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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name Deaver, Michael: Files

Withdrawer

DLB 2/22/2011

File Folder [WORKING NOTEBOOK ON] 1983 SUMMIT OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS (5)

FOIA

F97-066/18

Box Number 202

COHEN, D.

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
104978	MEMO	WILLIAM CLARK TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: PREPARATORY MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURG, APRIL 16-17	2	4/20/1983	B1
104979	MEMO	ALLEN WALLIS TO WILLIAM CLARK, MICHAEL DEEVER, RE: WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT: REPORT ON WILLIAMSBURG PREPARATORY MEETING	4	4/18/1983	B1
104980	PAPER	INTERGRATED SUMMARY OUTLINE	5	ND	B1
104981	MEMO	WILLIAM CLARK TO MICHAEL DEEVER, RE: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY - WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT	1	4/18/1983	B1
104982	MEMO	WILLIAM CLARK TO SPG PRINCIPALS, RE: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY (WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT)	1	ND	B1
104983	PAPER	WILLIAMS SUMMIT STRATEGY	11	4/15/1983	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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*Looked all over the Country
and here it was in all
Back yard.*

(Parvin)
April 21, 1983
10:30 a.m.

MICHAEL DEEVER: TRUSTEES OF COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION
FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1983

Before I do anything else I want to reassure you -- it's not true we want to tear down Lightfoot House to make room for more phone banks.

But I personally do want to thank you for your generous cooperation. I know it was a traumatic decision allowing this historical oasis to become the frenzied center of international attention it's about to be. So I thought you deserved a finer explanation of how integral Colonial Williamsburg is to the message we're trying to send from this summit.

I think you already know some of the reasons we wanted to hold the summit here. The area did have the functional necessities -- hotel and meeting facilities, accessibility, and security. The atmosphere was appropriate as well. Colonial Williamsburg lends itself to a private and relaxed exchange among the leaders. And certainly this is the essence of what the President hopes to accomplish.

But we also had aesthetic and reflective reasons which are more subtle. What a contrast Williamsburg is with Versailles, the site of last year's summit. There will be several thousand journalists here from around the globe, and Colonial Williamsburg will send an unspoken message to the world. It makes a visual, historic statement about this Nation and our beginnings which we want the world to understand.

Yet the contrast is not only architectural and historical, but philosophical. Williamsburg represents ideas that are closely associated with the birth of our democracy, ideas that two centuries ago excited the imagination of both the intellectuals and the common people of Europe. And we still stand for the ideas that Jefferson, Washington and Henry discussed so near where we meet today.

With a less structured summit agenda than in the past, with more time allowed for Heads of State to be alone among themselves, and with the relaxed, historical atmosphere of Colonial Williamsburg, we hope to set a tone of free discussion. I believe Colonial Williamsburg still reverberates with the ideas that were debated here over 200 years ago. What might it mean to these seven nations if their leaders could discuss the values and issues of democracy with the informality of our colonial forefathers? Perhaps we can spur among the delegations an appreciation for where we came from as a Nation and what we represent by meeting on these historic grounds. Admittedly, these are fine, even intuitive, points but they explain why the President feels so comfortable holding the summit here in Williamsburg.

Of course, we have also devoted ourselves to more mundane, logistical matters

1. *Equal Housing*

(Specific operational matters of concern to trustees)

2. *Care of feeding of 6500 people*

3. *Techniques for translation*

4. *State Dinner*

5. *Translations*

6. *Press facilities*

7. *Security*

Colonial Williamsburg marked the pivotal years in the emergence of a new order. Because of the complexities of the modern world, the industrial democracies themselves must develop a new order, yet a new order based on old values and principles. We will not find that in these few days at the end of May, but with the heritage of Colonial Williamsburg influencing us, perhaps we can begin to lay a foundation of understanding. Again, thank you for your cooperation and thank you for inviting me today.

Theme / Western economies and on
The theme. Realistic optimism

Issues

- Recovery on the march
- promote economic conditions for growth
- Mutual Defense & Strategic cooperation, arms reduction

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYSTEM II
90566

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1983


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
Sec. 3.1(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 14, 2006
BY NARA *dlb*, DATE 2/18/11

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Declassify on: OADR

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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.



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.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED
Ltr Straw to Leonard 8/21/60
BY dlb DATE 2/16/11

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~~

GIVE AND TAKE SESSION

ON SUMMIT ISSUES

Exchange Market Intervention Policies

May 2, Cabinet Room

11:00 - 11:30 a.m.

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

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104978	MEMO WILLIAM CLARK TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: PREPARATORY MEETING IN WILLIAMSBURG, APRIL 16-17	2	4/20/1983	B1

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TAB A

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104979	MEMO ALLEN WALLIS TO WILLIAM CLARK, MICHAEL DEAVER, RE: WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT: REPORT ON WILLIAMSBURG PREPARATORY MEETING	4	4/18/1983	B1

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Drafted: E:RJMorris:kar
4/18/83 632-7689

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104980	PAPER INTERGRATED SUMMARY OUTLINE	5	ND	B1

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APR 19 1983

15547

file

MEMORANDUM FOR: MICHAEL A. McMANUS
FROM: Joseph R. Wright ^{Joe}
SUBJECT: Williamsburg Economic Summit: Financing
of Food and Other Costs

This memo is to confirm with you our understanding of the current status of Summit funding and to determine how you want to cover possible food costs.

Funding for the Summit can be divided into three categories:

- General support of the U.S. and foreign delegations, including the overall contract with Colonial Williamsburg. This category totals \$2.9 million and is being funded and administered by the State Department.
- Security costs relating to the protection of the heads of state and delegations. This will amount to approximately \$1.5 million, funded by Defense and the Secret Service.
- Support of the estimated 6,000 U.S. and foreign members of the press who will cover the Summit. The estimated press budget totals up to \$3.3 million, which includes \$450,000 to \$500,000 for food and \$2.8 million for non-food costs. Discussions with the Summit preparation staff indicate that, taking into account private donations, food requirements will not exceed \$300,000 and may be somewhat less, so that the Federal portion of the budget should not exceed \$3.1 million.

Funding for press support has already been obtained from several agencies. USIA has allocated \$2 million to cover costs specifically for the foreign press and a portion of those which relate both to the U.S. and foreign press. Because USIA lacks legal authority to finance costs relating only to the U.S. press, we have approached the State Department and the Department of Agriculture for funds. State has agreed to provide \$200,000 from its emergency fund and USDA will make \$600,000 available from Commodity Credit Corporation funds. Total press funding to date is thus \$2.8 million, equal to all non-food costs.

With regard to food costs we believe that the most appropriate source of funding, up to \$150,000, would be the President's unanticipated needs fund. We are ready to prepare the documentation by which the President allocates the funds if you agree that the fund should be used.

Agree: _____

Disagree: _____

If more than \$150,000 is needed for food, there are three possible sources of funding:

- (1) Seek additional funds from the Department of Agriculture;
- (2) Request the State Department to provide more from its emergency fund (this would require a call from you to Secretary Shultz); and
- (3) Allocate more from the President's unanticipated needs account.

Each of these sources could legally be used, but each involves disadvantages:

- The State Department account is an annual appropriation of \$4.4 million. Uses of the fund to date and projected needs for repatriating destitute Americans from abroad would leave about \$2 million in the fund. State officials believe that its use to feed the press could lead to future congressional appropriations cuts or, at least, result in closer review of future budget requests.
- Agriculture's provision of funds is being justified by the fact that Summit discussions will bear on U.S. agricultural exports and the development of foreign markets. USDA would prefer to avoid using its funds specifically to pay for food. While use of any of these funds may lead to adverse publicity, the use of USDA funds may result in invidious comparisons between free food for the press and Administration cutbacks in domestic feeding programs. Of the three sources of financing, however, only the Agriculture account is effectively unlimited in the amount of funds available and is not subject to annual appropriations strictures.
- Use of a total of up to \$300,000 from the President's fund would represent close to half of the \$750,000 remaining in that account this year, and could reduce White House ability to respond to urgent requirements in the next six months.

We recommend that every attempt be made to keep Federal food costs within \$150,000. We understand that additional efforts are underway to obtain private contributions. If, however, it becomes necessary to allocate more Federal funds to this effort, we believe that tapping the State Department emergency fund is the most desirable alternative.

- (1) Agriculture: _____
- (2) State: _____
- (3) President's fund: _____

Please let us know how you wish to proceed on this matter.

cc: ✓ Mr. Michael K. Deaver
 Official file - IAD/ECON Branch
 Mr. Keel
 Mr. DuSault (2)

IAD/ECON:RNygard:raw 4/18/83
 RN/1/02

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104981 MEMO

1 4/18/1983 B1

WILLIAM CLARK TO MICHAEL DEEVER, RE:
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY - WILLAMSBURG SUMMIT

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104982	MEMO WILLIAM CLARK TO SPG PRINCIPALS, RE: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY (WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT)	1	ND	B1

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 24, 1983

Dear Marc:

I have spoken with the British Ambassador to the US and he has informed me that Mrs. Thatcher will be unable to accept any speaking engagements on the trip in May - June other than those already scheduled on the East Coast.

I'm sorry I couldn't be more helpful.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL K. DEAVER
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff

Mr. R. Marc Nuttle
Attorney at Law
Parkway South
3200 Marshall Avenue, Suite 103
Norman, Oklahoma 73069

Summit File

R. MARC NUTTLE
Attorney at Law
PARKWAY SOUTH
3200 MARSHALL AVENUE, SUITE 103
NORMAN, OKLAHOMA 73069

PHONE (405) 364-5946

March 8, 1983

Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Assistant to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C.

file

Dear Mr. Deaver:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for all the consideration, time and advice you have given to the project of securing the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Honorable Margaret Thatcher, for a speaking engagement in Oklahoma. Your efforts are deeply appreciated.

The Private Enterprise Foundation is ready to execute this project for the advantage of the United States Government and the benefit of people everywhere.

As a long time supporter of Ronald Reagan and conservative causes, I am most interested in promoting our mutual beliefs. For a personal reference I would refer you to Rich Williamson, Rick Neal, or Rick Shelby.

Again, thank you for all your help.

Sincerely,

marc Nuttle

R. Marc Nuttle

RMN/nah

RMN

bcc: R. W. W. W.

I have spoken with the British Ambassador to the US and he has informed me that Mrs Thatcher will be unable to accept any speaking engagements on the trip in May - June other than those already scheduled on the East Coast. In some I couldn't be more helpful.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 22, 1983

file

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM

JAMES S. ROSEBUSH *Jm*

SUBJECT

WILLIAMSBURG DINNERS

I understand that you are considering Gorious Foods to cater at least some of the meals in Williamsburg. I think they would be a good choice. They are creative, competitive in price and they have proven that they can produce an outstanding meal for large numbers. Its up to you, of course, but I thought I would add my two cents.

Other than that, we do need to sit and talk about the state dinner, so that I will know what you have in mind.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*

SUBJECT: President's "Give-and-Take" Sessions and Bilateral Meetings for Williamsburg Summit

At the meeting of the Summit White House Group on Friday, March 11, 1983, we agreed that we would set aside on the President's schedule one-half hour each Friday from now to the Summit for informal, give-and-take sessions on Summit issues. We also agreed that we would schedule a number of the pre-Summit bilaterals with foreign heads of government already in April so as to draw early attention to the President's involvement in Summit preparations and avoid crowding his time the week before the Summit.

I propose the following schedule for the Friday afternoon give-and-take sessions with the President. These sessions should include the principal briefer plus Wallis, Sprinkel, Nau, you and me:

March 25	-	Economic Policies and Prospects of other Summit countries (Regan and Shultz)
April 1	-	Discipline on Domestic Economic Policies of Key Currency Countries (Regan)
April 8	-	Exchange Rate Policies (Regan)
April 15	-	Trade (Brock)
April 22	-	Debt and Finance (Regan and Shultz)
April 26 (Tuesday)	-	Economic Institutions (Regan and Shultz)
April 29	-	East-West Issues (Shultz)

The one session has been proposed for a Tuesday (April 26), since the principal cabinet officers are all traveling during the subsequent week of May 3.

I propose the following schedule for bilateral meetings with foreign heads of government or state:

Week of April 11	Meeting/Working Lunch with Prime Minister Trudeau (requested by Canada)
Week of April 25	Meeting/Working Lunch with Chancellor Kohl (recommended by State)

Week of May 9 Meeting with EC President Thorn
(anticipated)

Week of May 16 Meeting/Working Lunch with Prime
Minister Fanfani (anticipated)

Wednesday, May 25 Meeting/Working Lunch with Prime
Minister Nakasone (anticipated)

Thursday, May 26 Meeting/Working Lunch with President
Mitterrand (anticipated)

Friday, May 28 Meeting/Working Lunch with Prime
Minister Thatcher (requested by UK)

Trudeau can come early, since it is a short trip for him. Kohl will come in his dual capacity as President of the EC and as German Chancellor. Thorn and Fanfani may not be able to come as early as we indicated, in which case it may be necessary to reschedule these meetings during the week before the Summit. There is some flexibility in switching the participants among the time slots, but it seems a good idea to finish with Prime Minister Thatcher so that the President will go into Williamsburg the next day from a successful meeting.

We need approval for the proposed schedule of the bilateral meetings before the Sherpas leave for San Diego on Tuesday, March 15. Perhaps we can discuss this briefly after our meeting with the President on the Summit, Monday afternoon, May 14. The earlier we can indicate to the other countries what our thinking is the easier they may be able to arrange travel plans for their heads to accommodate a schedule which is most advantageous to the President.

cc Ed Meese
Jim Baker