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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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Collection Name Robinson, Roger: Files

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SRN 2/21/2012

File Folder LONDON SUMMIT: 02/21/1984-05/17/1984

FOIA

F01-052/3

Box Number 4

GRYGOWSKI

36

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
131722	MEMO	ALLEN WALLIS TO ROBERT MCFARLANE AND MICHAEL DEEVER RE: REPORT OF PREPARATORY MEETING	6	2/21/1984	B1
131723	OUTLINE	SUGGESTED U.S. THEMES FOR LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT	3	ND	B1
131724	MEMO	DOUGLAS MCMINN TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE: REPORT OF PREPARATORY MEETING	2	2/22/1984	B1
131725	MEMO	DUPLICATE OF 131722	6	2/21/1984	B1
131726	OUTLINE	DUPLICATE OF 131723	3	ND	B1
131728	MEMO	CHARLES HILL TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE: THE PRESIDENT'S JUNE TRIP	4	3/5/1984	B1
131729	MEMO	DOUGLAS MCMINN TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE: PROPOSED NSDD	2	3/7/1984	B1
131730	MEMO	ROBERT MCFARLANE TO THE PRESIDENT RE: NSDD ON LONDON SUMMIT	2	ND	B1

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131731	MEMO	ROBERT MCFARLANE TO MICHAEL DEEVER RE: PROPOSED NSDD	1	ND	B1
131732	MEMO	ROBERT MCFARLANE TO THE PRESIDENT RE: STRATEGY PAPER FOR LONDON SUMMIT	2	11/21/1983	B1

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RECEIVED 21 FEB 84 19

TO MCFARLANE

FROM WALLIS, ALLEN

DOCDATE 21 FEB 84

KEYWORDS LONDON SUMMIT

File London Summit
cc. Dan Fritter
Ashley Fritter
not on
Concurrence for
all London Summit
actions

SUBJECT LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT / PREPARATORY MTG OF PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES
17 - 19 FEB

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 24 FEB 84 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

MCMINN

TYSON

ROBINSON

MARTIN

SIGUR

SOMMER

COBB

KIMMITT

COMMENTS

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131722 MEMO

6 2/21/1984 B1

ALLEN WALLIS TO ROBERT MCFARLANE AND
MICHAEL DEEVER RE: REPORT OF
PREPARATORY MEETING

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131723 OUTLINE

3

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B1

SUGGESTED U.S. THEMES FOR LONDON
ECONOMIC SUMMIT

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1984 ECONOMIC SUMMIT: PROVISIONAL OUTLINE PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY (THURSDAY) 7 JUNE

1330 - 1630 ? Delegations arrive at Gatwick Airport in reverse protocol order

Transfer from airport to Kensington Palace Gardens by helicopter. Greeting by Prime Minister at Orangery. Principals travel by car and escort to living accommodation

EVENING
1830 ? Reception at St James's Palace

2000 ? Separate working dinners

(1) Heads of State/Government at 10 Downing Street

(2) Foreign Ministers at Carlton Gardens

(3) Finance Ministers at 11 Downing Street or Admiralty House

SECOND DAY (FRIDAY) 8 JUNE

MORNING
0930 Photocall at Lancaster House

1000 - 1230 (1) Heads of State/Government meet in the Music Room, Lancaster House

(2) Foreign Ministers and Finance Ministers meet in State Drawing Room and Long Gallery

LUNCHEON
1300 Working lunches at Lancaster House

(1) Heads of State/Government in Gold Drawing Room

(2) Foreign Ministers and Finance Ministers in State Dining Room (separate tables)

AFTERNOON
1430 - 1700 Plenary session in Lancaster House

EVENING
2000 Separate working dinners

(1) Heads of State/Government at National Portrait Gallery

(2) Foreign and Finance Ministers

THIRD DAY (SATURDAY) 9 JUNE

MORNING
0930 - 1230

Continuation of discussion at Lancaster House

LUNCHEON
1300

Plenary working lunch at Lancaster House

AFTERNOON
1700 or 1730

(Could continue meeting if appropriate)

Joint Press Statement at Guildhall

Heads of State/Government give individual press conference afterwards. (Mrs Thatcher will do this at the Connaught Rooms.)

EVENING
2030

Banquet at Buckingham Palace

FOURTH DAY (SUNDAY) 10 JUNE

MORNING

Departure of delegations

14 February 1984

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131724	MEMO DOUGLAS MCMINN TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE: REPORT OF PREPARATORY MEETING	2	2/22/1984	B1

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131725	MEMO DUPLICATE OF 131722	6	2/21/1984	B1

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131726	OUTLINE DUPLICATE OF 131723	3	ND	B1

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1984 ECONOMIC SUMMIT: PROVISIONAL OUTLINE PROGRAMME

FIRST DAY (THURSDAY) 7 JUNE

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EVENING

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LUNCHEON

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(2) Foreign Ministers and Finance Ministers in State Dining Room (separate tables)

AFTERNOON

1430 - 1700

Plenary session in Lancaster House

EVENING

2000

Separate working dinners

(1) Heads of State/Government at National Portrait Gallery

(2) Foreign and Finance Ministers - venue to be decided

28

THIRD DAY (SATURDAY) 9 JUNE

MORNING
0930 - 1230

Continuation of discussion at Lancaster House

LUNCHEON
1300

Plenary working lunch at Lancaster House

AFTERNOON
1700 or 1730

(Could continue meeting if appropriate)

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Heads of State/Government give individual press conference afterwards. (Mrs Thatcher will do this at the Connaught Rooms.)

EVENING
2030

Banquet at Buckingham Palace

FOURTH DAY (SUNDAY) 10 JUNE

MORNING

Departure of delegations

14 February 1984

Roger Robinson
London
Summit
29

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

February 27, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR DON FORTIER
GASTON SIGUR
JACK MATLOCK
BOB SIMS
ROGER ROBINSON
PETER SOMMER
GIL RYE
OLLIE NORTH

FROM: DOUG McMINN *DM*
SUBJECT: Summit Preparations

Attached for your review and comment is a tentative schedule for preparations for the London Economic Summit. It attempts to reflect both our domestic and international calendars between now and June.

Please let me know of any additions/deletions you may have by Wednesday, February 29.

cc: John Poindexter
Bob Kimmitt

28-84
D: McMINN
ROM: ROBINSON

Doug -

Would recommend adding
March 28 IEA Governing Board Meeting
and May IEA Ministerial (don't know
exact date). Given the situation in the
Gulf these sessions are likely to assume
increasing importance in the Summit process.

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DECLASSIFIED
Sec.3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA www, DATE 02/21/2012

LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

MARCH

- 1 - IG meeting to report to agencies on status of preparations (Wallis to chair).
 - 5-10 - Jim Beggs of NASA (accompanied by Gil Rye) visit to foreign capitals on cooperation on manned space station program.
 - 15 - Public affairs program underway (Sims and Small).
 - 26 - Summit White House Group meeting chaired by McFarlane/Deaver.
- (week of)

APRIL

- 1 - Report due on international cooperation on manned space station program (Beggs/Rye).
 - 6-8 - International Sherpa team meeting at Leeds Castle (Wallis, Sprinkel, McMinn).
 - 12-13 - Bonn Declaration Group meeting in London on combating terrorism (North).
 - 30 - Summit White House Group meeting chaired by McFarlane/Deaver.
- (week of)

MAY

- 14-15 - Summit White House Group meeting with the President.
 - 18 - Political Directors meet in Paris to discuss political agenda for the Summit (Rick Burt).
 - 17-18 - OECD Ministerial meeting in Paris (Regan/Dam).
 - 20-21 - Personal Representatives for Summit meet for final session at Chevening in Kent (Wallis).
 - 21 - Summit White House Group meeting chaired by McFarlane/Deaver.
 - 25 - Briefing materials for Summit to McFarlane/Deaver.
 - 28 - Daily briefing sessions for the President for bilaterals and London Summit.
- (week of)

JUNE

- 2 - President leaves for Europe.
- 7-9 - London Economic Summit

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 White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
 BY NARA mm, DATE 02/21/2012

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131728 MEMO

4 3/5/1984 B1

CHARLES HILL TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE:
THE PRESIDENT'S JUNE TRIP

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Notional Schedule

IRELAND

June 2 Arrive Irish West Coast (Shannon)
RON Castle near Shannon/Limerick

June 3 Proceed via helo to Ballyporeen
Possible Attendance at Church in
President's ancestral area. Proceed
via helo to Cashel in County Tipperary
or to Galway.

Proceed to Dublin (helo or Air Force
One)

Dinner that evening hosted by President
Hillery. Toast for theme remarks.

June 4 A.M. Meetings with Irish Government Officials
President Hillery (call)
Prime Minister Fitzgerald
Foreign Minister Barry

P.M. Sightseeing
Departure for London

UNITED KINGDOM

June 5 Lunch or P.M. Speech on trip themes

Possible bilateral meeting (with
Nakasone)

P.M. Dinner with Mrs. Thatcher and
bilateral

NORMANDY

June 6 13:45 President arrives in Pointe du Hoc
14:00 American ceremony at Pointe du Hoc
14:30 Ceremony ends; President departs
for meeting with Mitterrand
14:45 Possible Presidential discussion
with Mitterrand and possibly other
leaders (at a place to be deter-
mined by French)
15:30 President and Mitterrand depart
for Bayeux

June 6 15:4 Commemoration at Bayeux (British cemetery)
 16:30 Ceremony at Colleville (American cemetery)
 17:30 Commemoration at Utah Beach and speeches by Mitterrand, Reagan and British representative. The President's remarks should reflect the over-all theme
 18:30 President departs for London
 Following Utah Beach ceremony

NOTE: The D-Day celebration is being coordinated by the French Government and this proposed schedule coincides closely with their recommendations. Because of French sensitivities on the official French program and the anticipated presence of several Heads of State, this day's activities will have to be carefully managed.

June 7 A.M. Breakfast with Kohl
 2 or 3 bilaterals (time permitting)
 P.M. Summit preparation
 18:30 Reception and Dinner Opening
 Summit

June 8-10 Summit

June 10 Depart London

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Robinson
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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 7, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR BOB KIMMITT/BOB SIMS

FROM: DOUG McMINN *DM*

SUBJECT: Public Affairs and the London Economic Summit

We will meet with Mike McManus on Friday to discuss how to proceed with a public affairs program for the Summit. Mike will take the lead, but I thought it might be useful to lay out a few thoughts that might help structure our participation in the session. Essentially, we need to:

- o Decide on how to organize Administration efforts.
 - This entails naming one person to be responsible for Summit public affairs.
 - Since we are not hosting this year's meeting, we will not have the same nor as many demands as last year at Williamsburg.
 - However, the election-year scene brings with it important and different public affairs considerations.
- o Agree on the need for a carefully crafted public affairs program.
 - Whoever is annointed as the public affairs person should, working with Mike McManus, draft a paper outlining: (1) what needs to be done; (2) how to do it; (3) who should do it; and (4) when it should be done.
 - This first cut at a program should be completed by March 15, since substantive preparations will begin to move rapidly after our Sherpa meeting at Leeds Castle (April 6-8).
- o Agree, as part of a program, on public affairs themes for the London Summit.
 - The U.S. Sherpa team has drafted a paper of proposed themes for use in a public affairs program.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Sec.34(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept 11, 2006
BY NARA *mm*, DATE 02/21/2012

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- This paper is a "snapshot" effort and will need to be updated, sharpened and modified, as necessary.
- o Consider how best to coordinate and/or integrate the Summit public affairs program with whatever is to be done on the President's visits to Ireland and Normandy, as well as with the bilateral meetings that the President will have in London just prior to the Summit.

I have attached copies of the draft Sherpa team paper on proposed public affairs themes (Tab A), as well as a paper from USIA on a possible international public affairs strategy for the London Summit (Tab B). Also attached is a tentative schedule of Summit-related events and meetings between now and June (Tab C).

Attachments

- TAB A Draft Sherpa team paper on proposed public affairs themes
- TAB B USIA paper on proposed public affairs strategy
- TAB C Tentative schedule of Summit-related events and meetings

cc: John Poindexter
Don Fortier
Bill Martin
Roger Robinson

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UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON

March 1, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
AND MR. MICHAEL K. DEAVER
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Public Affairs Themes for London Economic
Summit

The US Sherpa team has approved the attached paper as proposed themes to guide US government public presentations concerning the London Summit. We hope that the paper will be useful to the Summit public affairs team when it has been set up.


Allen Wallis

Attachment:

As Stated.

cc: White House - Mr. McManus
Treasury - Mr. Sprinkel
NSC - Mr. McMinn
USTR - Ambassador Smith

London Economic Summit

Public Affairs Themes

Themes

Main US goals are:

World Recovery

-- To reinforce the commitment of all Summit countries to continue to pursue economic policies, originally outlined by President Reagan at the 1981 Summit at Ottawa, promoting sustainable, market-oriented non-inflationary growth.

-- To show that the strong US recovery which began last year as a result of these policies is spreading a growth stimulus to the other Summit countries and the world.

-- Building on that recovery, to advance and consolidate international prosperity and enhanced security in the years ahead through continued pursuit of non-inflationary growth and more open global trade and financial systems, and through policies addressing labor and capital market rigidities.

New Partnerships

-- To identify new areas for cooperation that encourage the creativeness of our societies and enhance our capacity to overcome common problems.

Discussion

We expect that the London Summit will provide an opportunity for the Heads of State and Government to review the achievements and developments which have occurred in the areas they addressed for early action in last year's Williamsburg Declaration, and to refine and advance the longer-term tasks and strategies on trade and finance which were also set out in that Declaration.

Review of actions taken during the past year will encompass five main categories:

-- Progress toward greater convergence of economic performance among the five countries whose currencies constitute the Special Drawing Rights of the IMF (US, Japan, FRG, UK and France). We expect the Heads to review developments in their own economies during the year, assess the outlook for the year ahead and assure themselves that the consultative process on convergence (as defined in the annex to the Williamsburg Declaration) is functioning as they intended. It is too early to predict what will have occurred by June in such areas as interest rates and exchange rates, but we can be reasonably confident that growth will have gained more momentum in Europe and Japan, and will be moving to a still high but sustainable rate in the US and Canada. Most of our countries should be experiencing greater price stability and improvement in the employment situation. We will also want to focus attention on ensuring the sustainability of the recovery by working to remove barriers to structural adjustment that impede resource flows. We expect to report progress toward convergence of economic performance which is a prerequisite for greater exchange market stability.

-- Action pursuant to the Williamsburg commitment to reverse the trend toward protectionism. All countries continue to face intense protectionist pressure. Although some new measures were introduced during the past year, we have been discussing joint initiatives to reverse the protectionist trend. Proposals have been advanced to accelerate scheduled tariff reductions agreed to in the Tokyo Round, and to provide special tariff advantages for certain of the least developed countries. The Administration will be proposing legislation to implement these actions, as well as pressing for renewal of our Generalized System of Preferences. We hope that the President will be able to report significant progress on these legislative initiatives to the Summit.

-- Implementation of our joint strategy for managing international debt problems, as agreed last year and summarized in the Williamsburg Declaration. While debt servicing remains a serious problem for many developing countries, substantial progress has occurred since Williamsburg. The increase in IMF resources has been implemented; adjustment programs are in place in virtually all the major debtor countries, and some are showing dramatic progress; commercial banks are continuing to make new loans to countries that are adjusting and are rescheduling debt service obligations; industrial country governments are also participating in debt-relief efforts. Sustaining the recovery, maintaining open markets and promoting new investment will be critical to the successful implementation of this strategy. We expect the Heads would want to endorse the need to continue to implement this strategy during the coming year.

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-- On-going work on improving the monetary system. At Williamsburg, the Heads asked Finance Ministers, working with the Managing Director of the IMF, to "define the conditions for improving the international monetary system." Discussions have proceeded in the Group of 10 and studies undertaken. It will be too early to assess the results of that work by June, but we expect that the Heads will instruct their Ministers to continue their work. Since the studies will still be continuing through this year, we believe it would be premature to discuss a possible monetary conference at London.

-- East-West economic relations. As a result of the intensive work program undertaken last spring on East-West economic relations in NATO, OECD, IEA and COCOM, a consensus was developed in several aspects of Summit-country attitudes and policies regarding those relations. Work to expand that consensus has continued in those fora during the past year. We expect that the Heads will wish to review the results of those work programs and continue the effort to broaden and deepen the consensus.

Advancing our longer-term strategies should focus on two main aspects:

-- Debt and Development. No matter how successfully we manage the immediate problems of international debt from year to year, there will be no lasting solution unless both developed and developing countries begin to cooperate more effectively in areas of trade and investment. The non-inflationary recovery, sustained by sound policies, will continue to be a primary factor in improving the situation of debtor countries provided we keep our markets open. Only by expanding their exports can the developing countries service their debts (whether new or rescheduled), and finance higher levels of imports essential to their growth (and our hopes for expanding trade opportunities for our own exporters). Further, only if commercial banks can reasonably expect to see such additional opportunities for these countries to earn more foreign exchange will they be prepared to increase new lending on a scale necessary to promote recovery. Thus, providing increased access to world markets through further trade liberalization is essential as we move into the 1990s. It is also becoming increasingly clear that many LDCs maintain restrictions on imports and use export subsidies which are harmful to their own development and inhibit their capacity to strengthen their financial situations. It will therefore be economically undesirable and politically impossible for us to provide improved access opportunities to our markets without reciprocal liberalization in their markets appropriate to the

varying stages of development of those countries. Thus, the need to begin preparing for new trade liberalizing negotiations (e.g., more open markets and greater discipline over trade-distorting measures like subsidies) during the second half of this decade is clear.

From the developing countries, comparable initiatives will be equally important. The 1970s were a period characterized by a general over-dependence by LDCs on commercial bank financing compared with foreign direct investment. To help alleviate the burden of debt service and to help stimulate creation of productive, export-oriented enterprise, LDCs should continue their structural adjustment and also review their policies on foreign investment with the aim of removing barriers to equity flows. These measures should lead to a greater flow of foreign direct investment to LDCs resulting in a better balance between debt and equity and, in addition, providing them with needed technology and managerial expertise.

-- Trade. The maintenance of open markets and the stimulus of greater competition through fair trade will make an important contribution to continued economic recovery and growth in the Summit countries and the rest of the world. However, in order to consolidate and reinforce the future basis for sustained growth and new job creation without renewed inflation, we need to proceed with new efforts to liberalize trade, as was emphasized in the Williamsburg Declaration. Subsequent to Williamsburg, the President endorsed Prime Minister Nakasone's call during the Tokyo visit for a new round of negotiations in GATT. In his State of the Union address, the President pledged to work with our trading partners toward that objective. Pursuant to the Williamsburg Declaration's agreement to continue consultations on a new GATT round, we have held discussions with several of our partners, including other Summit countries. In addition to liberalization of trade with developing countries (discussed above), GATT and OECD work programs have been underway concerning trade in services, high technology products and agriculture. Each of these represents potential issues for new negotiations. We expect that the Heads will review the progress of consultations and discuss further action to take.

The Summit will doubtless take up several other subjects. Of particular interest to us will be to identify new areas for enhancing cooperation among our countries. There will be a review of the progress made under the high technology cooperation project initiated at Versailles. We are examining the scope for related cooperation with our Summit partners and expect the Heads to address some of these during the meeting.

Finally, the Heads traditionally discuss foreign policy and other "political" subjects informally during meals together at these Summits. We expect London will be no exception, but the determination of subjects to be discussed will, as usual, be made later as we approach the date, or at the Summit itself.

As at Williamsburg, we, and the British as hosts, are putting a high premium on informal, workmanlike sessions, with ample time set aside for meetings of Heads alone. These meetings should not be viewed as occasions for negotiation of detailed new agreements or dramatic breakthroughs toward solutions of difficult and often long-standing problems. Rather they offer an opportunity for the Heads to meet together and review what has been accomplished since they last met, to refine their thinking on the directions they have separately and collectively traced for their governments to follow and to discuss possible new avenues they wish to explore together. We expect London to continue in this tradition.

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INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS STRATEGY.

FOR THE LONDON SUMMIT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Economic conditions in the Summit countries today contrast significantly with those which prevailed in the months preceding the Williamsburg Summit. Recovery in the U.S. has surpassed the most optimistic predictions of a year ago and is gathering strength in the industrialized area as a whole. There is greater confidence that the world debt problem can be managed. The strong recession-induced protectionist pressures in the U.S. and other industrialized countries have largely been held in check. U.S.-West European tensions over trade relations with the Soviet Union have diminished.

Nevertheless, publics in the Summit countries, as measured by recent public opinion surveys, are far from sanguine about their economic prospects. The U.S. remains under constant media criticism for some of its economic policies and their alleged adverse impact on other countries.

A preliminary analysis of public opinion in the Summit countries by our PAOs suggest that in the months leading up to the Summit our public affairs program should attempt to:

- generate a positive climate of opinion about the prospects for sustained economic recovery and the ability of the Summit leaders to deal constructively with the major economic issues;
- highlight the role of dynamic, market-oriented economies in the U.S. and other countries in overcoming recession and putting the world on the road to economic recovery;
- support specific USG economic and other Summit objectives.

To support these public affairs objectives, essential elements are:

- well-timed policy statements by the President and other high officials of the USG position on Summit topics and other economic issues of general concern to our overseas audiences;
- active participation in USIA's overseas programming by senior Administration officials;
- establishment within the White House of an inter-Agency public affairs task force to coordinate public affairs activities for the Summit.

I. CLIMATE OF OPINION

Economic conditions in the Summit countries today contrast significantly with those which prevailed in the months preceding the Williamsburg Summit. Recovery in the U.S. has surpassed the most optimistic predictions of a year ago, and as the recent OECD report notes "is gathering strength in the OECD area as a whole."

International debt is still a threat, but there is greater confidence than a year ago about the ability of the international financial institutions to cope with it. U.S.-West European tensions over East-West economic relations, already on the wane prior to Williamsburg, have diminished still further. The industrialized countries have made significant progress since Williamsburg in developing greater convergence in their approach to economic problems. They are increasingly adopting similar strategies and measures to reduce the public sector and to encourage investment and job creation. Strong protectionist pressures in the U.S. and other industrialized countries have largely been held in check.

The success of the Williamsburg Summit allayed to some degree public concern over economic issues. It also restored public confidence in the utility of such meetings. The legacy of Williamsburg contrasts vividly with that of Versailles.

Nevertheless, publics in the Summit and other industrialized countries are far from sanguine about their economic prospects. A December Gallup survey shows that almost half of the population of the European Community believes that the general economic situation was worse at the end of 1983 than it was a year earlier. A similar study in Western Europe by Lou Harris Associates in September/October 1983 revealed that while most respondents believe their personal economic situation would not change over the coming year, a significant number feared that it would get worse. Unemployment is cited by more respondents in the Harris survey as the "greatest concern for themselves and their country today" than any political or security issue.

These findings may simply mean that public perceptions in Western Europe are lagging behind the recovery. They may also suggest, however, a realistic concern about West Europe's prospects for economic growth and reduced unemployment based on OECD and other projections. In Western Europe, according to the London Financial Times the "apparent strength of the U.S. recovery is viewed with envy tinged with incredulity."

Large U.S. budget deficits, high U.S. interest rates and the strong U.S. dollar are under constant media scrutiny in the Summit countries. Many believe they mitigate against their own countries' recovery.

Protectionist sentiment is also widespread among the public in the major West European countries as is concern over the growth of protectionism in the U.S. The U.S. remains under constant criticism on a number of points. These include:

- the U.S. economic recovery benefits America, but not other countries;
- the U.S. recovery has been financed by foreign capital;
- high U.S. interest rates hamper Europe's own recovery and aggravate the debt servicing problems of third world countries;
- the U.S., particularly in an election year and because of the high dollar, is extremely vulnerable to domestic protectionist pressures;
- the U.S. has followed a policy of "benign neglect" in the foreign exchange market and the strong dollar has contributed to inflationary pressures in other countries;
- pending U.S. legislation (e.g. the new Export Administration Act, unitary taxation) may contain provisions infringing upon the sovereignty of other nations or unduly restrict their trade with the Soviet Union;
- the U.S. is not sufficiently concerned about the plight of the poorer nations and is not committed to international efforts to provide assistance to debt-ridden third world countries.

II. PUBLIC AFFAIRS THEMES

A preliminary analysis of public opinion in the Summit countries by our PAO's suggests that the key public affairs themes we should stress in the months leading up to the Summit are:

- President Reagan's anti-inflationary policies and strategies have led the U.S. and the other Summit countries out of recession and helped strengthen the West as a whole. We should recall the high marks given the President by other Summit leaders and much of the Summit media for his skillful handling of the Williamsburg Summit which did much to dispel earlier criticism of his capacity for economic leadership. We should attempt to build on that success in our preparations for London;
- the prospects for sustained U.S. recovery are good and other industrialized countries as well as the LDCs are beginning to share in this U.S. led recovery. Many economic problems remain, particularly in Europe where growth projections are more modest and unemployment higher than in the U.S. and Japan. But, there is also reason for optimism;
- the sense of unity and shared values among the Summit nations is far more fundamental than any differences they may have;

- The U.S. is resolved to resist protectionist measures and to create the momentum for new negotiations on trade. No country is without protectionist sins, but all nations must work together to solve trade problems, remove trade-distorting subsidies and other government intervention in the marketplace, and avoid the devastating consequences to economic recovery that increased protectionism would bring;

- all the industrialized countries face significant challenges generated by far-reaching changes in the world economy. Flexible, imaginative policies that give the widest possible scope to private entrepreneurship and capital are the best mechanism to achieve fundamental structural changes and to cope with chronic unemployment. America's success in creating 22 million new jobs during the last decade, particularly in small enterprises and services, underscores that a dynamic, market-oriented economy can successfully cope with these challenges;

- the industrialized countries have made significant progress since Williamsburg in developing greater convergence in their approach to economic problems. They have increasingly adopted similar strategies and measures to reduce the public sector; encourage investment and job creation; and launch vitally needed restructuring of traditional industries;

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- the U.S. is working to find solutions to its deficits and high interest rates (e.g. White House/Congressional negotiations to reduce the deficit). At the same time, criticism of the U.S. on the U.S. this score should not obscure West Europe's own long-standing structural problems or impede the search for common solutions to underlying economic and social problems posed by a changing world economy;
 - the IMF, other international financial institutions and the Summit countries are working together to effectively deal with the world liquidity problem;
 - the U.S. views the inter-relationship among economic growth, protectionism, global liquidity, etc., and between economic growth in the industrialized countries and in the LDCs as crucial to its economic strategy;
 - the Summits provide a useful consultative link between Western economic concerns and security and other imperatives. They also spur important work already going forward in special fora (OECD, IEA, COCOM, NATO).

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

To support these public affairs themes, essential elements are:

- well-timed policy statements by the President and other high officials of the USG position on Summit topics and other economic issues of general concern to our overseas audiences. Clear policy statements are vital to our public affairs efforts. They should demonstrate the President's personal dedication to the Summit, his concern for the economic problems of others at a time when their economic recovery has not matched our own, and the importance he attaches to consultations with our Summit partners;
- active participation in USIA's overseas programming by senior Administration officials;
- establishment within the White House of an inter-Agency task force to coordinate public affairs activities for the Summit. Much of the effort of this group may be directed at domestic constituencies, but USIA will be able to feed off its products (e.g. by-lined articles, speeches, TV appearances, etc., of senior economic officials) for use with our overseas audiences. The special perspectives of our overseas audiences should be kept in mind by senior officials participating in programs scheduled by the inter-Agency task force.

Specific actions recommended are:

- if feasible, the President should use his Normandy beachhead ~~only beachhead~~ visit for a major speech to the people of Europe. This should ~~focus on~~ focus not only on the U.S. role in liberation, but on our post-war commitment to Europe's economic reconstruction, the past four decades of political, security and economic cooperation which have brought peace and prosperity, and the ties which bind us closely to Western Europe. This could help allay recurrent West European concerns that the U.S. is turning away from Europe;

- the President, between now and June, should devote one or ~~more~~ of his weekly radio broadcasts to the London Summit for replay by USIA to Europe and Japan. These should focus on the contribution of Williamsburg to the general economic improvement and America's commitment to working with our allies at the London Summit;

- the President, shortly before his departure for Europe, should give separate interviews to the print and TV media of the Summit countries as he has done in past years;

- between the OECD Ministerial and the Summit, a special "London Summit Preview" Euronet program featuring a panel of top Administration economic policy makers (Regan, Baldrige, Brock)

to respond to the questions of European, Canadian and Japanese journalists. The joint appearance of three cabinet members will underscore the unity of the Administration's economic policy and the importance that the U.S. attaches to the Summit more forcefully than would a single person Euronet;

- a well-thought out schedule of electronic dialogues should be programmed for each of the Summit countries keyed to the specific economic concerns of each country;
- the tenth anniversary of economic summitry could serve as the occasion for a pamphlet, containing articles by Americans (Henry Nau, Robert Hormats), Europeans and Japanese with practical experience in summitry, highlighting the role of these annual meetings in coordinating economic policy;
- the Truman centenary during May provides a timely peg for a series of public affairs programs stressing the U.S. commitment to Europe, and recalling the origins of NATO and the Marshall Plan;
- Secretaries Shultz, Regan and Baldrige, Under Secretary Wallis, USTR Brock and others should set aside time, particularly following the OECD Ministerial, for direct interviews with the print and TV media of the Summit countries as well as with USIA

media. USIS Brussels has organized a pre-London economic journalist tour to the U.S. which provides a ready occasion for senior economic officials to meet with important representatives of West Europe's economic media;

- Under Secretary Wallis should hold periodic background briefings at the Foreign Press Center following his meetings with the other Sherpas;
- if feasible, Secretaries Regan and Baldrige, USTR Brock and Under Secretary Wallis should provide exclusive by-liners on Summit-related topics for placement in selected European, Canadian and Japanese papers;
- a model London Summit speech should be prepared by April 1 for use by all U.S. officials at home and abroad speaking on the London Summit. It should be cabled to all Posts and supported by State and USIA cables calling it to the attention of Ambassadors and PAOs and encouraging their use of it.

IV. USIA PROGRAMMING

USIA's public affairs programming for the London Summit includes the following activities:

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1. Ampart Programs: high level speakers from both the private and public sector to address priority foreign audiences on Summit-related and other economic issues;

2. Electronic Media: a number of telepress conferences to enable USG officials in Washington to reach select audiences in the Summit countries;

3. Press and Publications: the daily Wireless File will give priority attention in the coming months to economic issues relating to the Summit. Wireless File writers will cover the OECD Ministerial and the Summit. Economic Impact magazine will have post-Summit feature articles;

4. Voice of America: commentaries, news analyses, backgrounders and correspondents' reports leading to the Summit and on the spot coverage of the meeting;

5. Television and Films: The "Euronet" panel program suggested above and other Summit coverage through "Worldnet" transmissions and the Satellite File;

6. Foreign Press Center: briefings by senior USG officials for the Washington based foreign press corp;

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7. Pre-London Economic Journalists Tour: USIS, Brussels has scheduled a May visit to the U.S. of prominent European economic journalists for meetings with senior USG officials and other activities;

8. Exhibits: A Marshall Plan exhibit for showing in Paris and perhaps in other European capitals;

9. Research and Media Reaction: survey research reports providing an overview of public attitudes in the Summit countries on economic issues will be available by late April or early May. Summaries of foreign media reporting will be provided before, during and after the Summit.

10. Seminars: As part of its efforts to sustain comprehensive and effective economic programming, the Agency has proposed a post-Summit economic workshop for our Public Affairs and Information Officers in Western Europe.

A number of the activities outlined above (e.g., the Euronet program, telepress conferences, the economic journalist tour, foreign press center briefings) will depend for their full success on the active participation of senior USG economic decision-makers. USIA will submit a list of specific programs and requested participants to the White House task force or other public affairs coordination group for its assistance in ensuring the implementation of these programs. To be fully effective in coordinating public affairs efforts for the Summit, the task force should be established no later than April 1.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

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MARCH

- 1 - IG meeting to report to agencies on status of preparations (Wallis to chair).
- 5-10 - Jim Beggs of NASA (accompanied by Gil Rye) visit to foreign capitals on cooperation on manned space station program.
- 15 - Public affairs program underway (Sims and Small).
- 26 (week of) - Summit White House Group meeting chaired by McFarlane/Deaver.

APRIL

- 1 - Report due on international cooperation on manned space station program (Beggs/Rye).
- 6-8 - International Sherpa team meeting at Leeds Castle (Wallis, Sprinkel, McMinn).
- 12-13 - Bonn Declaration Group meeting in London on combating terrorism (North).
- 30 (week of) - Summit White House Group meeting chaired by McFarlane/Deaver.

MAY

- 14-15 - Summit White House Group meeting with the President.
- 18 - Political Directors meet in Paris to discuss political agenda for the Summit (Rick Burt).
- 17-18 - OECD Ministerial meeting in Paris (Regan/Dam).
- 20-21 - Personal Representatives for Summit meet for final session at Chevening in Kent (Wallis).
- 21 (week of) - Summit White House Group meeting chaired by McFarlane/Deaver.
- 25 - Briefing materials for Summit to McFarlane/Deaver.
- 28 (week of) - Daily briefing sessions for the President for bilaterals and London Summit.

JUNE

- 2 - President leaves for Europe.
- 7-9 - London Economic Summit

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White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA DATE 02/21/2012

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131729 MEMO

2 3/7/1984 B1

DOUGLAS MCMINN TO ROBERT MCFARLANE
RE: PROPOSED NSDD

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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131730	MEMO	2	ND	B1
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NATIONAL SECURITY DECISION
DIRECTIVE NUMBER

UNITED STATES GOALS AND OBJECTIVES
FOR THE 1984 ECONOMIC SUMMIT (c)

This Directive outlines the U.S. policy goals and objectives for the 1984 Economic Summit meeting in London, England, June 7-9. (c)

I. U.S. Summit Goals

The Summit strategy of the United States is based upon reaching two over-arching goals:

- o To reinforce that the economic policies followed by the United States in the past three years have resulted in a strong domestic economic recovery that is now bringing the Free World into recovery and greater security; and
- o Building on recovery and our achievements at the past three economic summits, to advance and consolidate international prosperity and security in the years ahead. (c)

II. U.S. Summit Objectives

At the London Summit, the United States seeks:

- o Agreement on the need for closer coordination among trade and financial policies.
 - Through existing international institutions (GATT, IMF, OECD); and
 - Through informal meetings among Summit country trade and finance officials.
- o A review of the continuing requirements of the international debt strategy, emphasizing the importance in the years ahead of investment and further trade liberalization to the long-term health of the international financial system.

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Authority Leary to Weinstein letter,
04/26/2005

BY 111 NARA DATE 02/21/2012

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- o Endorsement of the need
 - To maintain open markets;
 - To promote fair trade and greater competition;
 - To proceed with an agreed program to reduce or remove certain trade barriers, as currently being discussed with our Summit partners; and
 - To initiate consultations in GATT on the objectives of a possible new round of trade negotiations, including trade with and among developing countries and trade in services, high technology products and agriculture.

- o A review of the consensus on East-West economic relations.

- o Endorsement of the results of the economic convergence process begun in previous summits.

- o In addition, the United States seeks to negotiate agreements or understandings with our Summit partners during the period before June in order to take credit at the Summit for enhanced international cooperation concerning:
 - The U.S. manned space station program.
 - Concrete steps to combat terrorism.
 - Energy security, if events in the Middle East so dictate. ~~(S)~~

Modifications to the above Directive may be necessary as preparations continue for the London Economic Summit. (U)

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II

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131731 MEMO

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ROBERT MCFARLANE TO MICHAEL DEEVER RE:
PROPOSED NSDD

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- o Endorsement of the results of the economic convergence process begun in previous summits.
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 - The U.S. manned space station program.
 - Concrete steps to combat terrorism.
 - Energy security, if events in the Middle East so dictate. ~~(S)~~

Modifications to the above Directive may be necessary as preparations continue for the London Economic Summit. (U)

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ROBERT MCFARLANE TO THE PRESIDENT RE:
STRATEGY PAPER FOR LONDON SUMMIT

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
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- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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