

Obiang Nguema Mbasogo  
President of the Republic  
of Equatorial Guinea

3566

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Jun 14, 1983

TO: Bob Kimmitt/John Poindexter

FROM: Fred Wettering *W*

I recommend this letter be  
autopenned.

*agrell*  
*m*

DMK

3566

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

June 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK


FROM: FRED WETTERING 

SUBJECT: Equatorial Guinea: Proposed Letter to President Obiang

On May 23 President Obiang Nguema of Equatorial Guinea sent a message of appreciation and support for US efforts and those of the West in anticipation of the Williamsburg Summit.

State has proposed a brief Presidential reply praising President Obiang's reform efforts. The speechwriters have cleared the text. I concur.

RECOMMENDATION: Sign your memo to the President forwarding the proposed reply to President Obiang.

APPROVE  \_\_\_\_\_

DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments  
Tab I

- Your memo to the President
- A Reply to President Obiang
- B Incoming letter



Dear Mr. President:

Thank you for your letter of May 23, expressing your support for the Summit of Industrialized Nations which recently took place in Williamsburg.

As you so rightly said, the world economy has been passing through a period of severe stress that has tested the resolve and resilience of developed and developing countries alike. At our meeting in Williamsburg, we discussed the problems that still beset us, but we were encouraged that renewed growth and increased international cooperation will help each of us resolve those problems.

I am pleased that the United States is able to lend assistance in your government's efforts to rebuild Equatorial Guinea's social and economic institutions, and that your nation continues to demonstrate its desire to strengthen its ties with the Western world. I look forward to continued warm relations between our two countries.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

NSC/State Waiver B  
BY *dlr* 12/17/2015

His Excellency  
Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbasogo,  
President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea,  
Malabo.

To Speechwriter  
OK - 6/14



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
(Classification)

UNCLASSIFIED//~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT  
TRANSMITTAL FORM *da 12/17/2019*

S/S 8316089  
Date June 9, 1983

For: Mr. William P. Clark  
National Security Council  
The White House

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: President Obiang of Equatorial Guinea  
Date: May 23, 1983 Subject: Letter of Support on Occasion of Williamsburg Summit  
WH Referral Dated: May 24, 1983 NSC ID # 8303566  
(if any)

\_\_\_\_\_ The attached item was sent directly to the Department of State.

Action Taken:

- A draft reply is attached.
- A draft reply will be forwarded.
- A translation is attached.
- An information copy of a direct reply is attached.
- We believe no response is necessary for the reason cited below.
- The Department of State has no objection to the proposed travel.
- Other.

Remarks:

*Charles Hill*  
Charles Hill  
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
OADR

7332

BL WHC005(1113)(1-007962A143)PD 05/23/83 1112

83 MAY 23 P12: 24

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ICS IPMIIHA IISS

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SU EXCELENCIA RONALD REAGAN

PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMERICA

WASHINGTON

EN LAS VISPERRAS DE REUNIRSE LA CUMBRE DE LOS PAISES INDUSTRIALIZADOS

EN VIRGINIA A LA QUE LOS PAISES EN VIAS DE DESARROLLO EN

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Nsc/state waiver 3

BY dh NARA DATE 12/17/2019

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PAGE2

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PAGE3

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PAGE4

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OBIANG NGUEMA NBASOGO

PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL

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National Security Council  
The White House

7-03

RECEIVED

Package # 3566

83 JUN 14 P 6: 17

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	2	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Bud McFarlane	1	<i>[Signature]</i>	A
Jacque Hill			
Judge Clark			
John Poindexter	3	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Staff Secretary	4		D
Sit Room			

I-Information A-Action R-Retain D-Dispatch N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

REFERRAL

DATE: 24 MAY 83

MEMORANDUM FOR: DEPT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION: TO: PRESIDENT  
 SOURCE: OBIANG NGUEMA, T  
 DATE: 23 MAY 83  
 KEYWORDS: EQUATORIAL GUINEA HS

SUBJ: MSG TO PRES

-----  
 REQUIRED ACTION: TRANSLATION & RECOMMENDATION

DUE DATE:

COMMENTS:

*Michelle E. Norton*  
 FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

-----  
 ACTION OFFICER (S)      ASSIGNED      ACTION REQUIRED      DUE      COPIES TO




National Security Council  
The White House

RECEIVED

Package # 3566

83 JUN 23 AIO: 28

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	ACTION
John Poindexter	_____	_____	_____
Bud McFarlane	_____	_____	_____
Jacque Hill	_____	_____	_____
Judge Clark	_____	_____	_____
John Poindexter	<u>1</u>	<u>✓</u>	_____
Staff Secretary	<u>2</u>	_____	<u>0</u>
Sit Room	_____	_____	_____

I-Information   A-Action   R-Retain   D-Dispatch   N-No further Action

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP   Meese   Baker   Deaver   Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS

*Pres sgd ltr*

*Date 6/23/83*

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED 24 MAY 83 12

TO PRESIDENT

FROM OBIANG NGUEMA, T

DOCDATE 23 MAY 83

*12/17/019*

KEYWORDS: EQUATORIAL GUINEA HS

**WSU**

SUBJECT: MSG TO PRES

ACTION: TRANSLATION & RECM DUE: 31 MAY 83 STATUS D FILES

FOR ACTION STATE

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

WETTERING

KIMMITT

**NAM**

*Dispatch date 6/23. TCS*

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID ( L / )

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	-	6/10 Read State draft reply		HN, RK
Wettering	S	6/10 Prepare memo for Clark		6/13
<i>Clark</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>6/14</i> for to be for sig		
<i>Pres</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>6/20</i> for signature		
		<i>JUN 23 1983</i> Pres add ltr		
Cleveland	S	6/23 Review prior to dispatch		
State	c	6/23 For Dispatch		We

DISPATCH *JO 6/23* → W/ATTCH FILE *WHL* *icjr*