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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name WHITE HOUSE OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
(WHORM): SUBJECT FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 12/20/2019

File Folder FO006-06 (150193) (4 OF 5)

FOIA

F16-011

Box Number

BIERGANNNS

102

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
244107	MEMO	DUPLICATE OF #104975; ALLEN WALIS TO WILLIAM CLARK, MICHAEL DEEVER, RE: WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT: REPORT OF FINAL PREPARATORY MEETING	5	5/16/1983	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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B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 14, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER PORTER

FROM: EDWIN L. HARPER 
SUBJECT: Various Summit Topics

Domestic Issues

Interest Rates
Fiscal Policy
Monetary Policy

International Policies

Debt
Export Subsidies
Protectionism
East-West Trade
North-South Relationships
Exchange Rate Coordination

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROGER PORTER

FROM: ED HARPER *EH/BA*

SUBJECT: Williamsburg Summit

- Logistics in good shape
- Substance has problems
- Sherpa meeting today at 3 p.m. and discussion with President on Monday

Historic Perception

Economic and Foreign Policy will be the back dogs as opposed to problems and promises at prior meetings.

Theme

- Informal business like working summit.
- Thus no spectacles ... low profile.
- Holistic approach.
- Jobs and Growth.
- East - West relations.

Sherpa Meetings 16th - 18th of March in San Diego

- January 28th, letter from the President to other participants urging focus on 1) Economic Policy, 2) Economic Institutions, and 3) East - West relations.
- A. Wallis has lead.
- No pre-negotiated communique.
- Heads alone one third to one half of time.

Action Possibilities

- Finance and Trade Ministers meet regularly as multilateral task initiative - wise man's group may lead.
- Department strategy: support IMF, encourage reform by debtors, economic expansion.

Prenegotiated Papers and Activities

- Papers prepared by Ministers for their principals.
- If principals agree to reconsideration in the papers, then these can be put out as Summit products.

Logistics

- Plan: No note takers or interpreters in the Principals - only sessions. Use TV/audio book-ups.

The type of issues which the President needs to be briefed on:

- International Debt
- GATT: International Banking System Forbes articles
- * one half hour every Friday to brief the President

Press

- 6,000 press people are expected to cover the Summit.

Bilaterals

- Trudeau in April early.
- Kohl in late April.
- Other proposals expected for late May.
- Thatcher: last week before Williamsburg.

J

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 5/5/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: FYI

SUBJECT: EUROPEAN CONCERNS AT WILLIAMSBURG -- CEA MEMO OF 5/4

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" 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"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>MCMANUS</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

The original has been forwarded to the President.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: MARTIN FELDSTEIN *MF*

SUBJECT: EUROPEAN CONCERNS AT WILLIAMSBURG

Last week, while I was in Europe for an OECD meeting, I spoke with key government officials in London, Paris and Rome. In these conversations I repeatedly heard six comments that I think you are likely to hear at Williamsburg. Here is a summary of these comments and of the points that I made in reply:

1. "The United States should expand more rapidly."
 - We expect the U.S. economy to grow at more than 4.5 percent this year, faster than any of the major European countries.
 - Using more expansionary monetary or fiscal policy would be a mistake because it would cause inflation to rise.
 - Higher inflation could lead to a subsequent slowdown which could cause an early end to the recovery.

2. "We need a coordinated policy of expansion among the major industrial countries."
 - That's just a disguised way of saying that the U.S., Germany and Japan should expand faster.
 - While we'd be pleased to see a strong recovery in Europe and Japan, that would not change U.S. policy. Coordination is therefore irrelevant for us.
 - We don't want to tell other countries how to manage their affairs, but we hope that countries will converge toward a policy of price stability.

3. "The United States should lower its interest rates."

- Our interest rates have come down substantially since Versailles, reflecting the fall in expected inflation in the United States. Further declines in expected inflation will reduce interest rates further.
- The real long-term interest rate -- the difference between the interest rate on bonds and the expected rate of inflation -- will come down when the prospective budget deficit in the out-years is reduced. The Administration has proposed spending cuts and tax increases that would eliminate two-thirds of the budget deficit by 1987-88.

4. "The United States should intervene more actively in foreign exchange markets to stabilize the dollar."

- Exchange rate intervention cannot offset the substantial exchange rate shifts that are caused by such fundamental factors as changes in inflation, budget deficits, and the price of oil.
- To reduce these swings, countries should converge to stable prices at home.
- Businesses can protect themselves from much of the exchange risk involved in trade by using forward markets and overseas financing. Countries that limit such transactions (France and Italy) are hurting their own businesses.

5. "The United States should reduce the value of the dollar relative to other currencies."

- We do not favor an artificially strong dollar which hurts U.S. exporters and U.S. firms that compete with imports from abroad.
- When Congress agrees to the Administration's request to reduce out-year budget deficits, the long-term interest rate in the U.S. will decline. This will make it less attractive for foreigners to invest in dollars and the dollar will decline.
- Exchange rate intervention cannot reduce the dollar's value as long as the real interest rate remains high.

Japanese Capital Outflow.

6. "The strong dollar keeps our import costs high and prevents us from getting our inflation down." (Italy and France made this point.)

- ° A drop in the dollar would give only a relatively small one-time decline in import costs.
- ° The only way to get inflation down is by controlling domestic monetary policy and domestic demand.
- ° Several European countries have reduced inflation to six percent or less despite the strong dollar (e.g., Germany, U.K., Holland).

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SYSTEM II
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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Summit Book

DECLASSIFIED
Sec 3.1(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept 11, 2008
BY NARA *dh*, DATE *12/11/2011*

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WHITE HOUSE SUMMIT GROUP

FROM: WILLIAM P. CLARK *WPC*
MICHAEL K. DEAVER

SUBJECT: White House Summit Group Meeting
May 16, Situation Room, . 4:30 P.M.

The White House Summit Group meets today in the Situation Room at 4:30 p.m. The agenda and background materials are attached.

Attachments

Tab A - Agenda
Tab B - Wallis Report

cc: Martín Feldstein
Allen Wallis
Beryl Sprinkel
Edwin Harper
David Gergen
Larry Speakes
William Sittmann
Michael McManus
Craig Fuller
Richard Darman
Henry Nau

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Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

TAB A

White House Summit Group
May 16, 1983
Situation Room
4:30 P.M.

AGENDA

1. Report on Final Preparatory Meeting
(Written Report at Tab B) Wallis
 - A. Joint Statement
 - B. Possible Annex on Economic
Policy Convergence Sprinkel
 - C. INF Statement
2. Schedule and Press Guidelines McManus
3. Public Diplomacy Rentschler
4. Follow-Up Actions Nau

TAB B

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Drafted: HNau:jad
May 14, 1983 395-6961

May 12, 1983

I. SUMMARY INTRODUCTION

This is a time of real improvement in economic circumstances. Recovery is underway, and this fact increases our mutual confidence that it will soon spread to all countries, industrial and developing. The challenge is to ensure that this recovery endures and reverses a decade of cumulative inflation and unemployment. In this effort, we are mindful of the basic interrelationships that link our economies and the world economic system:

- The link between sustainable domestic growth and the open trading system.
- The link between convergence of domestic policies towards non-inflationary sustainable growth stability.
- The link between open markets and the availability of financing.
- The link between international economic cooperation and world progress.

To meet the challenge of an enduring recovery for ourselves and future generations requires steady and purposeful action over both the short- and longer-term, across a range of policies that exploit and reinforce these interrelationships.

- Promoting conditions for growth, employment and job creation, structural adjustment, and acceptance of technological development.
- Maintaining the fight against inflation with the objective of achieving lower interest rates and more stable exchange rates while identifying consultations on economic policies and market conditions.
- Supporting the international financial system and strengthening world economic cooperation and institutions.
- Reversing protectionism and beginning to work to achieve further trade liberalization.
- Recognizing that prosperity is more than material gain, but also reflects our basic shared values of political freedom, economic opportunity, cultural creativity, and human dignity, and

contributes to the defense of these values which also guide our economic and other relations with Eastern countries.

II. ASSESSMENT: REALISTIC OPTIMISM

Improvements are undeniable:

- Major successes have been achieved in reducing inflation.
- Interest rates have been significantly reduced.
- Productivity increases are being registered.
- Some successes in controlling budget expenditures are being achieved.
- Consensus exists to reduce inflation and unemployment on the basis of sustainable growth promoting policy convergence, further reduction of interest rates and greater stability of exchange rates.
- Measures to reduce dependence on oil have helped to bring about a decline in oil prices.
- Recovery in our countries spreading to others will help ensure the revival of world trade and easing of debt burden of many developing countries.

However, unemployment, especially among young people, remains intolerably high and continues to increase in some countries. It can be brought down only if an enduring recovery is achieved. Serious problems remain which, if untended, will endanger the prospect of an enduring recovery.

- Differences in inflation among countries remain too great.
- Inflationary expectations, together with unacceptably high current and future budget deficits and the possibility of excessive and volatile monetary growth, keep interest rates too high, threatening to inhibit investment and recovery and producing distortions and volatility in exchange rates.
- Protectionist pressures threaten our open trade and financial system and prospects for recovery in both industrial and developing countries.
- Conditions in many developing countries remain much more acute than in our own; in many of them,

unprecedented international debt burdens, exacerbated by high interest rates and low commodity prices, continue to constrain trade and, even in some cases, to threaten financial and related political stability and create human hardship.

III. COMMON APPROACH TO A SUSTAINED RECOVERY

No single country, policy or immediate action can ensure a quick or sustained recovery. Success requires a common approach involving actions taken now across a broad range of policy areas, anchored within a framework of longer-term policy goals and decisions.

Actions Now:

- Enhance the intensive consultation process initiated at Versailles to promote convergence of economic conditions in key currency countries and thereby contribute to greater exchange rate stability.
- Develop cooperative consultations on policies and exchange market conditions and, while retaining the freedom to operate independently, be willing to intervene in exchange markets in a coordinated manner in instances where we agree such intervention would be helpful.
- Encourage governments to reduce excessive budget deficits, especially by reducing expenditures, thereby lowering inflationary expectations and high interest rates.
- Pursue appropriate non-inflationary growth of monetary aggregates to achieve and maintain low inflation and interest rates.
- Halt and reverse protectionism and make use of favorable conditions provided by recovery progressively to relax and dismantle trade barriers and trade-distorting domestic measures, including those related to trade in high technology products.
- Give new impetus to resolve current problems in agricultural trade, conflicts of jurisdiction and the need to achieve a safeguard agreement (by October 1983) as mandated by the GATT Ministerial.
- Agree to press forward with the GATT work program on trade in services.
- Begin work now to achieve further trade liberalization in the GATT, focusing particularly on trade with and among the developing countries, and on their ability to export and so to service their debt.

- Secure early ratification of the increases in IMF and GAB resources and provide interim financing as appropriate.
- Reaffirm commitments to provide agreed funding levels for IDA and the other multilateral development banks.
- Continue with agreed strategy, and strengthen cooperation, for managing current debt problems, including effective adjustment, adequate private and official financing, and sustained, non-inflationary recovery in industrial countries.
- Welcome openness to dialogue expressed by developing countries at New Delhi and Buenos Aires conferences and engage constructively in UNCTAD VI, emphasizing our program for a durable recovery and practical proposals to manage debt problems, facilitate adjustment, promote trade, revive commodity markets, encourage more private investment in, and official assistance for, developing countries and strengthen the dialogue with developing countries in appropriate fora.
- Agree to consult among each other and with other countries to address interrelationships among growth, trade, and finance in the world economy and to encourage better coordination among international economic institutions.
- Implement agreed conclusions for early action reflected in the results of work programs on East-West economic relations. (Identify significant results of pre-Summit meetings.)

IV. LONGER-TERM POLICY GOALS AND DECISIONS

- Sustain fight against inflation and structural budget deficits to encourage a higher level of investment and new job creation.
- Pursue the consultative arrangement agreed at Versailles to promote economic convergence toward low inflation and sustained growth and thereby achieve greater exchange rate stability, continuing with our agreement on exchange market intervention, in the context of an open trading investment and financial system.
- Invite Ministers of Finance, in consultation with the Managing Director of the IMF, to define the conditions for improving the international monetary

system and to consider the part which might, in due course, be played in this process by a high-level international monetary conference.

- Promote technological development and trade, including their public acceptance, and in particular the implementation of the specific projects included in the program for cooperation initiated at Versailles.
- Promote structural adjustment and its public acceptance, in order to enhance competition and the flexibility of markets and to improve the allocation of resources, by all appropriate means including revitalization of training and the encouragement of mobility.
- Invite Ministers of Trade, in consultation with the Director General of the GATT, to define the conditions for improving the open multilateral trading system, including trade between developed and developing countries, and to consider the possibility of more frequent Ministerial meetings in the GATT to maintain urgency in this process.
- Examine ways to improve the effectiveness of the development process and structural adjustment by assuring non-inflationary flows of public and private finance and investment to the developing countries, with special attention to an adequate flow of resources to the poorer countries, both bilaterally and through IDA, the IBRD and similar institutions.
- Continue efforts to conserve energy and develop economic alternative energy resources so as to ensure Western energy security and enhance energy production in developing countries.
- Find practical ways to promote increasing food production in developing countries.
- Work together to find ways, without discouraging growth and technological development, to protect and preserve natural resources and to reduce the threat of pollution from industrial processes (e.g., acid rain).
- Promote cooperation in the development of human resources, including education and training and the improvement of health.

-- Continue work in appropriate existing fora to develop agreed analysis of our economic relations with the East, with attention to our shared security concerns, and on this basis pursue independent policy actions consistent with agreed principles and common analysis reflecting the fact that these relations should be compatible with the basic values and security concerns of Western countries.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED
Sec.34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA NY, DATE 12/12/2011

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THE HONORABLE DONALD T. REGAN
THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM E. BROCK
THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

THE HONORABLE MARTIN FELDSTEIN
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS

THE HONORABLE EDWIN MEESE
COUNSELLOR TO THE PRESIDENT

THE HONORABLE JAMES BAKER
CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Briefing for the President on Williamsburg Summit

Briefings for the President on his participation in the Williamsburg Summit will be conducted on May 24 through 27. The briefings schedule will parallel as closely as possible the schedule of events at Williamsburg. Members of the sherpa team and the political preparatory team will provide for the President the likely viewpoints of the other summit participants. Your role is to participate in the "general discussion" portions of the briefings with suggestions as to how the President could best handle the situation as it develops from the presentations in order to advance U.S. objectives and positions. (C)

WILLIAM P. CLARK
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

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

Attachment

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassify on: OADR

Briefing Schedule

Tuesday, May 24, 1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m., Cabinet Room

Arms Control, INF and Security (Preparation for Williamsburg Saturday dinner)

Participants: Secretary Shultz, Secretary Weinberger, Judge Clark, Edwin Meese, James Baker, Michael Deaver, Assistant Secretary of State Burt with State Department Political Preparatory Team.

1. Opening by Judge Clark (2 minutes)
2. President opens discussion (1 minute)
3. President asks Thatcher to lead off - Presentation by Assistant Secretary Burt and political preparatory team as anticipated from Prime Minister Thatcher, and other Heads (30 minutes)
4. President presents U.S. view (10 minutes)
5. General discussion/critique (1 hour)
6. President's summary of what Secretary Shultz will say to press (5 minutes)

Wednesday, May 25, 9:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m., Cabinet Room

General views on economic situation (Preparation for Williamsburg Sunday morning session)

Participants: Secretary Shultz, Secretary Regan, Secretary Baldrige, Ambassador Brock, Chairman Feldstein, Judge Clark, Edwin Meese, James Baker, Michael Deaver, Undersecretary of State Wallis with Summit Preparatory Team.

1. Presentation by Judge Clark (2 minutes)
2. President makes opening statement (5-10 minutes)
3. President invites members of summit preparatory team to make presentations of positions anticipated from other countries. Country responsibilities:

Allen Wallis - France
Beryl Sprinkel - Germany, Japan
Henry Nau - Canada, European Commission
Robert Morris - U.K., Italy

Country presentations limited to 3-4 minutes each; total 25 minutes

4. President intervenes to direct further discussion (5 minutes)
5. Members of summit preparatory team respond to President (30 minutes)
6. President's closing remarks (10 minutes)
7. President's summary of what Secretary Shultz will say to the press (5-10 minutes)
8. General discussion (1 hour)

Wednesday, May 25, 12:30 - 1:30 p.m., Cabinet Room Working Lunch

East-West Political Relations (Preparation for Williamsburg Sunday lunch)

Participants: Secretary Shultz, Judge Clark, Edwin Meese, James Baker, Michael Deaver, Assistant Secretary of State Burt with State Department Political Preparatory Team.

1. Opening by Judge Clark (2 minutes)
2. President opens discussion (1 minute)
3. President asks Kohl to lead off - Presentation by Assistant Secretary Burt and political preparatory team as anticipated from Chancellor Kohl and other heads (30 minutes)
4. President presents U.S. view (5 minutes)
5. General Discussion/critique (15 minutes)

Wednesday, May 25, 1:30 - 4:30 p.m., Cabinet Room

Specific Economic Actions (Preparation for Williamsburg Sunday afternoon session)

Participants: Same as 9:30 - 12:30 session

1. Presentation by Judge Clark (2 minutes)
2. President's opening remarks (5 minutes)
3. President opens discussion on specific near-term actions in multilateral surveillance/domestic economies/exchange markets area and calls on Secretary Regan (5 minutes)

President calls on members of summit preparatory team to present anticipated country positions (20 minutes)

4. President opens discussion on specific near-term actions in trade area, and calls on Secretary Shultz (5 minutes)

President calls on members of summit preparatory team to present anticipated country positions (15 minutes)

5. President opens discussion on specific near-term actions in debt and finance area and calls on Secretary Regan (5 minutes)

President calls on members of summit preparatory team to present anticipated country positions (15 minutes)

6. President opens discussion on UNCTAD VI and President calls on members of summit preparatory team to present anticipated country positions (10 minutes)

7. President opens discussion on East-West economic relations and calls on Secretary Shultz (5 minutes)

President calls on members of summit preparatory team to present anticipated country positions (10 minutes)

8. President opens discussion on longer-term policy goals and decisions and calls on Secretary Regan (5 minutes)

President calls on members of summit preparatory team to present anticipated country positions (15 minutes)

9. President summarizes what Secretary Shultz will tell the press (5 minutes)

10. President summarizes instructions to the personal representatives for drafting the joint statement (5 minutes)

11. General discussion/critique

Thursday, May 27, 2:30 - 4:00 p.m., Cabinet Room

Middle East (Preparations for Williamsburg Sunday dinner)

Participants: Secretary Shultz, Judge Clark, Edwin Meese, James Baker, Michael Deaver, Assistant Secretaries Burt and Veliotos.

1. Presentation by Judge Clark (2 minutes)
2. President opens discussion (5-10 minutes)

3. President calls on Mitterrand to lead off - Presentations by Assistant Secretaries Burt and Veliotos of anticipated positions of President Mitterrand and other Heads (20 minutes)
4. President presents U.S. views (5 minutes)
5. General discussion/critique (30 minutes)

Friday, May 27, 3:00 - 5:00 p.m., Providence Hall, Williamsburg

Wrap-up Sessions (Preparing for Williamsburg Monday meetings)

Participants: Secretary Shultz, Secretary Regan, Judge Clark, Edwin Meese, James Baker, Michael Deaver, Undersecretary Wallis, Assistant Secretary Burt.

1. Presentation by Allen Wallis on drafting of final statement (10 minutes)
2. General discussion (30 minutes)
3. Discussion by Shultz and Burt of Monday Lunch at Basset Hall to Wrap-Up Summit Issues (30 minutes)

WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT PUBLIC DIPLOMACY:
Inventory of Challenges and What We're Doing about Them

1. French Problem: Mitterrand's call for a new Bretton Woods Conference and effort to blame the U.S. for his own domestic ills.

Strategy: - Briefings in French and English (Rentschler, Nau) for foreign press
- Feldstein, Regan Op-Ed pieces
- Roosevelt Room backgrounders on U.S. position (Shultz, Regan)
- Dam TF-1 interview
- Galbraith meeting with French press association
- "Special handling" (photo, etc.) during May 28 bilateral

2. Non-event: "Ho-hum" Summit, with no "headlines" and the leaders' appearing to paper over differences and failing to deal with concrete problems (unemployment).

Strategy: -- USG statements (Nau, Brock) stressing realistic expectations, Summit as part of long-term process.
-- Wallis NYT Op-Ed overview piece
-- Emphasis in three key briefings on strong US concern about crucial problems
-- Shultz Foreign Policy Association address
-- President's pre-Summit interviews, Williamsburg arrival remarks

3. East-West: Potential backlash arising from different Summit-nation views on East-West studies and criticism of proposed Export Administration Act.

Strategy: -- Foreign Press Center briefing with select State / NSC expert panel
-- Clark / McFarlane calls to Hill
-- Preparation of tailor-made Qs and As for USG speakers
-- Distribution of issues papers

4. Critique of Administration Policy: General skepticism about depth and durability of U.S. economic recovery and specific concern that high U.S. interest rates and budget deficits could choke-off economic turnaround.

Strategy -- President's May 28 radio address

-- Regan / Shultz briefing of White House and national press

-- Feldstein, Regan Op-Ed pieces

-- Press / media follow-up on OECD Ministerial

5. Political Spoilers: Sudden crisis (Mideast) or reported differences in political talks (INF) could upstage the President's economic priorities. So could hidden political agendas of other leaders (especially Thatcher, with June 9 election).

Strategy -- Presidential radio address and chopper-side arrival remarks

-- Presidential and Shultz briefings

-- Coordination between Summit Public Affairs Team and USIS program overseas (follow-up to Rentschler mission)

-- Dam TF-1 interview

-- Wallis BBC interview

6. Trade: Alleged gap between Administration rhetoric and reality (preaching free trade, but practicing protectionism), Democratic Presidential contenders' faulting Administration for protecting American jobs, and claim that high U.S. dollar undercuts U.S. exports.

Strategy -- Brock Op-Ed article

-- Major STR and Commerce speeches (Brock, Baldrige, Olmer)

-- Distribution of issue papers and Qs and As

7. Finance: Alleged failure to bolster the fragile international system, especially if a new LDC debt crisis occurs.

Strategy -- Feldstein, Regan Op-Ed pieces
-- Regan / Shultz White House press briefings
-- Dispatch of issue papers, Qs and As
-- Shultz Business Week interview

8. North-South: Claim that Summit leaders ignore needs of poor developing nations, pre-UNCTAD VI.

Strategy -- Shultz North-South speech for Foreign Policy Association
-- Distribution of UNCTAD VI guidance and issue papers

NB: This bare-bones rundown of critical issues and events does not include a vast number of individual contacts by NSC and Rentschler team with broad variety of media reps and other sectors (Hill, AFL-CIO, general public), all of which will have cumulative effect on pre- and post-Summit perceptions now evolving.