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Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: COUNTRY FILE

Withdrawer

8/28/2007

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File Folder

EUROPE-GENERAL (02/08/1984-06/26/1984)

FOIA

F05-062

Box Number

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ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages		Restrictions
41278 MEMO	RAYMOND TO MCFARLANE, RE BRIEF MEETING	2	2/8/1984	B1
41279 CABLE	091349Z MAY 83	1	5/9/1983	B1 B3
41280 MEMO	SOMMER TO MCFARLANE, RE WEEKLY AND TRIP REPORT: VP TRIP		2/17/1984	

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]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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DOCDATE 08 FEB 84

KEYWORDS EUR

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National Security Council The White House

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41278 MEMO 2 2/8/1984 B1

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MCFARLANE FROM RYE

DOCDATE 08 MAY 84

KEYWORDS EUROPE

FOREIGN TRAVEL

SPACE POLICY

SUBJECT SUMMARY OF FOLLOW UP VISIT TO EUROPE ON SPACE STATION PROGRAM

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KEYWORDS. EUROPE WEST

SUBJECT: WEEKLY AND TRIP REPORT: VP TRIP

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE GEORGE P. SHULTZ
The Secretary of State

SUBJECT: Follow-Up Visit to Europe on the Space

Station Program

Attached is the trip report prepared by Gil Rye and other members of the group concerning their visit to Europe to discuss the manned Space Station program.

The mission of the group was to answer questions raised at the Sherpa meeting on April 6-8 and to clarify two confusions which appeared to be interfering with pre-Summit negotiations:

- That the U.S. is committed to building a fully functional Space Station regardless of whether foreign participation materializes or not.
- That, at the Summit, the U.S. is seeking not a resource commitment but rather a political response to the President's invitation for international participation in the program.

As a result of the discussions it appears obvious the Europeans are drawing a distinction between agreement to Summit language and agreement to resource commitments. In other words, while all officials seem to acknowledge the inevitability of their countries' participation in the program, none (with the possible exception of Japan and Italy) appears ready to agree to any language which would imply a resource commitment. Also, in some countries there are differing views between the technical officials who are very interested in the Space Station proposal and the Sherpas who find this subject somewhat foreign to an economic agenda. For these reasons, and because international commitments are not needed for the U.S. "core" program to progress, we should not press for language which can be interpreted as overly committal at future Sherpa meetings or at the Summit itself. Therefore, I suggest that at the next Sherpa meeting scheduled for May 20-21, 1984, Allen Wallis table the following language:

"Recognizing that international cooperation in the peaceful uses of space can benefit all mankind, the Summit partners welcome the U.S. invitation to participate in the Space Station program. They also note that the Space Station is an example of the kind of program that provides a stimulus for technology development leading to strengthened economies and improved quality of life. Each Summit partner agrees to examine how cooperation in the Space Station program might take place. Understanding that the pace of the Space Station program requires that arrangements be in place by early next year, the partners also agree that the U.S. will provide a review of international participation at the next Summit."

I would also ask that at the Sherpa meeting Allen stress the personal interest that the President attaches to this initiative and indicate that he plans to discuss this subject in bilateral meetings with his counterparts. Allen should also indicate that while we recognize that this subject is not normally discussed at Economic Summits, it is nevertheless consistent with the French science and technology initiative introduced at the Versailles Summit. Finally, he should continue to reiterate the President's view that this initiative has great potential for demonstrating unity of purpose in a highly visible leadership program and, as such, some form of agreement would represent an extremely positive outcome at the Summit.

obert C. McFarlane

Attachment Trip Report

cc: Michael K. Deaver
James M. Beggs, NASA

LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT: SPACE STATION DELEGATION TRIP REPORT

In order to respond to questions about the U.S. Space Station initiative raised at the April 6-8 Sherpa meeting, Allen Wallis arranged for a group led by Colonel Gilbert Rye of the NSC Staff to visit the UK, Germany, Italy and France from April 26-May 4, 1984. Mark Platt, State/EUR, and Robert Freitag and Margaret Finarelli, NASA, were also members of the delegation. In each country, the group met with the Sherpa, Foreign Ministry officials and space/technical agency officials.

In addition to answering questions about the Space Station program, opportunities for international participation, and the U.S. Summit initiative, the group made the following major points:

- The primary thrust of the President's invitation for international participation in the Space Station program is in areas additive to the \$8B U.S. core program.
 - -- These added elements will enable the early development of an international Space Station which will be far more capable than the U.S. core Station.
 - -- This approach is necessary to simplify management and engineering interfaces, minimize adverse technology transfer, stimulate U.S. industry to the maximum extent, and ensure U.S. control of all elements critical to the success of the President's program.
- Because the European contribution to the program must satisfy European interests, needs and priorities, the U.S. cannot propose what Europe (or any other partner) should build. That has to be a European decision.
- The earlier the Europeans make decisions and commitments regarding their involvement in the program, the greater the impact they will have on the design of the Space Station so as to accommodate their own requirements.
- The U.S. is not seeking specific resource commitments at the Summit, only commitments in principle that will serve as the political underpinnings for future decisions and negotiations.
- The President will undoubtedly want to discuss international participation in the Space Station in private meetings with his counterparts at the Summit.

The Europeans expressed satisfaction and appreciation for the group's presentation. The European responses had clearly been well coordinated. The following major points were made:

- Europe sees the current Space Station discussion with the U.S. as having two distinct facets. The first facet relates to the initiative for a political statement at the Summit; the second, to actual European participation in the Space Station program itself.
- Regarding the Summit, a political commitment to participate in the program cannot be achieved by the time of the Summit. In European eyes, even a commitment in principle implies an eventual commitment of resources. Europe wants to work together under the auspices of the European Space Agency, but it doesn't know what it wants to do yet. Thus, the financial implications for each country are not yet understood and no European country (with the possible exception of Italy) is willing to go any further at the Summit than to applaud the U.S. Space Station decision, welcome the President's invitation for international participation, and declare a willingness to study how Europe might participate. ESA is in the process of coordinating a more specific European response to the President's invitation; late June appears to be the earliest possible date.
- Regarding actual participation in the program, all four countries seemed to accept that as inevitable. They all recognized the political desirability of cooperation in such a highly visible program, the economic importance of developing the space environment, and the benefits of such an undertaking to their indigenous technology development efforts.
- The reasons behind the firm U.S. position that the core capability will be developed by the U.S. were understood and accepted by most of the Europeans they want their participation to be meaningful, but recognize that contributing to an enhanced Space Station by adding their own desired elements serves their interests well. However, this position, while understood, was not well received by some in Germany and Italy. These two countries were the major participants in the development of Spacelab and would like to see their investments pay off in particular, they are interested in providing modules based on Spacelab technology as Space Station building blocks. France and the UK are more interested in participation which falls outside the core capabilities.
- The Europeans welcomed the group's clarification that the U.S. is committed to building a Space Station whether there is international participation or not. As the UK noted, this changes the grounds of the European decision from "Is a Space Station worth building?" to "Should we take advantage of this opportunity the U.S. is offering us?"

- Despite the obvious coordination of European presentations, each country was very interested in what the others were telling the group -- each country still has its own individual preferences regarding Space Station participation. And all were extremely interested in what the Japanese are doing. The group's optimistic assessment that the Japanese are close to making a firm commitment to participate was clearly unsettling to the Europeans.
- Both the UK and France expressed concerns about the operating costs of the Space Station. Although this question is difficult to answer at this early stage when the Station is not even designed, the group promised to provide as much information as possible. Concern in this area is a good sign, nonetheless, because it indicates interest in a longer term commitment to the Space Station utilization.
- All countries raised the issue of technology transfer and predicted that it would come up at the Summit. The UK specifically noted a credibility gap between recent U.S. behavior in this area and the U.S. offer to cooperate in this high tech program. In this context, the group reiterated the desirability of foreign Space Station elements with clean technical and management interfaces.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

May 12, 1984

GIL:

Bud wanted you to clear on the attached changes in the trip report and return to Brian or myself after you have cleared and we will date and send out.

TKS

Kathleen

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 8, 1984



ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM:

GILBERT D. RYE Gi

SUBJECT:

Follow-Up Visit to Europe on the Space

Station Program

As you requested, I headed a team of NASA and State representatives to visit the UK, West Germany, Italy and France as a follow-on to Jim Beggs' earlier visit in March. I have drafted a memorandum for you to forward to Allen Wallis to provide the results of the trip and to emphasize the importance the President attaches to the Space Station initiative.

Douglackinn and Jim Rentschler concur.

RECOMMENDATION

Geo Shults That you sign the memorandum at Tab I to Allen Wallis.

Disapprove Approve

Attachments

Tab I Memo to Allen Wallis with

Trip Report

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Shultz

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE W. ALLEN WALLIS

UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT:

Follow-Up Visit to Europe on the Space

Station Program

Attached is the trip report prepared by Gil Rye and other members of the group concerning their visit to Europe to discuss the manned Space Station program.

The mission of the group was to answer questions raised at the Sherpa meeting on April 6-8 and to clarify two confusions which appeared to be interfering with pre-Summit negotiations:

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- That, at the Summit, the U.S. is seeking not a resource commitment but rather a political response to the President's invitation for international participation in the program.

As a result of the discussions it appears obvious the Europeans are drawing a distinction between agreement to Summit language and agreement to resource commitments. In other words, while all officials seem to acknowledge the inevitability of their countries' participation in the program, none (with the possible exception of Japan and Italy) appears ready to agree to any language which would imply a resource commitment yet. Also, in some countries there are differing views between the technical officials who very interested in the Space Station proposal and the Sherpas who find this subject somewhat foreign to an economic agenda. For these reasons, and because international commitments are not needed for the U.S. "core" program to progress, we should not press for language which can be interpreted as overly committal at future Sherpa meetings or at the Summit itself. Therefore, I suggest that at the next Sherpa meeting scheduled for May 20-21, 1984, you table the following language: Allen Walles

"Recognizing that international cooperation can serve to maintain free world leadership in space, the Summit partners welcome the U.S. invitation to participate in the Space Station program. They also note that the Space Station is an example of the kind of program that provides a stimulus for technology development leading to strengthened industries and more modern economies. Each Summit partner agrees to examine how cooperation in the Space Station program might take place. Understanding that the pace of the Space Station program requires commitments by early next year, the partners also agree that the U.S. will provide a review of international participation at the next Summit."

I would also ask that at the Sherpa meeting you stress the personal interest that the President attaches to this initiative and indicate that he plans to discuss this subject in bilateral meetings with his counterparts. You should also indicate that while we recognize that this subject is not normally discussed at Economic Summits, it is nevertheless consistent with the French science and technology initiative introduced at the Versailles Summit. Finally, you should continue to reiterate the President's view that this initiative has great potential for demonstrating unity of purpose in a highly visible leadership program and, as such, some form of agreement would represent an extremely positive outcome at the Summit.

Attachment Trip Report

EC Deaver

co: Mr. James M. Beggs, NASA

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Attachment Trip Report

cc: Michael K. Deaver
James M. Beggs, NASA

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Robert C. McFarlane

Attachment Trip Report

cc: Michael K. Deaver James M. Beggs, NASA

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FROM HODEL, D

DOCDATE 11 JUN 84 2°

KEYWORDS. GAS

EUROPE WEST

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SUBJECT: HODEL REPLY TO MCFARLANE RE EUROPEAN GAS SECURITY

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THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20585

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June 11, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable Robert C. McFarlane Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Thank you for your letter regarding the European gas security situation, especially the Sleipner negotiations. Our analysis clearly indicates that British refusal to approve the Sleipner contract would undermine the argement that the Norwegian Troll field should be promptly developed. Consequently, we suggested to you, Secretary Shultz and the President that the Sleipner issue be raised with Prime Minister Thatcher at the London Economic Summit.

Our current feeling is that we are losing ground considering where we were at the time of the OECD/IEA Ministerial agreement on energy security in May 1983. As an example, Italy recently ratified its near doubling of gas imports from the Soviet Union by 1990 in order to cover projected gas demand with commercially priced supplies. The volume of Soviet gas supplies could be increased further if planned developments for alternative fuels lack the political support for realization. We are trying to support Italian pursuit of other available options.

We are following the European energy security situation closely and are carrying forward more detailed analysis. We have dedicated resources to studying and identifying emerging European gas market trends. After careful analysis, if the tentative conclusion is confirmed that the security situation is weakening, we shall recommend options to reverse, the decline.

DONALD PAUL HODEL

cc: Honorable George P. Shultz Secretary of State