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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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C.F.
133558CA
F0006-06

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 30, 1983

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE SUMMIT GROUP

SUBJECT: Give-and-Take Session with the President
May 2, 1983, 11:00 a.m., Cabinet Room

Attached is the background paper sent to the President for the give-and-take session on Summit issues, May 2, 1983, at 11:00 a.m., Cabinet Room. Also attached is the agenda.



William P. Clark

Attachment

- Tab A - Background Paper
- Tab B - Agenda

- cc: The Vice President
- Donald Regan
 - Edwin Meese
 - James Baker
 - Michael Deaver
 - Beryl Sprinkel
 - Allen Wallis
 - Mark Leland
 - David Gergen
 - Edwin Harper
 - Craig Fuller
 - Richard Darman
 - Michael McManus
 - Charles Tyson
 - Henry Nau

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA dh DATE 12/3/2017

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GIVE AND TAKE SESSION

ON SUMMIT ISSUES

*Follow
up instructions from
Clark --*

Exchange Market Intervention Policies

May 2, Cabinet Room

11:00 - 11:30 a.m.

1. Results of Summit Finance
Ministers' meeting of *11:08 - 11:14*
April 29 (2 minutes) Secretary ~~Regan~~
Sprinkel
2. Other Countries' Positions at
Williamsburg (2 minutes) Beryl Sprinkel
3. Yen/Dollar Misalignment ?
(2 minutes) *h* ~~Martin Feldstein~~
4. General Discussion with the *11:14 - 11:16 - Niskanen*
President (17 minutes) *11:16 - 11:29 -- discussion*
5. Results of April 28-29 COCOM
High-Level Meeting (2 minutes) *11:25 - 29* William Schneider
6. Summary and Next Steps (2 minutes) *11:29 -* William Clark

STATEMENT ON THE INTERVENTION STUDY

Statement for
FinMin meeting
Source: Special

On Friday, April 29, the Summit Finance Ministers, Central Bank Governors, and Representatives of the European Community met in Washington, D.C. and issued the following statement:

Exchange rate fluctuations and their effects on economic performance and international trade have been a matter of concern in each of our countries, and to the international financial community, since 1973, when the transition to wide-spread floating of exchange rates took place. At the first Economic Summit in Rambouillet, and most recently at last year's Versailles Summit, our governments agreed on the principle that orderly underlying economic and financial conditions are necessary to achieve stable exchange markets. Our governments pledged themselves to pursue economic policies designed to foster convergence in the economic performance of our countries, toward sustainable non-inflationary economic growth and high employment, as a primary means of attaining such conditions.

However, greater convergence toward economic performance of that kind takes time to accomplish and may not always be sufficient to prevent disorderly market conditions. Views have differed among us on the role of foreign exchange market intervention as an additional means of attaining greater exchange market stability, and our practices in this regard have differed widely from country to country and over time. In order to take stock of our experience with foreign exchange market intervention over the decade of floating exchange rates, and to gather evidence on the impacts of such intervention in the past, an international study of the topic was commissioned at the Versailles Summit.

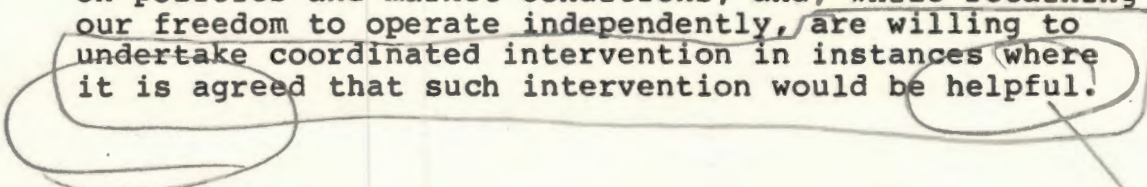
This study, carried out by a working group of officials from our finance ministries and central banks, was completed in January, when the working group submitted its report to our Deputies for review. The scope of the study was limited, as far as possible, to the impacts of intervention. Since that time, the Deputies have discussed its policy implications; their discussions have not been limited to intervention alone. We in turn met this afternoon to review both their points of agreement and the policy issues which remained under active discussion.

We regard the working group's report as a significant and useful addition to the body of information and analysis on this topic, and are therefore making it public today. It distills a great deal of evidence and spans a number of points of view. Our policy-oriented discussions, based on the report, have already resulted in major improvements in our mutual understanding of issues, concepts and objectives related to exchange rate policy and foreign exchange market intervention.

We have reached agreement on the following:

- A. The achievement of greater exchange rate stability, which does not imply rigidity, is a major objective and commitment of our countries.

- B. The path to greater exchange rate stability must lie in the direction of compatible mixes of policies supporting sustainable non-inflationary growth. This will be the primary objective of a strengthened multilateral surveillance as agreed in Versailles.
- C. In the formulation of our domestic economic and financial policies, our countries should have regard to the behavior of our exchange rates, as one possible indication of need for policy adjustment. Close attention should also be given to the interactions and wider international implications of policies in each of our countries.
- D. Under present circumstances, the role of intervention can only be limited. Intervention can be useful to counter disorderly market conditions and to reduce short-term volatility. Intervention may also on occasion express an attitude toward exchange markets. Intervention will normally be useful only when complementing and supporting other policies. We are agreed on the need for closer consultations on policies and market conditions; and, while retaining our freedom to operate independently, are willing to undertake coordinated intervention in instances where it is agreed that such intervention would be helpful!



helpful
to who?

Washington, D.C.
April 29, 1983

IT IS AGREED TO
INTERVENE "WHERE
IT IS AGREED . . ."
(WHICH IT ISN'T)

HENCE, BY OUR READING:

IT IS AGREED TO
INTERVENE NOWHERE
(EXCEPT WHERE MKTS
ARE DISORDERLY)

My guess is that we feel good about agreement because it would seldom be "helpful" to us, but the other countries believe it would frequently be "helpful" to them



THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON 20220

April 22, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Williamsburg Summit Preparatory Session on
Foreign Exchange Market Intervention

Attached is a background paper discussing foreign exchange market intervention policy. It summarizes the views of other Summit countries, the results of the intervention study agreed at Versailles, and U.S. intervention policy. This will be the subject of our preparatory session on Monday, April 25.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "D. T. Regan", written in a cursive style.

Donald T. Regan

CONFIDENTIAL
Attachment

Foreign Exchange Market Intervention Policy

In Williamsburg, you may be pressed by some of your Summit colleagues to agree to intervention by the United States to smooth short-term exchange rate movements, or even to change basic exchange rate levels or trends. We do not believe there are economic reasons for the United States to intervene for either of these purposes:

- We have no reason to think that short-term exchange rate fluctuations are a real economic problem.
- Intervention is simply not capable of changing rate levels or trends.

This is essentially confirmed by the exchange market intervention study agreed to at Versailles (in response to a U.S. proposal). The study concludes:

- Intervention can have a modest, transient impact on exchange rates; but it is basically incapable of changing underlying trends, and attempts to use it for this purpose can be counterproductive.
- It is possible for governments to affect exchange rate levels or trends -- but to do so they must make significant changes in basic economic policies.
- If countries are going to intervene, "coordinated" intervention by two or more countries has a bigger impact than the same amount of intervention by a single country; but there are no better economic reasons for this type of intervention.

Moreover, there are potential economic costs to increased U.S. intervention in foreign exchange markets.

- It would be an attempt to have the judgement of government officials override the workings of a large and efficient market.
- It would distract attention from the task which policy makers should really be focusing on: getting stable and non-inflationary policies in place, and thus bringing about stability in the fundamental determinants of exchange rate behavior.
- It would be a waste of the taxpayers' money.
- If we began intervening more often, even on a limited basis, it would be difficult to keep this from slipping into frequent and large-scale intervention.
- Frequent or large-scale intervention could actually destabilize markets.

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Authority State/Sec's. Waivers
BY dm NARA DATE 12/3/2019

Therefore, we believe the United States should maintain the basic thrust of current U.S. policy: intervening only to counter "disorderly" conditions in exchange markets. We should keep any discussions strongly focused on the principle that stability in the underlying economic and financial conditions in major countries is the real basis for exchange rate stability (a principle on which all have agreed). The "multilateral surveillance" process, underway since agreement at the Versailles Summit, is designed to bring about convergence toward sustained, non-inflationary economic growth as a primary means of stabilizing exchange markets.

The views of our Summit partners on intervention vary widely, with:

- the French and EC pressing for frequent large-scale intervention to fix or manage exchange rates;
- the Canadians, Germans and British arguing that intervention itself is not very important, but that some show of greater U.S. willingness to intervene would help settle markets; and
- the Italians and Japanese somewhere in between.

The intervention study and the general topic of intervention will be discussed by Finance Ministers in Washington on April 29. We hope that the meeting will be able to agree on a joint public statement which defuses the issue and avoids a confrontational discussion at the Summit. We will discuss this with you on Monday, April 25.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 2, 1983

White House Summit Coordination Group
(Clark/Deaver, Co-Chairmen)

Meeting of May 2, 1983
4:00p.m., Ward Room

Agenda

1. Strategy leading up to the Summit
 - a) Role playing sessions.
 - b) Domestic political considerations.
 - c) Plan for May Sherpa Meeting.
 - d) Papers created prior to the Summit.
2. Plan for creation of the joint statement
3. Press Guidelines
 - a) Results of meeting with network chiefs.
 - b) Sign off on guidelines.
 - c) Rentschler group trip to Europe.
 - d) Press Plan pre Summit.

C.F.
133563CA
1120
FO006-06

CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/2/83 NUMBER: 073298CA DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: President's Priorities for Williamsburg Summit

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
ALL CABINET MEMBERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Baker	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vice President	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deaver	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
State	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Clark	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Treasury	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Darman (For WH Staffing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Defense	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Harper	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attorney General	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jenkins	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Interior	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Labor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HHS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HUD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Counsellor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OMB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CCCT/Gunn	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CCEA/Porter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
USTR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CCFA/Boggs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CEA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CCHR/Carleson	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CEQ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CCLP/Uhlmann	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OSTP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CCMA/Bledsoe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CCNRE/Boggs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

REMARKS:

The attached statement has been forwarded to the President for review.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE
JUL 12 3/2019

ATTACHMENTS

RETURN TO:

- Craig L. Fuller
Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs
456-2823
- Becky Norton Dunlop
Director, Office of
Cabinet Affairs
456-2800

President's Priorities for Williamsburg Summit

The President is looking forward to the Williamsburg Summit with four priorities in mind:

1. Mark the real progress that has been achieved in beginning the economic recovery:
 - Economic recovery is underway in the United States.
 - Some other Summit countries - UK, Germany, and Japan - are experiencing improved economic circumstances.
 - The Summit countries' economic policies are more on a converging path than they have been in some time.
 - Confidence is growing that the recovery will spread to other industrial countries and the developing countries.

2. Make clear that only a sustained recovery can help the Summit and other countries, especially in Europe where unemployment has increased for eleven straight years, and in the developing countries where heavy debt obligations will persist for the rest of this decade.
 - Artificially stimulating the recovery may only increase expectations of inflation, which already remain high because of lingering concerns about government spending and excessive money creation.
 - Acting with steadiness and consistency across a range of policy areas that exploit linkages between the domestic and international economies and reinforce the impetus to growth means:
 - .. Bringing inflation down in all countries so as to achieve greater stability in exchange rates.
 - .. Reversing recent protectionist measures so growth can spread to other nations, both industrial and developing.
 - .. Supporting the international financial system so as to maintain vital trade, to enhance recovery in the developed world through exports and to provide markets for the heavily indebted countries.

-- A sustained recovery requires a longer-term perspective to guide current domestic policy actions and to improve the international trading and financial system:

.. Encouraging convergence of domestic economic performance around low inflation and higher output in a medium-term perspective (2-3 years) thereby ensuring greater international monetary stability.

.. Continuing ad hoc discussions of the relationships between trade and financial issues to encourage over time further liberalization of trade in the GATT, particularly with developing countries, and to seek improvements in the international financial system.

.. Continued emphasis on fundamental adjustments in both industrial and developing countries to adapt new technology, retrain workers, and reduce inefficiency.

3. Stress that if the recovery is to be a sustained one, bringing real economic growth and increased employment, we must avoid the lure of quick fixes and single solutions to complex problems. In particular, we must avoid a new round of world-wide inflation and rising interest rates.

4. Secure broad recognition that the concern of the Summit countries with economic progress is not primarily a matter of material gain, but a reflection of the basic shared values of these countries of individual freedom and economic opportunity and an essential element of their security.

-- Economic progress and cooperation reinforce security commitments to maintain peace and defend freedom.

-- The common approach taken by the allies to East-West economic relations in the IEA, OECD, and NATO are good evidence that this recognition is growing.

-- In the interest of the free world's security we will work with our allies to restrict the flow of high technology product and knowledge which has a clear and important military application to the East.

12/3/2017

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: APRIL 30 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S PRIORITIES FOR THE SUMMIT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>FULLER</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>McMANUS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

The attached was forwarded to the President today.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1983

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: "Your Priorities for the Summit

Issue

The paper at Tab A identifies your principal priorities for the Williamsburg Summit.

Discussion

The four points in the paper are consistent with your previous instructions. They have been cleared by the Senior White House staff and summarize for the various government agencies and broader public your leadership intentions at the Summit. We intend to use these points to give structure and overview to the Summit as the preparations proceed.

Since this paper represents the communication of your Summit priorities to the wider public, you may wish to make some changes reflecting your personal expression of these ideas.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the attached paper.

Approve _____

Disapprove _____

Attachment
Tab A: Priorities

Prepared by:
Henry Nau

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *dh* DATE 12/3/2019

President's Priorities for Williamsburg Summit

The President is looking forward to the Williamsburg Summit with four priorities in mind:

1. First, secure broad recognition that our concern with economic progress is not primarily a matter of material gains, but is one of the consequences of our system of individual freedom and economic opportunity and is also an important source of our capability to provide for the security of the free world.
 - Security commitments regarding missile deployments and arms control negotiations reflect our concert for freedom and peace, and are reinforced by improved economic circumstances and cooperation among the Summit countries.
 - The common approach taken by the allies to East-West economic relations in the IEA, OECD and NATO are good evidence that this recognition is growing.
 - In the interest of the free world's security we will work with our allies to restrict the flow of high technology product and knowledge which has a clear and important military application to the East.
2. Very real progress has been achieved in beginning the economic recovery.
 - The Summit countries are beginning a common economic recovery.
 - The Summit countries' economic policies are more on a converging path than they have been in some time.
 - The economic recovery will be spreading to other industrial countries and the developing countries.
3. Only a durable recovery can help Europe, where unemployment has increased for eleven straight years, and the developing countries, who will have heavy debt obligations for the rest of this decade.
 - Artificially stimulating the recovery may only increase expectations of inflation, which already remain high because of lingering concerns about government spending and excessive money creation.

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2

- Acting with steadiness and consistency across a range of policy areas that exploit linkages between the domestic and international economies and reinforce the impetus to growth means:
 - .. bringing inflation down in all countries so as to achieve greater stability in exchange rates.
 - .. reversing recent protectionist measures so growth can spread to other nations, both industrial and developing.
 - .. supporting the international financial system so as to maintain vital trade, particularly for the heavily indebted countries.
- A durable recovery requires a longer-term perspective to guide current domestic policy actions and to improve the international trading and financial system:
 - Encouraging convergence of domestic economic performance around low inflation and higher output in a medium-term perspective (2-3 years), thereby ensuring greater international monetary stability.
 - Continuing ad hoc discussions of the relationships between trade and financial issues to encourage over time further liberalization of trade in the GATT, particularly with developing countries, and to seek improvements in the international financial system.
 - Continued emphasis on fundamental adjustments in both industrial and developing countries to adapt new technology, retrain workers and reduce inefficiency.
- 4. If the recovery is to be an enduring one bringing real economic growth and increased employment, we must avoid the lure of quick fixes and single solutions to complex problems. In particular, we must avoid a new round of world wide inflation.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Apr 12/3/2019

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ATTACHMENT

Document No.

C. E.

13356350
F0006-06

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

9:00 FRIDAY MORNING

DATE: April 28, 1983 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: April 29, 1983

SUBJECT: President's Priorities at the Williamsburg Summit

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MC MANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			NAU		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

Please provide comments back to Henry Nau (by phone if that is most convenient) by 9:00 a.m. Friday morning. I apologize for the short notice. My office did not receive this until 7:15 p.m.

Thank you.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ATTACHMENT

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SYSTEM II
90561

April 28, 1983

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD DARMAN

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: President's Priorities at the Summit

Attached is the document we discussed this morning, identifying the President's priorities for the Williamsburg Summit. It should be distributed and commented on tonight. My staff will then revise it for presentation to the President at tomorrow's give-and-take session, Friday, April 29, at 10:00 a.m.

Attachment

Tab A - President's Priorities

DECLASSIFIED

Sec. 3.4(D), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *oh* DATE 12/3/2019

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassify on: OADR

1. First, secure broad recognition that our concern with economic progress is not primarily a matter of material gains, but with strengthening the security of individual freedom and the free world's security.
 - The common approach taken by the allies to East-West economic relations in the IEA, OECD, and NATO are good evidence that this recognition is growing.
 - In the interest of the free world's security we will work with our allies to restrict the flow of high technology products and knowledge which has a clear and important military application to the East.
 - Security decisions regarding missile deployments and arms control negotiations must reflect more our concern for freedom than short term economic gain.
2. Very real progress has been achieved in beginning the economic recovery.
 - The summit countries are beginning a common economic recovery.
 - The Summit countries' economic policies are more on a converging path that they have been in some time.
 - The economic recovery of the summit countries gives hope that economic recovery will be spreading to the LDCs soon.
3. Only a durable recovery can help Europe, where unemployment has increased for eleven straight years, and the developing countries, who will have heavy debt obligations for the rest of this decade.
4. If the recovery is to be an enduring one bringing real economic growth and increased employment, we must avoid the lure of quick fixes and single solutions to complex problems...in particular we must avoid a round of world wide inflation.
 - A durable recovery requires a longer-term perspective to guide current domestic policy actions and to improve the international trading and financial system.
 - Encouraging convergency of domestic economic performance around low inflation and higher output in a medium-term perspective (2-3 years), thereby ensuring greater international monetary stability.

DECLASSIFIED
AUTHORITY NSA Wawer
BY dls DATE 12/3/2019

--Continuing ad hoc discussions of the relationships between trade and financial issues to encourage over time new comprehensive trade negotiations in the GATT in 1985 or 1986 and to seek improvements in the international financial system.

--Continuing emphasis on fundamental adjustments in both industrial and developing countries to adapt new technology, retrain workers and reduce inefficiency.

- Acting with steadiness and consistency across a range of policy areas that exploit linkages between the domestic and international economies and reinforce the impetus to growth means:

.. bringing inflation down in all countries so as to achieve greater stability in exchange rates.

.. reversing recent protectionist measures so growth can spread to other nations, both industrial and developing.

.. supporting the international financial system so as to maintain vital trade, particularly for the heavily indebted countries.

President's Priorities for Williamsburg Summit

The President is looking forward to the Williamsburg Summit with four priorities in mind:

~~The recognition that economic progress is not primarily a matter of material gains, but a validation of our basic values of individual freedom and economic initiative, and an essential element of our security, which also guide our economic relations with the East.~~ *with strength*

~~-- Note that Summit countries are strengthening economic cooperation and beginning a common economic recovery, as they act this fall to implement security decisions on missile deployments and arms control negotiations.~~ *The free world's*

~~-- Point to substantial analysis, intensive discussion and continuing work in IEA, OECD, NATO and other organizations as a result of common approach taken by the allies to East-West economic relations.~~ *in the harmonious mood of the IEA, OECD & NATO,*

2. ~~First, it is important to mark the very real progress that has been achieved in beginning the economic recovery:~~ *Second*

~~-- The economic signs are improving not only in the U.S. but also in the UK, Germany and Japan.~~

~~-- The major industrial nations are more in line with one another in terms of their determination to promote sound conditions for growth and fight inflation than ever before -- France is now also on this course.~~

~~-- The improving situation in several countries signals the potential for a solid, widespread recovery, and raises confidence that it will soon spread to other countries in Europe and in the developing world.~~

3. ~~Second, this recovery must be an enduring one if it is going to reverse a decade of increasing world inflation and unemployment.~~ *Third, if the is to bringing real economic growth + increased employment*

~~-- Artificially stimulating the recovery may only increase expectations of inflation, which already remain high because of lingering concerns about government spending and excessive money creation.~~

Input
The security
** EW trade in*
Trade
with
countries

INGERS

-- Acting with steadiness (~~no quick fixes~~) and consistency (~~no dramatic moves that upset the apple cart~~) across a range of policy areas (~~no single panacea~~) that exploit linkages between the domestic and international economies and reinforce the impetus to growth. *ways*

.. bringing inflation down in all countries so as to achieve greater stability in exchange rates.

.. reversing recent protectionist measures so growth can spread to other nations, both industrial and developing.

.. supporting the international financial system so as to maintain vital trade, particularly for the heavily indebted countries.

3, / ~~.. emphasizing that only a durable recovery (not like the Carter recovery of 1980) can help Europe, where unemployment has increased for eleven straight years, and the developing countries, who will have heavy debt obligations for the rest of this decade .~~

~~A~~ - A durable recovery, which ~~includes~~ ~~means avoiding renewed inflation,~~ requires a longer-term perspective to guide current domestic policy actions and to improve the international trading and financial system:

-- ~~Strengthened consultations begun at Versailles to encourage convergence of domestic economic performance around low inflation and higher output in a medium-term perspective (2-3 years), thereby ensuring greater international monetary stability.~~

-- ^{continuing} Ad hoc discussions of the relationships between trade and financial issues to encourage over time new comprehensive trade negotiations in the GATT in 1985 or 1986 and to seek improvements in the international financial system.

-- ^{inv} Continued emphasis on fundamental adjustments in both industrial and developing countries to adapt new technology, retrain workers and reduce inefficiency.

1. First, secure broad recognition that our concern with economic progress is not primarily a matter of material gains, but with strengthening the security of individual freedom and the free world's security.

--The common approach taken by the allies to East-West economic relations in the IEA, OECD and NATO are good evidence that this recognition is growing.

--In the interest of the free world's security we will work with our allies to restrict the flow of high ~~priority~~ technology products and knowledge which has a clear & important military application to the East.

--Security decisions regarding missile deployments and arms control negotiations must reflect more our concern for freedom than short term economic gain.

2. Very real progress has been achieved in beginning the economic recovery.

--The Summit countries are beginning a common economic recovery.

--The Summit countries' economic policies are more on a converging path than they have been in some time.

--The economic recovery of the summit countries gives hope that economic recovery will be spreading to the LDCs soon.

4. If the recovery is to be an enduring one bringing real economic growth and increased employment, we must avoid the lure of quick fixes and single solutions to complex problems... in particular we must avoid a round of world wide inflation.

3-4-1972

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NSC Waiver
BY: dlw DATE: 12/3/2015

133574

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FG006-06

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 28, 1983

ML003
PR007-01
FG006-01
FG011
FG012
PR010
S/MC

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVE FISCHER
FLORENCE GANTT
SHIRLEY MOORE

FROM: MARGIE CRAWFORD

SUBJECT: Attendees of April 29th
Summit Preparation Mtg
with the President at
10:00am in the Cabinet
Room

- Mr. Baker
- Mr. Deaver
- Judge Clark
- Mr. Meese
- Ken Dam - State for Sec. Shultz
- Sec. Regan
- Allen Wallis
- Beryl Sprinkel
- Dave Gergen
- Craig Fuller
- Ed Harper
- Dick Darman
- Mike McManus
- Henry Nau
- Chuck Tyson
- Larry Speakes
- Marc Leland - Treasury

ID: 133582 CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET PAGE D01
INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE DATE 830427 RECEIVED DATE 830429
(PREFIX) (FIRST) (LAST) (SUFFIX)
THE HONORABLE GERALDINE A. FERRARO
TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

133582
FO006-06

STREET:

CITY: WASHINGTON

STATE: DC ZIP: 20515

COUNTRY:

SUBJECT: URGES THE PRESIDENT TO INITIATE AT THE
ECONOMIC SUMMIT IN WILLIAMSBURG A LETTER FROM
WORLD LEADERS TO SOVIET CHAIRMAN ANDROPOV

AGY/OFF ACTION CODE TRACKING DATE
LADUBE ORG 830429

KD A 830506 CS

STAFF NAME: PRESIDENT REAGAN
COMMENTS:

MEDIA: L OPID: LC TYPE: IBA

CODES: REPORT INDIV: 1230 1240

USER:

CS ✓ NS atn Secretariat R^{83-05-10 TJ} Q 83-05-12^{TJ}

ADDNUMB 72

99 DOS R 83-05-12 B TJ

(referred by NSC)

CS Acknowledgement sent to all signees

NSC ID 8303216 TJ

133582

F0006-06

CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

ID: 133582

INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE DATE 830427

RECEIVED DATE 830429

(PREFIX)

(FIRST)

(LAST)

(SUFFIX)

THE HONORABLE

GERALDINE A.

FERRARO

TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STREET:

CITY: WASHINGTON

STATE: DC ZIP: 20515

COUNTRY:

SUBJECT:

URGING THE HUMAN RIGHT OF FAMILY REUNIFICATION FOR IDA NUDEL AND OTHER SOVIET JEWS

AGY/OFF

ACTION CODE

TRACKING DATE

STAFF NAME: PRESIDENT REAGAN

MEDIA: L OPID: LC TYPE: IBA

COMMENTS:

CODES: REPORT

INDIV:

USER:

DG

NS (Sommer) A 830510

c 830512

99 DOS R

(See comments)

830512

A 830527

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NSC 8303216

ID: 133582 CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET PAGE D02

INCOMING CORRESPONDENCE DATE 830427 RECEIVED DATE 830429
(PREFIX) (FIRST) (LAST) (SUFFIX)

THE HONORABLE GERALDINE A. FERRARO

TITLE:

ORGANIZATION: U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STREET:

CITY: WASHINGTON

STATE: DC ZIP: 20515

COUNTRY:

SUBJECT: URGING THE HUMAN RIGHT OF FAMILY
REUNIFICATION FOR IDA NUDEL AND OTHER SOVIET
JEWS

AGY/OFF ACTION CODE TRACKING DATE

STAFF NAME: PRESIDENT REAGAN

MEDIA: L OPID: LC TYPE: IBA

COMMENTS:

CODES: REPORT

INDIV:

USER:



UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
TRANSMITTAL FORM

S/S 8314863

Date June 1, 1983

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

Reference:

To: President Reagan From: Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro
+ 73 others
Date: April 27, 1983 Subject: Ida Nudel

WH Referral Dated: May 12, 1983 NSC ID# 8303216
(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.
 x 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:

Laurie A. Johnson
Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

UNCLASSIFIED
(Classification)

MAY 27 1983

Dear Ms. Ferraro:

Thank you for the recent letter to the President from seventy-two of your Congressional colleagues and yourself expressing your concern for Ms. Ida Nudel, who has encountered numerous hardships as a result of her efforts to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

The United States Government has taken an active interest in Ida Nudel's case since 1978, when she was denied permission to emigrate from the USSR and was sentenced to four years' exile in Siberia. During the past year, Ms. Nudel's case was cited by the U.S. delegation to the Madrid CSCE Review Conference as a prime example of how the Soviets have failed to honor the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords and her case has been raised with the Soviets via diplomatic channels. Her courage in the face of continued persecution from the Soviet authorities serves as a constant reminder of the plight of all those who stand up for fundamental rights and freedoms in the Soviet Union.

The Department of State has continued to follow closely developments in Ms. Nudel's case since her release from internal exile in March 1982. We share your concern that the Soviet authorities have not acted expeditiously in considering her new application for exit permission. We understand that the Soviet authorities have refused to reinstate her residence permit in Moscow, and also denied her permission to reside in Riga, Latvia. Ms. Nudel is now living in a provincial town in Moldavia, effectively isolated from most of her friends and supporters in Moscow. Unfortunately, Ms. Nudel's difficulties are all-too-typical of the procedural delays and bureaucratic runarounds that are encountered by large numbers of Soviet emigration applicants. We do not have information confirming that Ms. Nudel is gravely ill, but we consider it likely that her years of exile in Siberia did exact a toll on her health.

The Soviets maintain that their treatment of Ida Nudel is totally an internal Soviet matter. They also reject our right to discuss her desire to emigrate to Israel, since they acknowledge no direct U.S. interest in matters of emigration to

The Honorable
Geraldine A. Ferraro,
House of Representatives.

a third country. Nevertheless, we are hopeful that the Soviets will relent and at long last permit Ida Nudel to emigrate. Ms. Nudel's name is carried on the Department of State's list of Soviet Jews who have been denied emigration to Israel despite repeated applications. We present this list periodically to high Soviet officials to emphasize U.S. concern for those who are forced to stay in the USSR against their will. The Williamsburg Summit will also present the United States with an opportunity to focus on the plight of Ms. Nudel, and we are hopeful that we will be able to raise her case and the cases of other refuseniks during those talks.

Let me assure you once again that we will persist in taking every appropriate step in support of Ms. Nudel's emigration application and in making the Soviets aware of the ongoing American concern for all those who pursue their basic right of freedom of movement.

Please do not hesitate to contact us in the future if we can be of assistance in this or any other matter.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely,

151

Powell A. Moore
Assistant Secretary
for Legislative and
Intergovernmental Affairs

REFERRAL

DATE: 12 MAY 83

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE SECRETARIAT
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: FERRARO, GERALDINE A

DATE: 27 APR 83

KEYWORDS: CO

WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT ANDROPOV, YURIY

USSR

HUMAN RIGHTS NUDEL, IDA

SUBJ: LTR FM 73 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS URGING INITIATION OF LTR FM WORLD

REQUIRED ACTION: DIRECT REPLY FURNISH INFO COPY
COORDINATE RESPONSE WITH PAULA
DOBRIANSKY (395-3912)

DUE DATE: 19 MAY 83

COMMENTS:

Cathy Millison
FOR MICHAEL O WHEELER
STAFF SECRETARY

83047601122

*Received in S/S-I
5/19/83 11:02 AM (RJA)*

May 6, 1983

Dear Joe:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter of April 27, cosigned by 72 of your colleagues, on behalf of Ida Nudel and her efforts to obtain permission to leave the Soviet Union.

We appreciated hearing from you and having your recommendation for initiating, at the Williamsburg Summit or other appropriate forum, a letter from world leaders to Soviet Chairman Andropov regarding the human rights of Soviet Jews. Please know that your comments have been shared with the appropriate Presidential advisers for their prompt and careful review.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Duberstein
Assistant to the President

The Honorable Joseph P. Addabbo
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

KMD/CMP/KRJ/sy6 (KMD6)

cc: w/copy of inc. to NSC Secretariat - for DIRECT response.

WH RECORDS MANAGEMENT HAS RETAINED ORIG. INC.

Letter to all signees

132-11

KD

Congress of the United States

Washington, D.C. 20515

April 27, 1983

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

Dear President Reagan:

We are writing to call your attention to the plight of Ida Nudel, a Soviet Jew and former Prisoner of Conscience, on the occasion of her 52nd birthday on April 27.

Ida Nudel has been seeking to leave the Soviet Union for more than a decade. Her only living relative is her sister, Elana Fridman, who lives in Israel.

Mrs. Fridman, her husband and son, were allowed to emigrate to Israel in 1972, leaving Ida without family in Russia. Ida Nudel was denied permission to leave with her sister allegedly because she had access to "unspecified secrets" in her job as a food industry cost accountant.

After years of fighting for permission to emigrate, Ida Nudel hung a banner out her apartment window proclaiming "KGB - Give Me My Visa." Three weeks after this display she was convicted of "malicious hooliganism" and sentenced to four years of internal exile in Siberia. She spent a portion of that time living in barracks that housed hardened male criminals and was forced to sleep with an axe under her pillow for protection.

Ida Nudel has worked on behalf of all Soviet refuseniks at great personal cost. She became known as the "Guardian Angel of Soviet Jewish Prisoners of Conscience" for her work in providing food, clothing, reading material and support for Jews who had been sent to labor camps. Constant pressure by Soviet officials did not keep her silent. She continued to fight for the basic human rights to which she and all Soviet citizens are entitled under the Soviet Constitution and the Helsinki Accords.

After she was released from exile in Siberia, Ida Nudel faced continual harassment and abuse. For months she was forced to wander from town to town searching for a place where she might be permitted to live. She was even forced to spend a night on a bench in the Riga train station when authorities refused her permission to live in that city. Denied a permit to live in Moscow, her home, Ida Nudel has finally been permitted to settle in a small town in Moldavia.

April 27, 1983

This 52-year-old woman continues to suffer at the hands of Soviet authorities. Despite a chronic heart condition, she lives in an apartment without suitable amenities. She cannot find an appropriate job, although she is trained as an economist. She cannot return to Moscow nor emigrate to Israel, her most fervent desire for the past 10 years.

We call upon you, on the occasion of Ida Nudel's 52nd birthday, to do everything you can to persuade the Soviet government to accept her visa application and allow her to emigrate to Israel.


Specifically, we would like to ask you to initiate, at next month's Economic Summit in Williamsburg, or any other forum you consider most appropriate, a letter from world leaders to Soviet Chairman Andropov urging the human right of family reunification for Ida Nudel and other Soviet Jews in similar straits.

The religious and cultural rights of Soviet Jews are endangered. At the same time, the number allowed to emigrate has fallen drastically. The future of Ida Nudel and her fellow Soviet Jewish citizens is not simply an American concern but concerns all lovers of freedom and human rights.

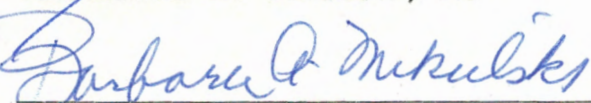
It is time the Soviet Union lived up to the Helsinki Accords and allowed Ida Nudel to rejoin her only living relative in Israel. It is time for her to enjoy her fundamental human rights.

We thank you for your concern and support.


Sincerely,



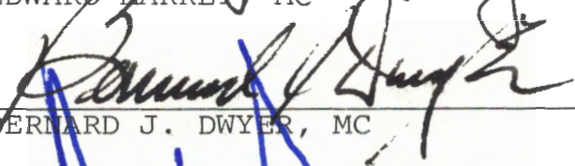
 GERALDINE A. FERRARO, MC



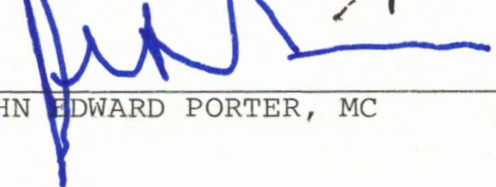
 BARBARA A. MIKULSKI, MC



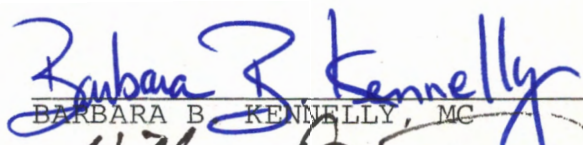
 EDWARD MARKEY, MC



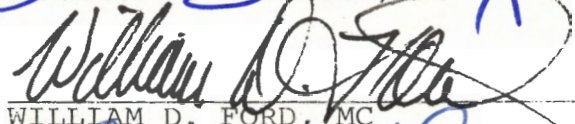
 BERNARD J. DWYER, MC



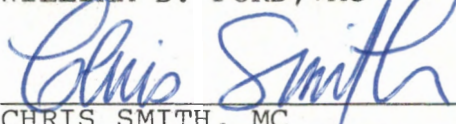
 JOHN EDWARD PORTER, MC




 BARBARA B. KENNELLY, MC



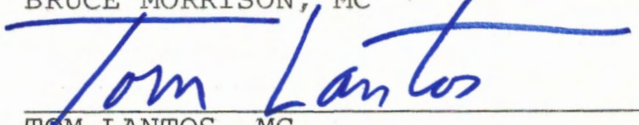
 WILLIAM D. FORD, MC



 CHRIS SMITH, MC



 BRUCE MORRISON, MC



 TOM LANTOS, MC

Peter W. Rodino Jr.
PETER W. RODINO JR., MC

Bill Goodling
WILLIAM F. GOODLING, MC

Henry J. Hyde
HENRY J. HYDE, MC

Dante B. Fascell
DANTE FASCELL, MC

Walter E. Fauntroy
WALTER E. FAUNTROY, MC

Louis Stokes
LOUIS STOKES, MC

Robert A. Roe
ROBERT A. ROE, MC

Doug Walgren
DOUG WALGREN, MC

Tom Harkin
TOM HARKIN, MC

William Lehman
WILLIAM LEHMAN, MC

Norman Lent
NORMAN LENT, MC

Jack Kemp
JACK KEMP, MC

George M. O'Brien
GEORGE M. O'BRIEN, MC

Benjamin Gilman
BENJAMIN GILMAN, MC

Bob Carr
BOB CARR, MC

Edward P. Boland
EDWARD P. BOLAND, MC

James L. Oberstar
JAMES L. OBERSTAR, MC

Edwin B. Forsythe
EDWIN B. FORSYTHE, MC

Dale Kildee
DALE KILDEE, MC

Willis D. Gradison Jr.
WILLIS D. GRADISON JR., MC

Thomas Corcoran
THOMAS CORCORAN, MC

Bobbi Fiedler
BOBBI FIEDLER, MC

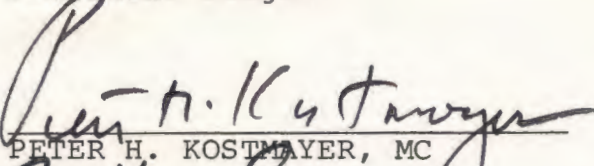
Marcy Kaptur
MARCY KAPTUR, MC

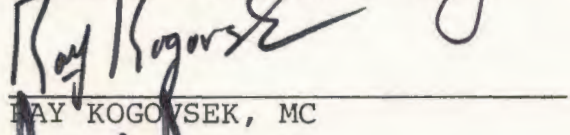
Stewart McKinney
STEWART MCKINNEY, MC

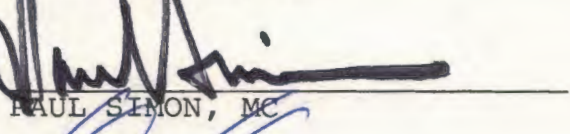
Alan Wheat
ALAN WHEAT, MC

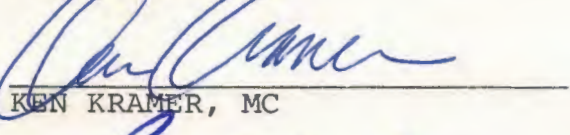
Edward Feighan
EDWARD FEIGHAN, MC

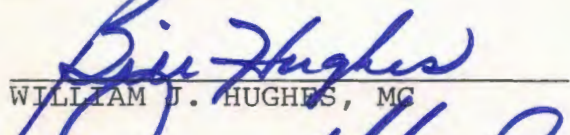
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BARNEY FRANK, MC

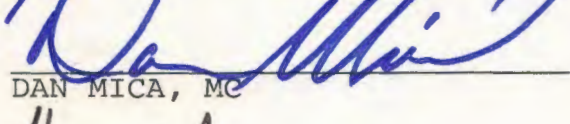

PETER H. KOSTMAYER, MC

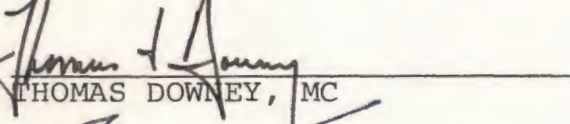

RAY KOGOVSEK, MC


PAUL SIMON, MC

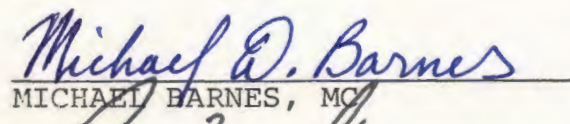

KEN KRAMER, MC

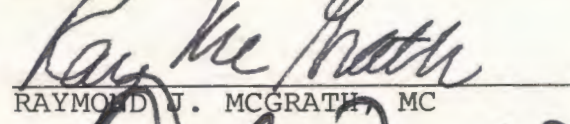

WILLIAM J. HUGHES, MC

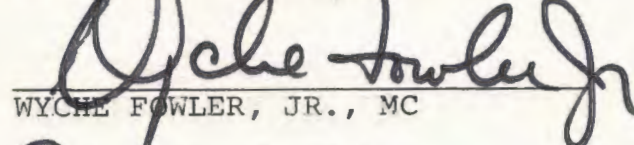

DAN MICA, MC

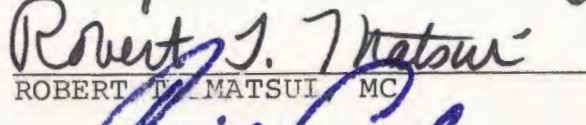

THOMAS DOWNEY, MC

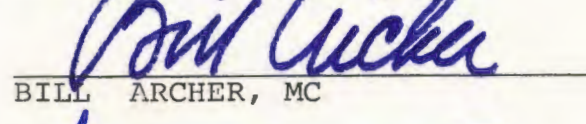

ROBERT G. TORRICELLI, MC

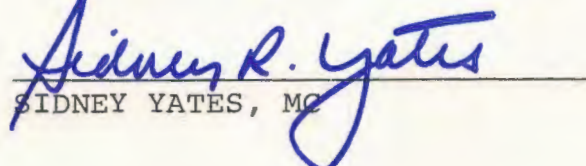

MICHAEL BARNES, MC

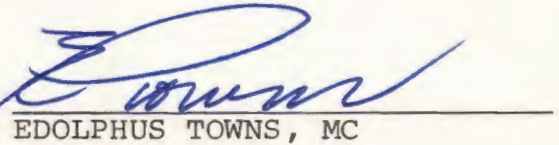

RAYMOND J. MCGRATH, MC

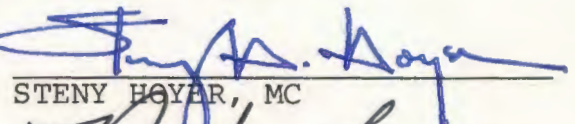

WYCHE FOWLER, JR., MC

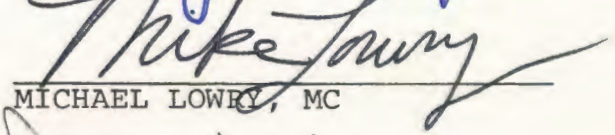

ROBERT T. MATSUI, MC

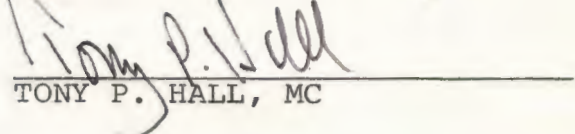

BILL ARCHER, MC

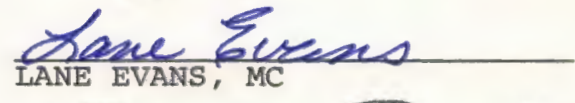

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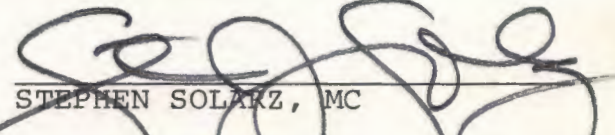

EDOLPHUS TOWNS, MC

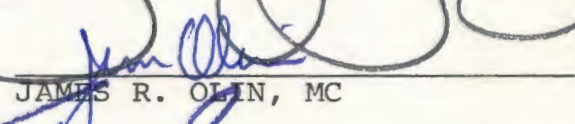

STENY HOYER, MC



MICHAEL LOWRY, MC

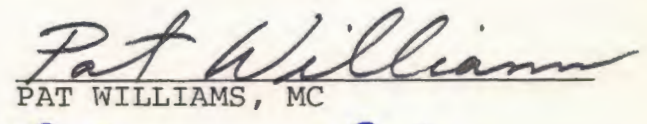

TONY P. HALL, MC

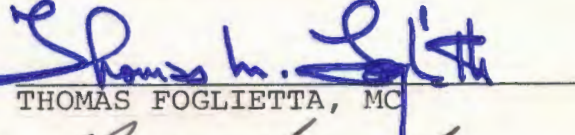

LANE EVANS, MC

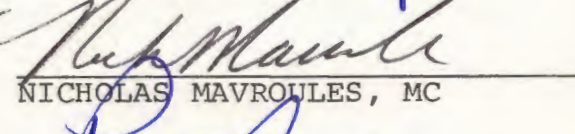

STEPHEN SOLARZ, MC

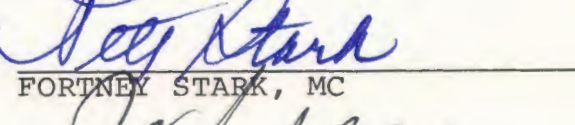

JAMES R. OLIN, MC

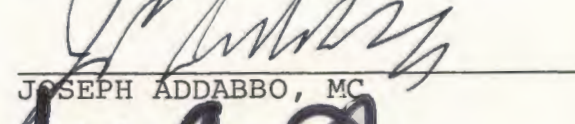

ANTHONY BEILENSEN, MC

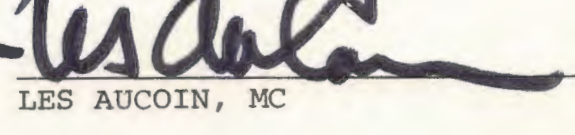

PAT WILLIAMS, MC


THOMAS FOGLIETTA, MC

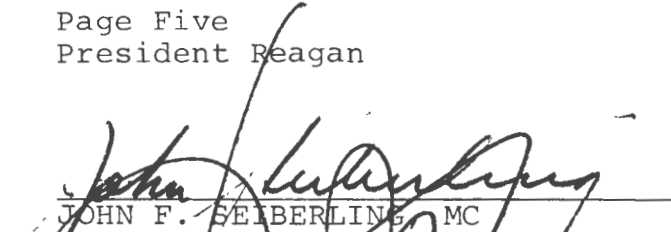

NICHOLAS MAVROULES, MC


FORTNEY STARK, MC


JOSEPH ADDABBO, MC


LES AUCOIN, MC

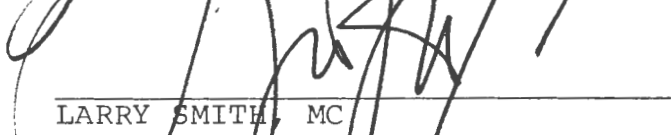
April 27, 1983



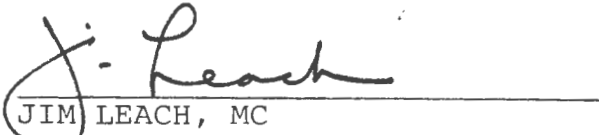
JOHN F. SEIBERLING, MC



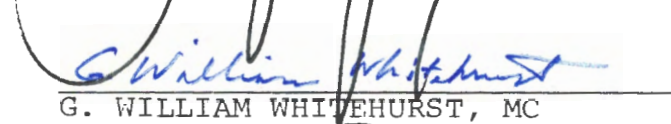
RICHARD L. OTTINGER, MC



LARRY SMITH, MC



JIM LEACH, MC




G. WILLIAM WHITEHURST, MC



SILVIO CONTE, MC



MATTHEW J. RINALDO, MC



BILL GREEN, MC

cc: Powell Moore, U.S. State Department

Congressional Record

House of Representatives

REPORT ON TRIP TO ISRAEL AND LEBANON

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI
OF MARYLAND

HON. GERALDINE A. FERRARO
OF NEW YORK

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY
OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 3, 1983

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LEBANON

There is no doubt in our minds that Lebanon now has the will to govern. However, we have serious questions about Lebanon's present capacity to govern, including its ability to protect Palestinian refugees and to insure the security of Israel's northern border. We believe that President Gemayal is taking positive steps to build an army that is capable of assuming responsibility for the security of Lebanon. However, we also believe that it will take more than the projected 1 year to build such a force. In all of our discussions, both in Israel and in Lebanon, we grew quite concerned about what will be expected in terms of a continued United States marine presence in Lebanon. Our own impression is that it will take at least 2 to 3 years before all multinational forces can be withdrawn from Lebanon. Both the risk of such an ongoing U.S. presence and congressional involvement in such a decision is an issue that we in Congress must all look at closely.

This concern is particularly acute not only in the terms of the recent Embassy bombing in Beirut, but also

in terms of continued friction between Israeli and American troops. It is our understanding that such friction could be substantially diminished if the United States would adopt the protocol currently being used by French and Italian troops. By failing to sort out the United States various roles as an ally to Israel, as a negotiator in Lebanon, as a negotiator in the Middle East, and as a peacekeeper in Lebanon, the Reagan administration has refused to adopt standard protocol out of fear that such a move would jeopardize the neutrality of the United States in the Lebanese negotiations. Although we can appreciate such a dilemma, the safety of our marines in Lebanon should be a top priority, and therefore, it is essential that we adopt such a protocol immediately.

In addition, in our talks with both United States and Israeli officials, we strongly urged that communications between the two forces be maintained, and that field commanders be directed to avoid any further agitation. We do want to note how impressed we were with the fine job being done by our marines and by their captain, Jim Mead.

Another result of the Reagan administration's confused role in the Middle East is the President's action regarding the final delivery of 75 F-16 fighter planes to Israel. While in the Middle East, we learned from discussions with Ambassador Lewis and Special Ambassador Draper that slow but steady progress was being made on achieving the withdrawal of Israeli and Syrian troops from Israel. We were shocked that President Reagan blocked the delivery of the F-16's. Not only is the United States breaking a contract with, and a commitment to, Israel, but the Reagan administration is also making a statement that the United States punishes its allies and the good faith negotiators at the table and gives solace to those who refuse to come to the table while at the same time building military forces with the help of the Soviets. We join many of our colleagues in calling for the immediate release of the F-16's to Israel.

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JUDEA-SAMARIA (THE WEST BANK)

Perhaps the most vivid impression one has when visiting a settlement is that these are not settlements at all in terms of being temporary structures in a temporary setting. Kyriat Arba, the settlement we visited, is a very permanent apartment complex complete with shops and schools. It is also geographically close to Jerusalem and to other population centers. In fact, many of the settlements are comparable to commuter suburbs, where young families can find affordable housing in a highly inflated economy, and yet can still work in the city, and only later may embrace a political philosophy.

The settlement issue is a very complicated one. The zeal and passion of many settlers reflects their belief that they are acting on a biblical imperative—to return to what is the core of a Jewish homeland. Israel believes, and our impression confirms, that settlements are needed as part of an early warning system for security purposes. Yet, at the same time, there are 700,000 Arabs in this area and no real answers regarding their future. Although there are many proposals, it is still not clear how and who will govern, and how the Palestinians will participate in that government.

These are all issues for negotiation. Unfortunately, we all waited for Hussein and now that has fallen through largely because of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. This recent action only validates Israel's skepticism about commitments to negotiate a real peace, and increases the likelihood that there will be no solution to the Palestinian problem in the near future.

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TO PRESIDENT FROM FERRARO, GERALDINE A DOCDATE 27 APR 83
 KENNELLY, BARBARA 27 APR 83
 MIKULSKI, BARBARA A 27 APR 83

KEYWORDS: CO WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT ANDROPOV, YURIY
 USSR HUMAN RIGHTS NUDEL, IDA

SUBJECT: LTR FM 73 MEMBERS OF CONGRESS URGING INITIATION OF LTR FM WORLD
 LEADERS TO ANDROPOV RE HUMAN RIGHTS OF SOVIET JEWS

ACTION: **RECOMMENDATIONS DUE: 13 MAY 83 STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION	FOR CONCURRENCE	FOR INFO
SOMMER		NAU
		LENCZOWSKI
		DOBRIANSKY
		RAYMOND
		STEARMAN

COMMENTS **NSC/S RECOMMENDS SENDING THIS TO STATE FOR DIRECT REPLY

YES ; NO ; OTHER

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COMMENTS **NSC/S RECOMMENDS SENDING THIS TO STATE FOR DIRECT REPLY

YES

NO

OTHER

Please have State clean its reply with Paula Dobritsky

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Reedman

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

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