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Archivist: mjd

Country File

File Folder: Germany, FRG Vol. I (1/20/81-6/30/81) (5)

Date: 12/17/98

Box 91325

DOCUMENT	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION	
NO. AND TYPE				
1. memo (8100918)	Alexander Haig to the President re: Visit of FRG Foreign Minister, 4p P 7/29/00 NLSF97-030 #140	3/5/81 R 12/7/0	P1/F1 5 M1460	#2
2. memo	Richard Allen to the President re: Additional information, 1p R 5/18/60 NUSF97-036 45/4/	3/6/81	P1/F1	
3memo	Allen to the President re: Additional information, 1p	nd	PI/FI	
4. memcon (8100362)	Edwin Meese/Manfred Lahnstein meeting, 2p	3/6/81	P1/F1	
5. routing slip	1pp" 1/#/44	3/4/81	P1/F1	
6. bio	2pp! 1#145	1/30/81	P1/F1	
7 . memo (8100910)	James Rentshler to Allen re: meeting with Lessler Kiep, 1p 1 # #146	3/3/81	P1/F 1 F6	
8. memo (no number)	Allen to the President re observations. 1p	1 /23/81	P1/F1	

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].

P-2 Retating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].

P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].

P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors {(a)(5) of the PRA].

P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA).

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

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

F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].

Release would violate a Federal statue [(b)(3) of the FOtA].

F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information. ((b)(4) of the FOIA).
F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of

the FOIA].

F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes ((b)(7) of the FOIA]. F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions

[(b)(8) of the FOIA]. Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA).



ID 8101132

RECEIVED 11 MAR 81 18

TO

PRES

FROM WEINBERGER, C

DOCDATE 10 MAR 81

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

AP

APEL, HANS

AA

SUBJECT: REQUEST PRES TO SEE GERMAN MINISTER OF DEFENSE APEL

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ALLEN DUE: 12 MAR 81 STATUS S FILES

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FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

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RENTSCHLER

SCHWEITZER

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

To Rentschur:

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CY TO BRADY		SHOW CC	

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

<u>ACTION</u> March 14, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN

THROUGH: CHARLES P. TYSON

FROM: JAMES M. RENTSCHLER / ...

SUBJECT: Schedule Proposal: Presidential Meeting

with FRG Defense Minister

The Schedule Proposal at Tab I incorporates Cap Weinberger's request that the President meet briefly with FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel during the latter's visit here March 24-25.

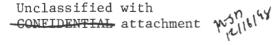
RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Schedule Proposal at Tab I.

____ Approve ___ Disapprove

cc: Allen Lenz Bill Stearman Bob Schweitzer

Phyllis Kaminsky



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE:

FROM: Dick Allen VIA: Gregory Newell

MEETING:

With FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel. (U)

DATE:

Anytime March 24 - 25, 1981. (C)

PURPOSE:

To underscore the seriousness of our approach

to defense-related issues and their

implication for the Western Alliance. (U)

FORMAT:

Oval Office

Secretaries Haig and Weinberger;

Dick Allen

15 minutes (U)

CABINET PARTICIPATION: The Vice President / Secretaries Haig and

Weinberger (U)

SPEECH MATERIAL:

Background information and talking points

will be provided by the NSC staff. (U)

PRESS COVERAGE:

The meeting will be announced; pool photo

opportunity. (U)

STAFF:

Dick Allen; Senior NSC staff member. (U)

RECOMMENDED:

Defense (see personal memo to you from

Cap Weinberger, attached). ([])

OPPOSED:

None (U)

PREVIOUS

PARTICIPATION:

None (U)

BACKGROUND:

The German Defense Minister is visiting Washington at Cap Weinberger's invitation; the latter strongly feels that it is important for the Germans to understand clearly our policies in the defense field and believes your participation in Apel's schedule will promote that objective. In addition, meeting with the Defense Minister so soon following your meeting with the German Foreign Minister will help lay solid groundwork for Chancellor

Schmidt's visit in May. (C)

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

1 0 MAR 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Visit of German Minister of Defense

West German Minister of Defense Hans Apel will visit Washington at my invitation on 24 and 25 March. We have tentatively scheduled an office call with Dick Allen, but I believe it would be useful for you to see him briefly as well.

Our relationship with Germany revolves to a large extent around defense related issues and it is important that they clearly understand our objectives. Your participation would underscore our seriousness and reinforce what Al Haig and I will tell him.

ws.

ID 8100998

RECEIVED 06 MAR 81 17

TO

ALLEN

FROM RENTSCHLER

DOCDATE 06 MAR 81

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

AP

GENSCHER, HANS D

VISIT

SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL BRIEFING MATERIALS FOR GENSCHER VISIT - US+FRG COMMERCIAL

RELATIONS

ACTION: FWD TO PRES FOR INFO

DUE: 09 MAR 81 STATUS X FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION	March 6, 1981
	\
MEMORANDUM FOR:	RICHARD V. ALLEN
FROM:	JAMES M. RENTSCHLER

SUBJECT: Genscher Meeting with the President:

US-FRG Commercial Relations

Lionel Olmer, Commerce's Under Secretary for International Trade, is pushing the attached status report on US-FRG commercial relations and feels that it would be a useful addition to the President's briefing materials on Genscher. Maybe so, but he brought it to me this morning, i.e., long after we moved the Genscher briefing package to you.

The material is informative, but in my view non-essential for the purposes of the President's 30-minute meeting on Monday. I forward it nonetheless in case you want to include it in either the President's reading for Camp David or brief him orally about it Monday morning. (I have red-pencilled key points.)

RECOMMENDATION

That you dispose of the attached Commerce material on US-FRG Commercial relations.

Tab into Gensche	r briefing materials	
Will brief orall	Y	4-24
Forget it		
Other		

cc: Allen Lenz Henry Nau Rud Poats Chuck Tyson

U.S.-German Trade

Germany is our most important market in Europe. In 1980, our exports to Germany rose more than 29 percent to \$11 billion, while our imports from Germany rose only 12 percent to \$12.2 billion, giving us a bilateral trade deficit of \$1.2 billion. This is a significant improvement over previous years, reflecting a strengthening of our competitive position in the German market, the delayed effect of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar and the relative strength of the German economy which led to greater demand for imports.

Investment

At the same time, generally lower production costs in the U.S. and an externally overvalued Mark have been attracting massive inflows of German private direct investments. For the first time in the post-war period, direct investment flows from Germany to the United States exceeded the flows in the opposite direction. German private direct investments in the U.S. at year-end 1979 stood at \$5.0 billion, up from \$3.7 billion a year earlier. Preliminary data indicate a new record in 1980 in the level of such investments, the bulk of which are in manufacturing, particularly in chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

The United States is still the ranking private direct investor in Germany. At year-end 1979, American direct investments in Germany stood at \$13.5 billion, up from \$12.7 billion at year-end 1978.

Most of it is in manufacturing and petroleum refining and retailing, with substantial investment also in the service sectors, including banking, brokerage and insurance.

German Economy

This year and 1982 are shaping up as years of declining German growth, rising unemployment and rising inflation. In addition, Germany is troubled by shrinking overall trade surpluses, inordinately large current account deficits and limited room for maneuver in either the monetary or fiscal policy area. Since September 1980, the Mark has depreciated approximately 15 percent against the dollar. High interest rates outside of Germany, particularly in the United States, make it rather difficult for the German Bundesbank to ease up on credit availability by lowering domestic interest rates and thus ease the recession. German industry sectors hardest hit by the recession are construction, automobiles and steel.

Trade Policy

Germany is strongly dedicated to a free market and a free trade philosophy. In the councils of the European Economic Community (EC), Germany consistently opposes policies which result in trade restrictions or government intervention in industry. For example, Germany is against any further EC restrictions on Japanese products. We can expect that Germany will be disturbed if the U.S. imposes restrictions on Japanese automobiles. Germany is also concerned that the recent increase in the trigger price for steel imports will have an adverse effect on their exports to the United States.

RECEIVED 04 MAR 81 12

TO ALLEN

FROM BREMER

DOCDATE 04 MAR 81

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

AP

GENSCHER, HANS D

SUBJECT: PARTICIPANTS IN GENSCHER MTG W/ PRES ON MAR 9

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ALLEN DUE: 05 MAR 81 STATUS C

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

RENTSCHLER

TYSON

COMMENTS

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

March 6, 1981

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

THROUGH

CHARLES P. TYSON

FROM:

JAMES M. RENTSCHLER

SUBJECT:

Participants in the President's March 9 Meeting With FRG Foreign Minister Genscher

State has come in with a proposed list of participants for the President's March 9 meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher which begins to resemble the Michigan State Marching Band (Tab A). We have vetted the list and believe the composition for that meeting should look like this:

US

FRG

The President The Vice President Secretary Haig Ed Meese, Jim Baker, and/or Mike Deaver may want to sit in Richard Allen Under Secretary Walter Stoessel, Jr. Larry Eagleburger James Rentschler (Notetaker)

Foreign Minister Genscher FRG Ambassador Peter Hermes Heinz Weber, Interpreter

The above does not conform with the practice we followed for the previous visits of François-Poncet and Colombo. You may want to eliminate Walter Stoessel. - Hard to do, since he was recently ambassados

RECOMMENDATION:

That you approve the list of participants for the President's meeting with Gooscher as indicated above.

Approve

As Amended

cc: Allen Lenz

What was done at Blech and I feffer?

REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENTS

Appointments Center Room 060, OEOB Please admit the following appointments on March 9, 19 81 for ______ The President ______ of White House ______ (NAME OF PERSON TO BE VISITED) [AGENCY] U.S. The President The Vice President Secretary Alexander Haig Mr. Edwin Meese Mr. Jim Baker Mr. Mike Deaver Mr. Richard Allen Under Secretary Walter Stoessel, Jr. Ambassador Larry Eagleburger Mr. James Rentschler FRG: Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher FRG Ambassador Peter Hermes Heinz Weber, Interpreter Mr. Karl Paschke (Personal Aid to Genscher) Mr. Theodor Wallau (Personal Aid to Genscher) Mr. Reinhold Schenk (Director for Genscher on USA Affairs) Mr. Leopold-Bill Berdow (Deputy Chief of Protocol) Franz Pfeffer, Director-Designate, Political Department II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Klaus Blech, Director, Political Department II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Per Fischer, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs MEETING LOCATION Building White House Requested by Judy Lane 5026 Room No. 368 Telephone Room No Oval Office Date of request March 9, 1981 Time of Meeting 2:00 p.m.

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less.

APPOINTMENTS CENTER: SIG/OEOB - 395-6046 or WHITE HOUSE - 456-6742

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Officer-in-charge

To:

SSF 2037 (05-78)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 4, 1981

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLEN THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Visit of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher:

Participation in Meeting with the President,

March 9, 2:30-3:00 p.m.

We suggest the following participation in the meeting between the President and Foreign Minister Genscher:

FRG

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Foreign Minister Klaus Blech, Director, Political Department II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Franz Pfeffer, Director-Designate, Political Department II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ambassador Dr. Peter Hermes Heinz Weber, Interpreter

US

The President
The Secretary
Mr. Richard V. Allen
Under Secretary Walter J. Stoessel, Jr.
Ambassador Lawrence S. Eagleburger

L. Paul Bremer, III

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

MJP 12/16/98

ID 8100918 NSC/S PROFILE UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF WISE WILLIAM RECEIVED 05 MAR 81 18 TO FROM HAIG, A DOCDATE 05 MAR 81 05 MAR 81 RENTSCHLER 05 MAR 81 STEARMAN GENSCHER, HANS KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R TALKER SUBJECT: TALKER FOR PRES MTG W/ FRG FORN MINISTER GENSCHER ON MAR 9 ACTION: FWD TO PRES FOR INFO DUE: 06 MAR 81 STATUS X FILES FOR ACTION FOR COMMENT FOR INFO ALLEN COMMENTS

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The President has seen_____



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED WITH SECRET ATTACHMENTS

March 6, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT:

Your Meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher

(Monday, March 9, 1981; 2:00 - 2:30 p.m.)

Attached are key briefing materials for use during your Monday afternoon meeting with Federal Republic Foreign Minister Hans-Diedrich Genscher. These include:

- -- a series of substantive "ice-breaking" questions
 you might care to raise with Genscher at the
 outset of your discussion (Tab A);
- -- Secretary Haig's background memo, which incorporates relevant talking points (Tab B);
- -- a brief memo from me which complements the Secretary's information (Tab C).

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KEY QUESTIONS FOR USE DURING MEETING WITH FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER

(Monday, March 9, 1981)

- -- <u>U.S.-German Consultation</u>. What specific advice does the Foreign Minister have for strengthening both the form and the content of U.S.-German consultative practices?
- -- Theatre Nuclear Forces. How does the Foreign Minister assess the prospects of moving ahead on schedule with deployment of theatre nuclear forces on West German territory?
- -- Germany and The Alliance. Given what seems to be an increasingly assertive position of the SPD's left wing, how does the Foreign Minister assess both the strength of the governing coalition and the Federal Republic's capacity to improve its contribution to the common defense?
- -- Germany and East-West Relations. What is the present German mood concerning developments in Poland, Afghanistan, and El Salvador? To what extent do these affect German perceptions of "detente"?
- -- Schmidt's Remarks about High U.S. Interest Rates. Is this a serious concern of the Chancellor's, or was it overblown in the press? Will the Chancellor raise this issue when he visits here in May?
- -- Germany and the Future. Where does the Foreign Minister see his country going over the next five to ten years?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE WASHINGTON

March 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

From:

Alexander M. Haig, Jr.

Subject:

Visit of FRG Foreign Minister

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, March 9, 1981

I. SETTING

Genscher comes to Washington both hopeful and apprehensive. His visit, and those later in the month by Defense Minister Apel and Economics Minister Lambsdorff, will set the stage for Chancellor Schmidt's visit in May and, indeed, for this Administration's relationship with the FRG. Genscher and his colleagues hope for greater "calculability" in US policy.

FRG leaders are worried about how the <u>US will manage</u> its <u>relations</u> with the <u>Soviet Union</u> and the <u>world's</u> <u>developing countries</u> during the next three years, until the <u>West restores</u> an overall military balance with the Soviet Union.

The combined challenges of Soviet military preponderance in some areas, opposition by some Europeans (including some in the SPD) to NATO rearmament, the threat hanging over Poland and economic woes require skillful leadership and close policy coordination in the Alliance. Economic retrenchment and political uncertainty in the FRG will challenge the Schmidt/Genscher leadership, and could affect the FRG's relations with the Alliance and the US.

Foremost among German international concerns is the decline of "detente," for many Germans the best hope in the postwar era for the FRG peacefully to realize its broad political-economic interests, including progress toward eventual German reunification. Thus, the FRG strives to preserve at least a negotiating process. Schmidt's trip to Moscow last July and Genscher's trips to Warsaw and Moscow later in March are part of Schmidt's concept of "crisis management," an essential feature of which is maintenance of the East-West dialogue. It is a view which finds strong support in German public opinion, particularly within the SPD.

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RDS-1 3/3/81

Although re-elected in October with a substantially increased majority, the SPD/FDP coalition and, in particular, the SPD, are divided on many key issues, including nuclear energy, worker co-determination, anti-recessionary policy, increased defense spending, and, potentially, LRTNF deployment, as well as policies toward the developing countries, including El Salvador. Although not in danger of collapse, the coalition is going through a bad time, exacerbated by the Chancellor's apparent reluctance or inability to deal with the increasingly rambunctious left within his own party.

You last met with Genscher, along with Chancellor Schmidt, on November 20, 1980.

II. OBJECTIVES

To make clear your commitments to:

- -- meet the challenges presented by the USSR through enhanced Western security based on a stronger defense posture and meaningful and verifiable arms control agreements linked to overall Soviet behavior;
 - -- close and continuing consultations with our Allies;
- -- an economic policy which will ensure US recovery while taking account of the economic interests of our Allies and of the world economy.

III. ISSUES

En	h	a	n	C	e	C
De	f	e	n	S	е	

East-West Relations

Most Germans agree that the FRG's interests lie with the West, although the realities of Germany's status, geography and national objectives require a continuing effort to develop and maintain ties with the East.

The Economy

The FRG realizes that a stable world economy is dependent on the economic strength of the United States and welcomes your initiatives to control

inflation. They are concerned, however, about the possible recessionary effects of our policies, particularly high interest rates, and about decreases in development assistance, which they fear will lead to increased instability in the developing countries and greater opportunities for Soviet and Cuban involvement.

TALKING POINTS

$\frac{\texttt{Enhanced}}{\texttt{Defense}}$

- -- Emphasize our determination to correct the East-West military imbalances and increase resources for defense. Note that we all must do more.
- -- Assure Genscher that the United States is committed to meaningful and verifiable arms control. We are reviewing the entire range of arms control efforts with a view to pursuing those which contribute to our national security and the security of our Allies.
- -- Reaffirm our commitment to both elements of the LRTNF decision. Note that for LRTNF arms control efforts to have any chance of success, the Soviets must be convinced that Allies will carry through LRTNF modernization and deployment.
- -- Stress our commitment to continuing early and frank consultations.
- -- Stress your commitment to programs designed to improve the military <u>readiness</u> of <u>US Forces in Germany</u>, including rapid reinforcement facilities, restationing and facilities improvement.

East-West Relations

- -- Raise El Salvador as an example of unacceptable Cuban and Soviet behavior, asking Genscher to resume assistance to the Government of El Salvador for agricultural reform.
- -- We will continue to exchange views with our Allies on <u>Brezhnev's speech</u>. The Allies should stay in step in responding to the Soviet proposals.

The Economy

-- Restate your determination to set the American economy on a new footing with greatly reduced inflation and resumed growth and investment. Success will also mean lower interest rates.

- -- Restate our commitment to <u>development</u> <u>assistance</u>, but note that setting our domestic house in order and redressing the <u>military</u> imbalance must be our first priority tasks.
- -- Inform Genscher of our intent to participate in the Mexico summit, provided Cuba does not attend, it is scheduled in the Fall and it is agreed that the meeting is to examine problems, not arrive at agreements.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

March 6, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Additional Background for Genscher Meeting (#)

The Secretary's rundown of issues, together with the tack he suggests for dealing with each of them, is very sound. In a larger sense, however, your talks with Genscher can be seen as a mini-dress rehearsal for the Schmidt visit on May 21. There is no doubt that the U.S.-German relationship is subject to increasing sensitivities on both sides of the Atlantic; because these involve potentially differing approaches to defense-sharing, economic priorities, regional disputes, and both East-West and North-South relations, it will be important to manage the German connection, directly from the outstart, with a mixture of firm leadership and understanding. (C)

The fact is, the U.S. may have tended to overestimate the Federal Republic's potential impact on the world stage during the past few years, and Bonn may well have underestimated it. Growing concerns over its own economy, the increasingly strident tone of the ruling coalition's left wing, and the extreme reluctance to look beyond the immediate obsessions with inner-German contacts and East-West trade significantly inhibit a larger world role for the Federal Republic. No one is more acutely aware of this than Genscher, the junior member in his government's troubled coalition. The most effective overall message for him to take back to Schmidt can be summarized as follows: (C)

- -- This Administration intends to consult closely with the FRG; there will be no surprises; (U)
- -- Consultation is a two-way street; this means that on issues involving our vital interests for example, the Arab-Israeli conflict we will look to our European partners for adequate consultation and coordination. (W)
- -- The primacy of our commitment to the Western Alliance is a fact; however, public and Congressional pressure in the U.S. will not permit us to accept a situation in which we are perceived to be more interested in West European defense than the West Europeans themselves; we both have a responsibility to manage the politics of that perception. (U)
- NB. Genscher might raise Namibia, a personal hobby-horse; if he does, you should simply hear him out in a non-committal way.

 NLS F47-030 74/4/

CONFIDENTIAL.

Review on 3/5/87



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCLASSIFIED WITH SECRET ATTACHMENTS

ACTION

March 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

JAMES RENTSCHLER
WILLIAM STEARMAN

SUBJECT:

The President's Meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher (Monday, March 9, 1981; 2:00-2:30 p.m.)

Your covering memo to the President at Tab I transmits key briefing materials for his use during his March 9 meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Diedrich Genscher (the order of these and their contents closely follow the guidance you gave us during last week's senior staff meeting in the Sit Room).

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

Approve	RVA Degred 3/6/81.
As Amended	Hand caured to Daman's
	ofc.

Dick - this material Replaces the enalier
"original" Chuck gave you for Mismi
last hite. Jim

It is a complete package.

cc: Chuck Tyson

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Meeting ton the sound

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

10 de 10 3/6/81

UNCLASSIFIED WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

ACTION

March 3, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

JAMES RENTSCHLER WILLIAM STEARMAN

SUBJECT:

The President's Meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher (Monday, March 9, 1981; 2:00,2:30 p.m.)

Your covering memo to the President at Tab I transmits key briefing materials for his use during his March 9 meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Diedrich Genscher (the order of these and their contents closely follow the guidance you gave us during last week's senior staff meeting in the Sit Room).

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memo to the President at Tab I.

Approve_______As Amended

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

W3716128

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

UNCLASSIFIED WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

SUBJECT:

Your Meeting with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher

(Monday, March 9, 1981; 2:00 - 2:30 p.m.)

Attached are key briefing materials for use during your Monday afternoon meeting with Federal Republic Foreign Minister Hans-Diedrich Genscher. These include:

- -- a series of substantive "ice-breaking" questions you might care to raise with Genscher at the outset of your discussion (Tab A);
- -- Secretary Haiq's background memo, which incorporates relevant talking points (Tab B);
- -- a brief memo from me which complements the Secretary's information (Tab C).

NOTE: GENSCHER is a member of the Free Democrat

Sarly, which is in coelebrar with the Socialist

Schmidt's SPD (Socialists). As such, he is

not a doctrinaire leftist. It is concernable that, Sharle the Selement for t

UNCLASSIFIED WITH CONFIDENTIAL ATTACHMENTS

CE MUSS MOR MILLIAN

KEY QUESTIONS FOR USE DURING MEETING WITH FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER

(Monday, March 9, 1981)

- -- <u>U.S.-German Consultation</u>. What specific advice does the Foreign Minister have for strengthening both the form and the content of U.S.-German consultative practices?
- -- Theatre Nuclear Forces. How does the Foreign Minister assess the prospects of moving ahead on schedule with deployment of theatre nuclear forces on West German territory?
- -- Germany and The Alliance. Given what seems to be an increasingly assertive position of the SPD's left wing, how does the Foreign Minister assess both the strength of the governing coalition and the Federal Republic's capacity to improve its contribution to the common defense?
- -- Germany and East-West Relations. What is the present German mood concerning developments in Poland, Afghanistan, and El Salvador? To what extent do these affect German perceptions of "detente"?
- -- Schmidt's Remarks about High U.S. Interest Rates. Is this a serious concern of the Chancellor's, or was it overblown in the press? Will the Chancellor raise this issue when he visits here in May?
- -- Germany and the Future. Where does the Foreign Minister see his country going over the next five to ten years?



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN

SUBJECT: Additional Background for Genscher Meeting (U)

The Secretary's rundown of issues, together with the tack he suggests for dealing with each of them, is very sound. In a larger sense, however, your talks with Genscher can be seen as a mini-dress rehearsal for the Schmidt visit on May 21. There is no doubt that the U.S.-German relationship is subject to increasing sensitivities on both sides of the Atlantic; because these involve potentially differing approaches to defense-sharing, economic priorities, regional disputes, and both East-West and North-South relations, it will be important to manage the German connection, directly from the outstart, with a mixture of firm leadership and understanding. (C)

The fact is, the U.S. may have tended to overestimate the Federal Republic's potential impact on the world stage during the past few years, and Bonn may well have underestimated it. Growing concerns over its own economy, the increasingly strident tone of the ruling coalition's left wing, and the extreme reluctance to look beyond the immediate obsessions with inner-German contacts and East-West trade significantly inhibit a larger world role for the Federal Republic. No one is more acutely aware of this than Genscher, the junior member in his government's troubled coalition. The most effective overall message for him to take back to Schmidt can be summarized as follows: (C)

- -- This Administration intends to consult closely with the FRG; there will be no surprises; (U)
- -- Consultation is a two-way street; this means that on issues involving our vital interests for example, the Arab-Israeli conflict we will look to our European partners for adequate consultation and coordination. (U)
- -- The primacy of our commitment to the Western Alliance is a fact; however, public and Congressional pressure in the U.S. will not permit us to accept a situation in which we are perceived to be more interested in West European defense than the West Europeans themselves; we both have a responsibility to manage the politics of that perception. (U)

CONFIDENTIAL Review on 3/4/87



NLS F97030#147
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 9, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR EDWIN MEESE III

FROM:

RICHARD V. ALLEN JUN

SUBJECT:

MemCon of your meeting with Manfred Lahnstein

Attached for your information is a memorandum of conversation which summarizes the March 6 meeting you and Jim Baker had with FRG State Secretary Manfred Lahnstein.

cc: James Baker

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

NES F97-030 #143
NES F97-030 #143
NARA 12010 5/18/00

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

Subject:

Memorandum of conversation between Edwin Meese III

and Manfred Lahnstein (U)

Time and Place:

March 6, 1981; 3:00-3:45 p.m., West Wing, White House

Participants:

US: The Hon. Edwin Meese III, Counselor to the

President

The Hon. James Baker III, White House Chief of Staff

James M. Rentschler, Senior NSC Staff

FRG:

The Hon. Manfred Lahnstein, State Secretary,

Federal Chancery

The Hon. Peter Hermes, FRG Ambassador to the US Mr. Peter Basing, Political Councelor, FRG Embassy

Mr. Meese welcomed Mr. Lahnstein and recalled with pleasure his encounter with Ambassador von Staden during the transition period. He described the relationship between himself and Mr. Baker and emphasized the closeness of their teamwork, with the Counselor concentrating on policy formulation and the Chief of Staff responsible for implementation. He pointed out that both he and Mr. Baker sat on the National Security Council and were thereby better positioned to carry out a major Presidential determination, i.e., to make more effective use of the various Government agencies and departments. Mr. Meese added that the Federal Republic was well represented by Ambassador Hermes; Mr. Meese enjoyed his contacts with the Ambassador, as did Secretary Haig and National Security Advisor Allen.

- Mr. Lahnstein thanked Mr. Meese for his time, recounted his Washington program (which included an excellent briefing by PIA Director Casey and his associates), characterized both himself and Chancellor Schmidt as "renowned Americanophiles despite some of the press comment one might see," and expressed the very favorable impression the FRG Government had of this country's new leadership; it seemed to be both clear and reliable. (U)
- Mr. Meese said he was pleased to hear Mr. Lahnstein's initial assessment and emphasized that this Administration intended to avoid surprises. In response to a question concerning Presidential travel plans, Mr. Meese and Mr. Baker asserted the President's priority concern with his economic program and the need to work closely with Congress over the coming months. This meant that there would probably be no Presidential travel in prospect before the Fall; the President does not believe that he personally needs to go everywhere to make a point and will therefore make much more use of his Ambassadors, who will be his personal representatives in foreign capitals. They added that they expected a new Ambassador to be appointed to Bonn very shortly, which they considered a high-priority post and which had been much sought after.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Lahnstein stated that the new Administration can count on the support of his government. The Federal Republic has some problems with public opinion, the result of certain societal developments over which the government itself could exercise little control. People in Western-Europe seem to have forgotten that they live under the shadow of Soviet missiles targeted on them, and this is a problem in terms of ensuring adequate defense contributions. In that connection, he added, the German government saw the economic situation as a major factor in Western strategy and would welcome a relatively early and rapid discussion of this subject. The Federal Republic itself was experiencing its worst period of unemployment since the end of the war (1.3 million Germans were unemployed, representing 4½ percent of the national population). For this reason, the FRG viewed the Economic Summit in Ottawa as very important; economic growth and development were critical agenda topics, as was the question of oil supply and pricing.

Ambassador Hermes raised the question of US policy concerning nuclear reprocessing, to which Mr. Meese responded that the Administration will soon be issuing some signals with which the German government was likely to feel quite comfortable. Mr. Meese went on to assert that the US considers the Federal Republic one of the mainstays of the Western Alliance. In that regard, the President has talked a great deal about the benefits of private diplomacy. We intend to deal with our friends in a quiet and reasonable manner.

Concerning Mr. Lahnstein's earlier allusion to a trip by former Vice President Mondale and the "unfortunate locomotive theory" which later characterized US policy vis-à-vis its European partners, Mr. Meese said that we were cognizant of the stop-and-go nature of previous US - German relations. We cannot rewrite history. There may still be issues on which we may not fully agree, but the Federal Republic can count on us for consistency in our conduct of policy and consultation. The main thing he would like to get across is that this government knows what it is doing, that American interests are not antithetical to Western European interests, and that we intend to cooperate.

Mr. Lahnstein expressed his appreciation for Mr. Meese's remarks and pledged that his government will do its utmost to stick to all aspects of the December 1979 NATO decision on theater nuclear forces.

that the Federal Republic has a centrist government and is animated by politics of the center; the US need not worry about the extreme sides of the political spectrum in West Germany: the Schmidt coalition is a reliable coalition; there is no Moscow wing.

The meeting concluded with an exchange of reminiscences concerning Bohemian Grove activity.

Deputy Director for Operations

5 MAR 1981

4 March 1981

Dick:

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Arrangements for clearing them in have been made by our respective secretaries.

Regards,

John N. McMahon

Attachment

The Honorable Richard V. Allen Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

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RECEIVED 03 MAR 81 15

TO

ALLEN

DOCDATE 03 MAR 81

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

GAS

LESSLER-KIEP, WALTER

SUBJECT: TALKERS FOR ALLEN 3 MAR MTG W/ LESSLER+KIEP

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

March 3, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM:

JAMES RENTSCHLER

SUBJECT:

Your Meeting with Walter Lessler-Kiep

(Tuesday, March 3, 1981 - 11:00 a.m.) (11)

Lessler-Kiep has left his post as Finance Minister for Lower Saxony and has moved to Bonn as shadow economics minister and opposition spokesman.

will have one main issue on his mind - the Siberia gas pipeline deal with U.S. policy in connection with it - which I recommend you handle as follows: (C)

- -- we are aware of German concerns over this issue and your hope that we will come up with a clear policy very soon; (U)
- -- the Siberia deal is under very careful examination; the previous Administration had some serious reservations about the deal, and while our policy has not yet been staked out, it is fair to say that the reservations in this Administration are even more serious. (6)
- -- whatever we decide on the issue will be in the context of an overall East-West policy; (U)

Kiep may note that the CDU/CSU fraction is under some pressure to produce a negative position on the gas pipeline issue; he will probably emphasize that he and his colleagues are prepared to support an antideal position but will need a clear U.S. statement before doing so (sensitized by previous U.S. performance - or lack of it - they do not want to get out in front on this business). (C)

One other possible area of discussion involves the economic assistance effort for Turkey, in which Kiep played a major role as coordinator the first time around. He may allude to SPD antsiness over the role of the military in Turkey and seek assurances from you that we are fully focused on the need for return to democratic rule there. (0)

-- tell him we appreciate the lead role the FRG has played in shoring ' up this vital part of NATO's southern flank. Our entire Eastern Mediterranean policy is under review, and while we share German hopes for a return to full democracy in Turkey ASAP, the basketcase economy there continues to require urgent attention - without which there can be no hope for a stable political environment. (C)

CONFIDENTIAL Review on 3/3/87

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RECEIVED 30 JAN 81 12

TO

ALLEN

FROM TARNOFF

DOCDATE 29 JAN 81

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KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

VISIT

SCHMIDT, HELMUT

SUBJECT: PROPOSED DATES FOR VISIT BY CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

ACTION: APPROPRIATE ACTION

DUE: 02 FEB 81 STATUS S FILES

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

RICHARD V. ALLEN

THRU:

CHARLES P. TYSON

FROM:

JAMES M. RENTSCHLER

SUBJECT:

Schedule Proposal for a Visit by Chancellor Schmidt

The Schedule Proposal at Tab A recommending an April meeting between the President and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is self-explanatory.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the Schedule Proposal at Tab A.

Disapprove Approve

UNCLASSIFIED WITH **CONFIDENTIAL** ATTACHMENT Review February 3, 1987

12/16/98

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CONFIDENTIA

Washington, D.C. 20520

January 29, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLEN THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Proposed Dates for Visit by FRG Chancellor

Helmut Schmidt

The German Embassy has advised us that Chancellor Schmidt is most anxious to visit Washington during April to meet with President Reagan, and the Germans have proposed the dates April 12-15 or April 22-25 as alternatives for such a visit. We believe that a visit by Chancellor Schmidt at an early stage to establish a close personal relationship with the President is highly desirable, and we recommend approval of one of the alternative timeframes proposed by the Germans if the President's schedule permits. Should neither of these dates be possible, we believe that we should propose an alternative to the Germans.

Peter Tarnoff Executive Secretary

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Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997

By MON NARA, Date 11/16/48



0151

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

DATE:

FROM: Richard V. Allen

Michael Deaver VTA:

THE WHITE HOUSE

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON

MEETING: FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (U)

DATE: April 12-15, 1981 or April 22-25, 1981 (C)

PURPOSE: To meet with you in the context of an official

visit and conduct substantive discussions on

key international policy issues (U)

The Oval Office (restricted session) and FORMAT:

Cabinet Room (expanded meeting)

Key Cabinet officers and Chancellor's

senior party

90 minutes (U)

CABINET PARTICIPATION: Vice President; Secretary Haig; others as

appropriate (U)

SPEECH MATERIAL: Background papers and talking points will be

provided by the NSC (U)

PRESS COVERAGE: The meeting will be announced;

full-blown photo opportunity preceding meeting;

informal statements by you and the Chancellor

following meeting (U)

STAFF: Mr. Allen; Mr. Rentschler (NSC staff) (U)

RECOMMEND: State (U)

OPPOSED: None (U)

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: You met with the Chancellor as President-elect

during the transition period (December, 1980) (U)

The German Embassy advised State that Chancellor Schmidt is most anxious to visit Washington in April to meet with you at that early point in the Administration. His visit will provide a timely opportunity to build on the personal relationship you have already established and to discuss a full range of sensitive policy concerns (including Soviet posture vis-a-vis the West, Poland, NATO burden-sharing, etc.) which underlie our relations

APPROVE_____DISAPPROVE____

with this key European ally. (C).

DECLASSI IED White House Guideline: August 28, By Won NARA, Jate 12/16/48

BACKGROUND:

Review February 3, 1987

ID 8100076

RECEIVED 07 FEB 81 12

TO

ALLEN

FROM RENTSCHLER

DOCDATE 27 JAN 81

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

KEYWORDS: GERMANY F R

SCHMIDT, HELMUT

GENSCHER, HANS D

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE TIMES FOR GENSCHER & SCHMIDT VISITS

ACTION: NOTED BY ALLEN W/ COMMENT DUE:

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

January 27, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

DICK ALLEN

FROM:

JIM RENTSCHLER

SUBJECT:

FRG Visitors (U)

Fredo Dannenbring (Number 2 in the FRG Embassy here) called to relay some information anent the Genscher and Schmidt visits. You may already be fully <u>au courant</u>, but just in case, here is what Dannenbring told me (he will also be informing State): (U)

--- Genscher. State and the German Foreign Ministry agreed to a March 9-11 timeframe for his visit. Genscher very much desires to meet with the President on that occasion.

--- Schmidt. He is proposing two desirable timeframes from his point of view, the first being Sunday, April 12-Wednesday, We April 15 (with Monday, April 13 preferred for the meeting with the President); and the second being Wednesday, April 22- Saturday, April 25.

The Germans would appreciate having confirmation as soon as possible on the timeframe for Schmidt's visit which we prefer. (U)

cc: Chuck Tyson

White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997
By MARA, Date 17/16/47

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CONFIDENTIAL Review January 27, 1987

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 23, 1981

SECRET

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RICHARD V. ALLEN AUC

SUBJECT:

Chancellor Schmidt's Observations

Ambassador Stoessel paid a farewell call upon Chancellor Schmidt. These insights are from his cable to the State Department:

During Ambassador Stoessel's farewell call on Wednesday, Chancellor Schmidt displayed obvious pleasure over the President's telephone call. He expressed interest in an early visit to Washington, perhaps this spring, but does not want to impose himself on the President. He believes the meeting should be serious and substantive with a portion devoted to world economic matters. Schmidt was extremely gloomy about the world economic situation and believes the prospects are for a downturn worse than the one in 1975, but he does not have any ready solution or suggestion for improving the situation. Regarding overall U.S.-German relations, Schmidt was confident that the new administration would have a clearer and more consistent line in foreign policy, but at this point he is not too sure of the substance of that policy. Schmidt expressed his strong personal commitment to fulfilling the TNF decision, but indicated it would become virtually untenable if the Italians were to reverse their stand and leave the FRG alone. He recalled that the NATO decision was a double one which also emphasized the need for arms control discussions with the Soviets concerning TNF. He understands that we would wish to move deliberately with regard to resuming the SALT process and TNF talks, but he hopes the delay would not be too long.

In discussing the consultative process, Schmidt remembered bitterly the neutron bomb decision and hoped if the U.S. decided to move on this issue, there would be private and thorough advance consultation. Schmidt welcomes indications that we intend more thorough and intensive consultations with the Europeans, but thinks that none of the present fora is ideal. The four power format is the most effective, but if it were used too much the Italians, Japanese and Canadians would raise objections.

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BY MOD NARA, DATE 5/18/60

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