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**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

150622

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PW F0006-0

May 20, 1983

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.

1 - #

323

RECEIVED 16 MAY 83 1

TO CLARK

FROM GROVE, DAVID L

DOCDATE 11 MAY 83

GROVE, DAVID L

20 MAY 83

KEYWORDS: WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

ECONOMICS

INTL TRADE

SUBJECT: SUBMITS VIEWS ON ITEMS LIKELY TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE SUMMIT

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK

DUE: 19 MAY 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

NAU

MCMINN

BAILEY

TYSON

SIMS

RENTSCHLER

MARTIN

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

(M /)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

NAU S 5/25 David Grove MAY 20 Same

NAU 6/1 Closed

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE (CYAS)

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.

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.

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.



**United States Council for
International Business**

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 11, 1983

MAY 12 1983

The Honorable William P. Clark
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Clark:

In anticipation of the Williamsburg Summit meeting which President Reagan will host the end of May, the United States Council for International Business has communicated its views on matters likely to be discussed by the Heads of State via the enclosed letter sent to the President. We felt that it might be helpful to you in your work on the Summit Conference to be aware of the views of the U.S. international business community.

The United States Council represents over 250 U.S. multinational companies and is the major U.S. business association concentrating solely on international economic issues. As always, the United States Council stands ready to offer its services to the U.S. Government in this important field.

Sincerely,

David L. Grove
President

DLG:hb
Enc.



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 11, 1983

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

Dear Mr. President:

In anticipation of the Williamsburg Summit meeting later this month, the United States Council for International Business would like to take this opportunity to submit its views on matters likely to be discussed by the Heads of State. The United States Council represents over 250 U.S. multinational companies and is a major spokesman for U.S. business on international economic issues.

The world is now facing a set of problems that reflect a series of fundamental changes in the world economy. It is therefore time to examine these problems in terms of how they interrelate and in terms of developing long-term structural solutions. The U.S. Council believes that the Summit meeting could make a significant contribution toward a more positive economic outlook by devoting priority attention to four key areas:

1. Worldwide economic recovery;
2. International debt situation;
3. Trade and exchange rates; and
4. Coordination of domestic economic policies.

By providing a direction for further work in these areas, the Summit would help instill a greater degree of confidence in our open international economic system.

Worldwide Economic Recovery

Key to a sustained economic recovery is lower real interest rates. While nominal interest rates have dropped, real long-term rates must come down in order to sustain noninflationary growth. Movement to lower real interest rates is impeded by the large current and prospective fiscal deficits of major countries, particularly those of the United States.

The International Debt Situation

A crisis in the international financial system has been averted by quick and determined action on the part of private and public authorities. Steps taken over the past nine months and resources being put into place will help bolster the capacity of the international financial system to withstand short-term shocks. However, such actions merely grant breathing

space. By one estimate, over 30 countries will need to reschedule more than \$300 billion in debts over the next decade, or about 70% of the total level of outstanding bank loans. In addition, the projected combined balance of payments deficit of the non-oil developing countries for 1983 alone is about \$60 billion. Private banks have reached a point of limited capacity to extend additional international credits. The \$40 billion increase in IMF quotas and the enlargement of the General Agreements to Borrow may not be sufficient to meet the balance of payments adjustment needs of the debtor countries, nor to provide for the maintenance of world trade and investment.

It is imperative that the flow of public and private funds be maintained. A shortage of funds in the international system would certainly stifle world economic recovery. Moreover, forcing radical adjustment on debtor countries at a time of global economic austerity would only serve to increase the chances of international debt repudiation.

The U.S. Council urges the Summit participants to examine steps which would reinstate confidence in the stability of the international financial system. A greater degree of coordination between public and private lenders is one such step. Another is establishing a temporary system to aid the exports of the more troubled debtor countries so that they will be able to service their debts.

Trade and Exchange Rates

The November GATT Ministerial meeting succeeded in delivering only a broad political reaffirmation of the open trading system and a promise to resist protectionism. A strong economic recovery would ease the protectionist pressures being felt in national capitols. It is our belief, however, that the volatility of the currency markets and the relationships among key currencies have direct impacts on trade flows and present more fundamental problems. The disequilibrium in exchange rates is contributing to a redistribution of worldwide production. For the United States, the continued high value of the dollar will result in permanent damage to large sectors of the U.S. industrial base.

While it is unclear whether currency targeting and Central Bank intervention are the best means to rectify currency volatility, it is clear that the time has come to reconcile the role of the United States as one of the largest world traders and the role of the U.S. as world banker. A commitment on the part of the Summit participants to examine steps to improve present currency relationships is seriously needed.

Coordination of National Economic Policies

Events of the past year have clearly demonstrated the interdependencies of national economies. They have also demonstrated that the spheres of trade, finance, and investment can no longer be discussed and managed as distinct and separate fields of activity. The international flow of funds as well as the comparative values of national currencies have a direct impact on trade and investment. It is the belief of the U.S. Council that many economic difficulties experienced at both the international and national levels could be reduced by greater international cooperation and by greater coordination of the domestic economic,

financial, trade, and investment policies of the major countries. Over the past year, we have seen an excellent example of close consultation and coordination among national and international authorities to resolve international debt problems. The trade aspects of these problems, i.e., the need of debtor countries to increase export earnings in order to be able to service their debts, are just beginning to be taken into account. An initiative to study a scheme that would improve the coordination between these policy fields at both the national and international levels should build upon this example, this sense of urgency, and this spirit of cooperation. Consideration should be given to an institutionalization of such a scheme so that a greater degree of pressure could be brought to bear for policy coordination.

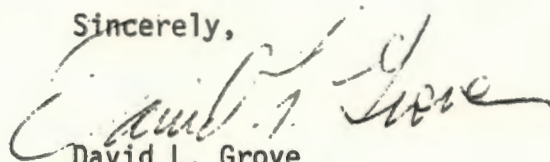
In this same vein, there is also a need for greater consultation and cooperation among the various intergovernmental organizations with mandates in the field of international economics. The IMF and World Bank, the GATT, UNCTAD, and the OECD should be encouraged to exchange views and to exchange data to a greater extent than at present.

We believe that steps in this direction will ease many of the strains being felt in the world economic system, as well as further encourage the building of a consensus regarding our economic goals.

The international economic system is presently undergoing a number of fundamental changes. The participants at the Summit meeting are in a position to provide much needed direction to this changing system. A work program, perhaps to be conducted at the IMF and the OECD, to examine the four critical areas set forth in this letter and to draw up options to address the associated problems should be launched. This work would lay the groundwork to determine whether the convening of another Bretton Woods-type Conference would be in order, or if the problems could be better addressed in some other manner.

We welcome this opportunity to provide you with our views and hope that they will be of use in your preparations for the Williamsburg Summit. As always, the U.S. Council stands ready to offer its services to aid in this work.

Sincerely,



David L. Grove
President

DLG/TE:hb

**United States
Information
Agency**

Washington, D.C. 20547

Office of the Director

3522



USIA

May 23, 1983

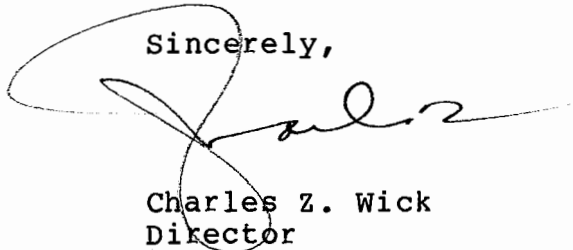
Dear Bill:

Thank you for your support of our efforts to highlight the importance of the President's International Youth Initiative at the Summit. I understand the photograph of the young people with the leaders has been scheduled and that the seven students will be active observers of the Summit process.

Mention of the importance of youth exchange in the final statement remains an important goal in assuring adequate financial support from the other countries. Enclosed is draft language which could be used in the statement to signify the importance the leaders give to contacts among future generations. Please let me know if you agree that the inclusion of this language in the final statement would be helpful in our support of the President's Initiative. I would appreciate anything you could do to further this objective.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,


Charles Z. Wick
Director

cc: The Honorable W. Allen Wallis
Under Secretary for Economic Affairs

Ambassador James M. Rentschler
Public Affairs Coordinator
for Williamsburg Summit

The Honorable
Judge William P. Clark, Jr.
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs
The White House

NSC# 8303522

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FG006-12

bring
pls staff

DRAFT LANGUAGE ON YOUTH EXCHANGE FOR THE FINAL STATEMENT

We (the seven leaders) discussed the importance of contacts among the young generations of our seven nations, via international exchange programs, as a way of promoting peace and understanding among our peoples. Exchanges of young people create a fund of friendship and goodwill vital to our long-term economic and political relations.

Very -
Make me
a copy and
return to
Secretariat
JRS

RECEIVED 24 MAY 83 12

TO CLARK

FROM WICK, C

DOCDATE 23 MAY 83

KEYWORDS: WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

SUBJECT: DRAFT LANGUAGE ON YOUTH EXCHANGE FINAL STATEMENT / WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR CLARK DUE: 26 MAY 83 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BLAIR

NAU

BAILEY-OK

TYSON

MCMINN

SIMS

RENTSCHLER

COMMENTS

REF#

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NSCIFID

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ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

BLAIR C 5/26 No reply required -
action to be taken at
Williamsburg

Blair 5/26/83

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE WH (C)

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1983

3527

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F0006-06

FG031

FG006-12

MEMORANDUM FOR KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: Letter to All Members of Congress
re The Williamsburg Summit

The upcoming Williamsburg Summit has already begun to generate a great deal of publicity. We believe an information letter from you to all Members of Congress would help limit Congressional queries, and would as well prove very helpful in keeping the public record straight.

I understand my staff has discussed such a letter with you informally, and that you agree.

At Tab A is our suggested letter, for your signature, to all Members.

Attachment

Tab A Suggested letter to all Members

NSC# 8303527

WPC
MAY 24 1983

Dear Congressman _____:

The President has asked me to give you a brief outline of the goals and objectives of the upcoming ninth Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations, which the President is hosting in Williamsburg over the Memorial Day weekend. The President will be meeting with his colleagues from France, the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the Commission of the European Communities. This Summit experience will be a significant departure from previous sessions in that the President and his Summit partners are themselves shaping the discussions, and have insisted that there be no prearranged agenda.

The President's point of departure will be to ensure with his Summit partners that the economic recovery now underway here in the United States and elsewhere is durable. As we pull out of the worst recession in decades, we and our partners recognize that the recovery is fragile and not shared by all countries, particularly developing countries. Therefore, at Williamsburg, the President will lead discussion on both how to maintain momentum for sustained non-inflationary growth and how to reduce the insidious effects of the recession: high unemployment, increased debt in the developing nations, and tendencies toward protectionism. The Summit leaders will also discuss and endorse developments in various international fora dealing with security-related trade issues.

Throughout the Summit, the President will express the shared concerns of the Administration, the Congress, and the American public, on a wide range of important economic issues. Following its conclusion, senior Administration officials will be available to meet with Members of the Congress to discuss the Summit's outcome.

The enclosed paper provides succinct background on the Summit and the issues likely to be addressed there. Please let us know if we can provide further information.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Duberstein
Assistant to the President

Enclosure: Williamsburg Summit, U.S. Perspectives



Williamsburg Summit

U.S. PERSPECTIVES

May 28-30, 1983

WILLIAMSBURG ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF 1983

President Reagan will host the Summit of Industrialized Nations in Williamsburg, Virginia, May 28-30. His major purpose will be to provide for an exchange of views on the most important economic issues.

Background: This Summit is the ninth in a series of annual meetings that began in Rambouillet, France in 1975. The other participants will be: Francois Mitterrand (France), Margaret Thatcher (United Kingdom), Pierre Trudeau (Canada), Helmut Kohl (Federal Republic of Germany), Yasuhiro Nakasone (Japan), Amintore Fanfani (Italy), and Gaston Thorn (Commission of European Communities).

The Summit leaders will meet as the worst and longest recession of the postwar period comes to an end. Economic recovery is already underway in the United States and elsewhere. But, serious problems, such as high unemployment, remain.

The President will emphasize informal discussion at this Summit. Although the serious issues will have been carefully prepared, there will be neither a rigid agenda nor a pre-negotiated communique. The brief concluding statement will reflect what the eight leaders actually discuss.

U.S. Position: The emphasis of the Summit will be two-fold: to establish the framework for broader economic recovery and to reinforce the cohesion and confidence of the Summit nations.

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

1. Marking the real progress made in beginning economic recovery;
2. Making clear that only sustained recovery can help the Summit nations and others, especially in Europe where unemployment has increased for 11 years, and developing nations, where heavy debt obligations will persist for the rest of the decade. These efforts will involve:
 - Acting with steadiness, consistency and a longer-term view across a range of policy areas;
 - Bringing down inflation in all countries and encouraging convergence of domestic economic performance;
 - Reversing recent protectionist trends;
 - Supporting the international financial system in order to maintain vital trade, especially for the developing world;
 - Continuing ad hoc discussions of the relationship between trade and financial issues;

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 24, 1983

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM P. CLARK

FROM: PETER R. SOMMER *Peter*
 JIM RENTSCHLER *JA*
 HENRY NAU *HN*

SUBJECT: Letter to All Members of Congress
 re The Williamsburg Summit

Based on discussion within Jim Rentschler's Williamsburg Public Diplomacy group, and Ken Duberstein's informal concurrence, we strongly recommend that the White House send a letter to all Members of Congress, outlining the President's goals and objectives at the upcoming summit.

Recommendation

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I, forwarding for Duberstein's signature a suggested letter to all Members.

Approve Disapprove

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to Duberstein
 Tab A Suggested letter to All Members

C76

**National Security Council
The White House**

Package # 3527

11225
MAY 2 4 1983

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

MAY 2 4 1983

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

DISTRIBUTION

cc: VP Meese Baker Deaver Other _____

COMMENTS

NSC Log # 3527 - it just came over.

Dubenstein's office wants our draft this afternoon, if they are to send the letter to all members of Congress by tomorrow or Thursday. They need "production" time. Could you sign out this package?
Peter Sommer

RECEIVED 24 MAY 83 16

TO CLARK FROM SOMMER
 RENTSCHLER
 NAU

DOCDATE 24 MAY 83
 24 MAY 83
 24 MAY 83

KEYWORDS: WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT CONGRESSIONAL

SUBJECT: PROPOSED LTR TO ALL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS RE THE SUMMIT

ACTION: FOR SIGNATURE DUE: 24 MAY 83 STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION FOR CONCURRENCE FOR INFO

CLARK

COMMENTS

REF# LOG NSCIFID (M / M)

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
	<i>C 5/24</i>	<i>Check and report</i>		<i>83, NM, Ken</i>

DISPATCH *ETA 5/24* W/ATTCH FILE *rel* (C/M)

BROUGHT FORWARD

150971
F0006-06

Previously filed Date

Name Shirley Catella

Organization _____

150971
TR075

New File Symbol Date

Final Action Shirley Catella

BROUGHT FORWARD

151057
F0006-06

Previously filed Date

Name Mr. Mel Hall

Organization _____

151057
TR075

New File Symbol Date

Final Action Mr. Mel Hall

151260
1160
FO006-06
PROOF

June 24, 1983

Dear Colonel Shoemake:

I want to thank you for helping to make the recent Williamsburg Summit a pleasant experience for all the participants. Your supervision of the arrangements at Langley Air Force Base was a model of efficiency and set a pattern for the entire support staff at the Summit.

Although the Summit was held in a charming 18th century town, it was organized with 20th century precision. Thanks very much for a job well done.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN

Lt. Colonel Ronald A. Shoemake, USAF
Executive Office
1st Tactical Fighter Wing
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia 23665

RR:AVH:RDC:pps

Return to POTUS for signature.

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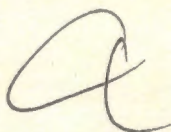
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date:

To:

KO

*You wanted
this returned*



ANNE HIGGINS
Special Assistant to the
President and Director
of Correspondence
Room 94, x7610

D R A F T

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 24, 1983

Dear Colonel Shoemake,

I wanted you to know that I appreciate your assistance in making the recent Summit of Industrialized Nations such a success. The precision with which all arrangements at Langley Air Force Base were made established a pattern of excellence which proved to be a common characteristic for the entire Summit support staff.

Yours was a most impressive performance. Thank you for a job well done.

Sincerely,

Lieutenant Colonel Ronald A. Shoemake
Executive Office
1st Tactical Fighter Wing
Langley Air Force Base, Virginia 23665

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



TO: Anne Higgins

FROM: KATHY OSBORNE
Personal Secretary
to the President

DATE: 6-23-83

This is one we want to send out
right away (RR will sign) but I
think it sounds a little too
"military". Can someone in your
office make it sound more like RR?

Thanks.

Kathy