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(France)

**Case File Number(s): 017000-026999**

**Box Number: 72**

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*Last Updated:* 11/28/2023

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

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

**Withdrawer**

DLB 3/15/2010

**File Folder** CO051 (FRANCE) (017000-026999)

**FOIA**

S10-306

**Box Number** 72

SYSTEMATIC

380

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
87534	MEMO	RICHARD ALLEN TO THE VICE PRESIDENT, RE: YOUR MEETING WITH FRANCOIS CEYRAC <b>R 8/19/2019 WH GUIDELINES</b>	1	3/12/1981	B1
87535	BRIEFING PAPER	VICE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH FRANCOIS CEYRAC, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF FRENCH EMPLOYEES <b>R 8/19/2019 DEPT. OF STATE WAIVER</b>	2	3/9/1981	B1
243175	MEMO	ALEXANDER HAIG TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: CONTACTS WITH THE FRENCH <b>R 8/19/2019 M07-081, #46837, CAS, 4/29/2010</b>	1	5/26/1981	B1

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]

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

MEMORANDUM

762

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1981

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE VICE PRESIDENT  
FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *JAM*  
SUBJECT: Your Meeting with Francois Ceyrac

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87534

Attached is the briefing material prepared by the State Department for your meeting with Francois Ceyrac. (U)

In addition to the points mentioned by State, you might ask Mr. Ceyrac for his views on the Siberian gas line project. As you know, the French are concerned about a higher level of dependence on Soviet gas. Mr. Ceyrac could give a balanced view of the business aspects of the pipeline within France. *ket*

DECLASSIFIED  
8/14/2019

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
Review on March 11, 1987

NSC#8100762

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NSC-762



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL  
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

*3/10/10*  
March 10, 1981

UNCLASSIFIED  
(with ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ attachment)

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLEN  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Briefing Material for the Vice  
President

Attached is a briefing memorandum for the  
Vice President's meeting with Francois Ceyrac,  
President of the National Council of French  
Employers, at 8:15 a.m. on Friday, March 13.

*John H Kelly*  
for L. Paul Bremer III  
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Briefing Paper

UNCLASSIFIED

87535

DECLASSIFIED

AUTHORITY

*State/Navier*

BY

*sh* DATE 8/19/2009

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

VICE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH  
FRANCOIS CEYRAC, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL  
COUNCIL OF FRENCH EMPLOYERS

Background

As principal spokesman for French industry, Francois Ceyrac has ready access to the highest levels of the French Government and has considerable influence on French industrial policy, wage guidelines, price controls and foreign trade and investment policy. He has had some success in campaigning for deregulation in France. He is favorably disposed toward the U.S. and is very concerned to expand French investment and enlarge French export opportunities in the U.S. market. Despite an expansion of such trade, last year the French deficit in its trade with the U.S. reached a record total of \$5 billion.

For a number of years Ceyrac has visited the U.S. each fall and has met with ranking Washington officials. This year, as in March 1977, he is undertaking a two-day spring visit to get acquainted with the new Administration. Because of his close connection with President Giscard d'Estaing and others in the French power structure, it is likely that any important message or opinions expressed to Ceyrac will be conveyed to the highest circles in Paris.

Ceyrac, 68, spent his career with the French steel federation and then with the Patronat, of which he has been president since 1973. He will retire from this position at the end of this year and will become the president of the multinational Union of Industries of the European Community.

Ceyrac will be accompanied by Claude Evain, his assistant for international affairs at the Patronat, and by Pierre Colmant, Commercial Minister at the French Embassy. Mrs. Sophia Porson, State Department

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GDS, 3/9/87

3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

interpreter, will also attend. His complete program in Washington is attached.

Points for Discussion

-- Ceyrac will be interested in the program of the Reagan Administration to revitalize U.S. industry and in your outlook for the effort towards further deregulation. He will be able to describe the French effort in this direction under the program of Prime Minister Barre.

-- Ceyrac has long played a role in French employers' relationships with the trade unions, and may ask your views on the likely reaction of U.S. labor to the President's economic program, and the Administration's efforts to deal with this aspect.

-- The French trade imbalance with the U.S. last year was largely due to the failure of French exports, while U.S. exports continued to show strength. Ceyrac may reflect concern about artificial fiber textile exports to France, and may allude to the growing French dependence on U.S. coal. He may raise the common problem of imports of Japanese automobiles and ask your views.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CEYRAC PROGRAM

Thursday, March 12

0815 Henry Wallich, Federal Reserve Board  
1000 Secretary Baldrige  
1115 Senators Mathias and Dole  
1200 Lunch at the Senate  
1500 Under Secretary Rashish  
1615 Deputy Secretary McNamar  
2000 Dinner by former ILO Director-General Morse

Friday, March 13

0815 Vice President Bush  
0845 Edward Harter at OMB (possibly Mr. Stockman)  
1100 American Petroleum Institute, Mr. Bonna  
1300 Lunch by William Walker with Ambassador Brock  
1530 Lane Kirkland, AFL/CIO  
Return to Paris

RECEIVED

81 MAR 12 A 9: 02

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

DICK ALLEN

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

KAY

CY TO VP

CY TO MEESE

CY TO BAKER

CY TO DEEVER

CY TO BRADY

*Jr*  
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*tomorrow am. -*  
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*I would sign*  
*for RVA*  
*Jr 3/12/81*

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MEMORANDUM

762



NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

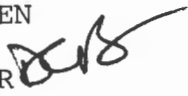
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

ACTION

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL  
OF CLASSIFIED ENCLOSURE(S)

AL  
3/15/10

March 11, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD V. ALLEN  
FROM: DENNIS C. BLAIR   
SUBJECT: Vice Presidential Meeting with Francois Ceyrac

Attached is a self-explanatory memo from you to the Vice President forwarding State Department briefing material on Mr. Ceyrac and adding one additional point.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the briefing material to the Vice President.

Approve \_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

**SIGNED**  
3/12/81

UNCLASSIFIED WITH  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ATTACHMENT

VIA LDXTHE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1981

## MEMORANDUM FOR:

L. Paul Bremer III  
Executive Secretary  
Department of StateSUBJECT: Vice President's Meeting with Francois Ceyrac,  
President of the Patronat in France

The Vice President will meet with Francois Ceyrac, President of the Patronat in France, on Friday, March 13. It is our understanding that the Patronat is the French business organization which is the US equivalent of the NAM, "the Business Round Table and the Chamber of Commerce all rolled in one". We also understand that the Patronat is the prime organization of French business, and its President is very influential in French affairs.

We would appreciate receiving talking points and any relevant background papers for the Vice President's use no later than COB Tuesday, March 10.



Charles P. Tyson

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR ALLEN LENZ

FROM: Nancy Bearg Dyke *ABD*

SUBJECT: Vice President's Meeting with Francois Ceyrac,  
President of the Patronat in France

The Vice President will meet with Mr. Francois Ceyrac, President of the Patronat in France, on Friday, March 13, at 8:00 a.m. in the Vice President's White House West Wing office. It is our understanding that the Patronat is the French business organization which is the U.S. equivalent of the NAM, "the Business Round Table and the Chamber of Commerce all rolled into one." We also understand that the Patronat is the prime organization of French business and its President is very influential in French affairs.

May we please have recommended talking points and any relevant background papers for the Vice President's use by close of business, Thursday, March 12.

Thank you.

RECEIVED 26 FEB 81 15

TO LENZ

FROM DYKE, N

DOCDATE 26 FEB 81

TYSON

26 FEB 81

KEYWORDS: FRANCE

AVP

CEYRAC, FRANCOIS

SUBJECT: VP MTG ON 13 MAR W/ CEYRAC \* PRES OF PATRONAT IN FRANCE

ACTION: TYSON SGD MEMO TO BREMER DUE: 10 MAR 81 STATUS D FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

STATE

RENTSCHLER

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TYSON

COMMENTS

REF#

LOG

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ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>RE</i>	<i>2 3/10</i>	<i>lead sls 8106061</i>	<i>3/11</i>	<i>CT</i>
<i>TD</i>	<i>S 3/10</i>	<i>figure Mem for allen</i>	<i>3/11</i>	
<i>Allen</i>	<i>X 3/11</i>	<i>for signature</i>		<i>CT</i>

DISPATCH

*3/12 picked up by Terry Dauter/VP's office*

W/ATTCH FILE DB, CT (C)

*10:15 a.m.* *WAT* *clm*

VIA LDX

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1981

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FY1 CO 051

PR 007-01

FG 038

FB 006-12

## MEMORANDUM FOR:

L. Paul Bremer III  
Executive Secretary  
Department of State

## SUBJECT:

Vice President's Meeting with Francois Ceyrac,  
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Charles P. Tyson

RECEIVED 26 FEB 81 15

TO LENZ

FROM DYKE, N

DOCDATE 26 FEB 81

TYSON

26 FEB 81

BREMER

10 MAR 81

017951

KEYWORDS: FRANCE

AVP

CEYRAC, FRANCOIS

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR TALKERS FOR VP MTG ON 13 MAR W/ CEYRAC - PRES OF PATRONAT  
IN FRANCE

ACTION: TYSON SGD MEMO TO BREMER DUE: 10 MAR 81 STATUS C FILES WH

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

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STATE

RENTSCHLER

DEAL

TYSON

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REF#

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ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO


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**WASHFAX RECEIPT**

THE WHITE HOUSE

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JAN 26 PM 3 16

AS

MESSAGE NO. ROOM 456 CLASSIFICATION \_\_\_\_\_ No. PAGES \_\_\_\_\_

FROM Charles V Tyson (Name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Extension) \_\_\_\_\_ (Room Number) \_\_\_\_\_

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION Tyson

TO (Agency) State DELIVER TO: Secretariat Dept/Room No. \_\_\_\_\_ Exten. \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS: \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPROVE

Date 4/4/81

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 1, 1981

~~CONFIDENTIAL WITH SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT~~

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: GREGORY J. NEWELL, DIRECTOR  
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *RVA*

REQUEST: Meeting with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson (U)

PURPOSE: To pay a courtesy call on you on behalf of President Mitterrand and to make initial contacts between the U.S. and the new French government. (U)

BACKGROUND: Cheysson, a hand-picked confidant of Mitterrand, will be visiting Washington in virtually his first foreign trip as France's new Foreign Minister. He will be having detailed substantive discussions with Secretary Haig and other U.S. officials. The occasion will provide an early opportunity to probe French intentions and priorities as Mitterrand's people take charge. Secretary Haig has strongly recommended this meeting and notes that the President had met earlier this year with Giscard's Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet - a fact well known to the new government. *let*

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None. (U)

DATE: June 4-6, 1981 (U)

DURATION: 30 minutes. (U)

LOCATION: Oval Office. (U)

PARTICIPANTS: The President, Vice President, Secretary Haig, Richard V. Allen, senior NSC staffer. (U)

OUTLINE OF EVENT: A half-hour office meeting would be the only Presidential involvement in Cheysson's visit. *(U)*

REMARKS REQUIRED: Briefing materials to be provided by NSC. (U)

MEDIA COVERAGE: Full photo coverage. (U)

RECOMMENDED BY: State Department (See Secretary Haig's memo to the President, attached). (U)

OPPOSED BY: None. (U)

PROJECT OFFICER: Richard V. Allen. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL WITH SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT~~  
Review on May 29, 1987

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NSD 48103096

*File  
The President  
met w/ Cheysson  
4/5/81*

*4/5/81  
2:15  
30 min*

DECLASSIFIED  
ON 2/20/81 BY 10436/RS/AM/MS  
EXEMPT FROM GPO, Sept. 11, 2009  
db STATE 2/15/10



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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1981

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: Alexander M. Haig, Jr. *(initials)*  
SUBJECT: Contacts with the French

On Saturday, May 23, I learned of the Vice President's desire to visit Paris as soon as possible to initiate high-level contacts with the new Government of France. Meanwhile, we had asked Chancellor Schmidt when he was here last week to sound out the French on this subject during his visit to Paris over the weekend.

After Schmidt returned to Bonn, the Germans gave our Charge, Bill Woessner, a debriefing on Schmidt's conversations with Mitterrand. The upshot of this debrief was that the French are very eager to begin their contacts with us, but prefer to do it in Washington and at a level somewhat lower than the Mitterrand-Bush level. The French Foreign Minister, Cheysson, called our Ambassador in Paris yesterday, May 25, to convey the same message.

Most recently, the French Ambassador in Washington, Francois de Laboulaye, called on Larry Eagleburger at noon today to convey Paris' desire for an invitation for Cheysson to visit Washington within the next ten days to meet with me and with senior economic officials. I suspect that their desire to meet with economic officials stems from two concerns: (a) the French are getting more than a little bit nervous about capital flight, the stock market, and the weakening franc; and (b) Cheysson does not want to be accused by the French Right of taking instructions from Washington.

I have since talked with the Vice President, in light of the above, who has decided to forego his plans to go to Paris in the immediate future. If you agree, I would suggest that we invite Cheysson to come to Washington to meet with me, Treasury Secretary Regan, and others on June 4-8. While he is here, we could propose that the Vice President go to Paris after the second round of French Parliamentary elections in late June for conversations with Mitterrand on the future of US-French bilateral relations. If your schedule permits, I would recommend that you give Cheysson a few minutes of your time as well while he is in Washington.

~~SECRET/SENSITIVE~~  
GDS 5/26/87

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MD7-081, #46837 CAS 4/29/16  
dlb NARA Doc 8/19/2011

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(orig. to Gray) 3096

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1981

~~CONFIDENTIAL WITH  
SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT~~

DECLASSIFIED  
Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended  
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006  
BY NARA dlv, DATE 3/15/11

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: GREGORY J. NEWELL, DIRECTOR  
PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND SCHEDULING

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *RVA*

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PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None. (U)

DATE: June 4-6, 1981 (U)

DURATION: 30 minutes. (U)

LOCATION: Oval Office. (U)

PARTICIPANTS: The President, Vice President, Secretary Haig, Richard V. Allen, senior NSC staffer. (U)

OUTLINE OF EVENT: A half-hour office meeting would be the only Presidential involvement in Cheysson's visit. (U)

REMARKS REQUIRED: Briefing materials to be provided by NSC. (U)

MEDIA COVERAGE: Full photo coverage. (U)

RECOMMENDED BY: State Department (See Secretary Haig's memo to the President, attached). (U)

OPPOSED BY: None. (U)

PROJECT OFFICER: Richard V. Allen. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL WITH  
SECRET/SENSITIVE ATTACHMENT~~  
Review on May 29, 1987

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE  
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

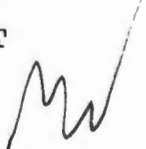
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June 3, 1981

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Murray L. Weidenbaum 

Subject: Message from Jacques Delors, French Minister  
of Economy and Finance

At his request, I met with M. Delors on June 3, while I was in Paris to chair the Economic Policy Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). M. Delors was anxious to open discussions with the Reagan Administration and to communicate the economic concerns of the Mitterand government. I assured him I would convey that message to you.

The major French preoccupation is the high level of U. S. interest rates and the effect on the exchange rate of the dollar in relation to European currencies. Delors specifically proposed cooperation between the U. S. and the European Community to maintain an agreed value of the dollar, at least for the next several months. I told Delors that I noted his proposal and would pass it on (Of course, it runs completely counter to our policy of non-intervention). I suspect however, that the interest rate - exchange rate issue will come up at Ottawa.

The main French worries -- which were also expressed vociferously by other nations at the OECD meetings -- were:

1. Our high interest rates, they believe, force high interest rates in Europe in order to limit depreciation of their currencies in relation to the dollar.
2. The resultant high interest rates are depressing European economies already in recession and, they believe, could lead to social disorder in Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain (Wales).
3. The substantial appreciation of the dollar vis-a-vis Western European currencies (by about one-third since November) is viewed as equivalent to a third OPEC oil price "shock" in terms of the effect on their growth and domestic prices.

019486

I explained to M. Delors how your economic program will use monetary restraint as a key element to lower inflation and interest rates and that the results would be helpful at home and abroad. He now understands that we do not rely exclusively on monetary policy to fight inflation, and that your four-point program is a policy mix including expenditure restraint, supply-side tax cuts, and regulatory relief. I reminded Delors that, when the dollar was weak, our European friends also criticized us because of their fear that a declining dollar would justify future OPEC oil price increases.

From a series of public and private meetings, I came away with the belief that the French as well as other Europeans understand your economic policy and basically support its anti-inflation and growth orientation. Somehow, they wish it could be accomplished without this period of high interest rates and dollar appreciation which Delors compared to a Western film in which the hero struggles to cross the river into Mexico under a hail of arrows.

I surmise from all this that these questions, which seem so much on the minds of our European friends, are likely to be raised whenever they have an opportunity to meet with you and other members of your Administration. Personally, I believe that our policy is the right one for the United States both in terms of our domestic and international economic policy objectives.

*ELF*

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
April 14, 1981

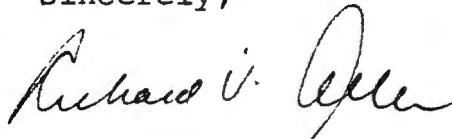
1947

MG

Dear Mr. Gregussen:

Thank you for your letter of April 3 enclosing a copy of your letter to Senator Laxalt and the report on the upcoming French election. As you know, we are watching Europe closely. We are expecting European leaders to recognize the realities of today's world situation, and to join with us in a stronger and more confident Atlantic Alliance.

Sincerely,



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

Mr. John A. <sup>X</sup>Gregussen  
Franklin Manor Apartments  
2738 N.E. 30th Place  
Ft. Lauderdale, Florida 33306

MEMORANDUM

1947

*off*

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

April 10, 1981

**SIGNED**

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: DENNIS C. BLAIR *DCB*

SUBJECT: Reply to Letter from John A. Gregussen

Attached for your signature is a short reply to a Mr. John A. Gregussen who sent you a copy of a newsletter he puts out about Europe, and a letter he wrote to Senator Laxalt. The guy can't spell, and I'm not sure what his sources of information are, but he has some insights on the European scene that are right on the mark. I think a brief note of encouragement from you is appropriate.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Approve

Disapprove

*Dennis —  
Ols have a look at  
stuff being typed in your office  
and consult w/ Javel.*

RECEIVED 08 APR 81 18

TO ALLEN

FROM GREGUSSEN, JOHN A

DOCDATE 03 APR 81

022644

KEYWORDS: FRANCE

LAXALT, PAUL

SUBJECT: ENCLOSURES LTR TO SENATOR W/ CY OF RPT ON FRENCH ELECTION & IMPACT ON ALLIEDS FOREIGN POLICY

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

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

RENTSCHLER

COMMENTS IF APPROPRIATE

REF#

LOG

NSCIFID

( D / *B* )

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED DUE COPIES TO

<i>Allen</i>	<i>x 4/10</i>	<i>for sig</i>	<i>(4/15)</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>4/14</i>	<i>RVA sp ltr</i>		<i>DB</i>

DISPATCH

*ed Bim 4/14*

W/ATTCH

FILE

*WLT* (C)

*MFB*





APR 7 1981

NSC #  
1947

*John A. Gregussen*

ENGINEER

*Franklin Manor Apartments*

2738 N.E. 30th Place  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33306  
U. S. A.

April 3., 1981.

Richard V. Allen.  
National Security Adviser.  
The White House.,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. Allen,

I have taken the liberty of enclosing a copy of letter to Senator Laxalt and a copy of said Report on the on-coming French Election and its impact on US and Allies Foreign Policy.

Sincerely yours

  
John A. Gregussen.

Encl.

PS: Secretary of State's "Acting Presidency" will undoubtedly cause some severe and strong comments in certain circles in W. Europa, and were the right words may be: A Dissimulation of The Presidency.



*John A. Gregussen*

ENGINEER

*Franklin Manor Apartments*

2738 N.E. 30th Place  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33306  
U. S. A.

April 3., 1981.

PAUL LAXALT.  
U.S. Senator.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510.

Dear Senator Laxalt,

I thankfully acknowledge receipt of your kind words of march 13 and will start off this letter by stating:

We all, prayed for the American President and his survival- and maybe we did pray a little harder this time because should something un-fortunate happen to President Reagan, we feel there would be an eminent risk of a total collapse of Western Freedom. To me and my colleagues are the United States our last hope, for if the United States stumbles and falls- Freedom and Civilization everywhere will go down in ruins. We are therefor thankfull for that The Lord heard our prayers.

"Better Red than Dead" policy.

I can only fully agree with the National Security Adviser, Richard Allen, in his view of W. European "Alliance" to the United States. I believe I have said it a thousand times before but apparently it needs saying again: Some of the Members of Nato Alliance does not deserve to be Members or to be defended at all. It is worth bearing in mind, that most of these W. European nations have Social(ist) Democratic Governments and where the present US Foreign Policy as expressed by President Reagan are totally un-acceptable. The recent establishing of the Independent International Commission for Disarmament & Security under the chairmanship of the Swedish socialist leader Olof Palme and with a number of socialist leaders from W. Europa as well as the United States, as Members of this apparatus - we fail to see any sincire allies to a present US Foreign Policy in W. Europa. Allow me to add, that we "happen to know" just as much about some of these people as we know about "Willy Brandt" whom is not Willy Brandt but Karl Frahm.

"Will Allah be good to Valéry Giscard d'Estaing" ?

The coming French Election will have an impact on US Foreign Policy from a number of points and we believe it may be worth while to have a closer look at France and its allies- if any. I therefor enclose a brief Report issued by my closest colleague and friend still in Europa dated april 1, 1981. A Report, which may deviate from any "traditional" Report(s) you may receive on these issues.

April 3., 1981.

SENATOR PAUL LAXALT.  
Washington, DC.

"Democracy at any Price?"

Democracy the way we have known it to be, have hardly the conditions in todays world for a survival and I firmly believe that the sooner the people of the West starts recognize that we have a silent war on our hands- the better. In the olden days when an enemy to Freedom wore a uniform and fired a gun- things were much simpler - enemies to Freedom of today are to be found in boardrooms- at ballot boxes or as highly trained terrorists. Terrorists that do not have to respect any borders or bounderies, financially backed at times by funds emanating from Trade Union Fundings or "International Organizations!" I have been asked on a number of occasions about the Golan Hights and The Stripp- and I will be the first to admit that the Golan Hights should be returned to the Palestinians. But not before the United States gives Manhattan back to the Indians, this from a military point of view.

"The impact of News!"

I did notify you about the 48 major articles which have appeared in various left-wing newspapers throughout W. Europa. Yesterday, I received a third warning from "my friends" in W. Europa indicating that a certen John Cummings, an American journalist attached to the Playboy and The Newday have returned to the US recently bringing with him copies of the said 48 major articles. We know now, that he met with some left-wing reporters in W. Europa on several occassions and was briefed on the issue. We must therefor foresee, that within the future- these articles will start appearing in some of the said newsmagazines or papers. As I have stated before, this is nothing but an all out staged attack upon the present US Government, President Reagan and US Foreign Policy which they now intend to bring up before the Board of Directors of Anmesty International of London. I do not know what possibly can be done, to lessen the impact of the said articles- or if that is possible at all but I will like to state that I will co-operate in any possible way or means I can if and when you should find that desiriable. Personally, I am not concerned with a left-wing reporter or journalist but what I am concerned about is- with "some one, that are not a reporter or journalist paying me a visit!" These people are good and once a decision is reached- they stopp at nothing. Believe me, I should know. As said, if there is anything you feel I should do, say or state- publically or otherwise, I will be more than happy to do so.

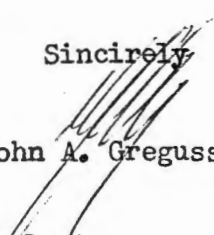
"A true, American allied?"

It was with a rather bad taste in my mouth, I witnessed over TV the Official US rejection of some senior South African Officers visitting this great nation. My colleagues and I have always considered South Africa to be an outmost reliable and dependable allied to Freedom. Apparently, some Members of the present US Cabinet do not share that view. It will be extremely difficult to explain this unfortunate incident, to "my friends" in W. Europa.

Therefor Mr. Laxalt, we prayed especially hard this time for President Reagan because without The President we fear the Freedom may crumble.

May God Bless you and America.

Sincerely

  
John A. Gregussen.

Encl.



*John A. Gregussen*

ENGINEER

*Franklin Manor Apartments*

2738 N.E. 30th Place  
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 33306  
U. S. A.

ENTERED APR - 2 1981

## REAGAN'S NEW DAWN

*See pages 4 & 5.*

Whether the reader is a student, a housewife or an executive in politics or business, this report should be kept for reference. Many will ask: What do the coming French elections have to do with us? The answer is "everything." With socialist Germans going neutralist in their hope for reunification and younger Germans making anti-militarism the road to abject surrender, the free world's eastern front is all but on the Rhine. The West's new-found confidence in America may be the decisive factor in elections and policies abroad and on that the fate of a world in which anything may happen is at stake.

FOR FOUR YEARS THE SHORT-TERM LEASE-HOLDERS OF OUR WHITE HOUSE talked drivel about inter-dependence while making absence of dignity a goal. Inter-dependence is a collective admission of weakness. Inter-influence is infinitely more important and on dignity and integrity it depends. This will be felt when France goes to the polls for a first voting on April 26. The April 26 voting will be to weed out the candidates, at present numbering 39. Barring an upsurge of some other candidate, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will face François Mitterand, the socialist who seven years ago formed a union with the communists, when the final election is held on May 10. Pollsters are giving Mitterand a lead of 2 or 3 per cent. The result is going to be close. On May 18, 1974, Giscard won by 1.4%. So worried are Giscard's supporters they are using the slogan: "Remember, it was only by one vote that France was brought to decapitate a King."

ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTED AUTHORITIES IN FRANCE RECENTLY REPORTED: "The election of Reagan on November 4 started Giscard reflecting. One group of advisers told him 'After a peanut salesman America is getting a grade-B cowboy who will drag the country into the quicksands of ridicule.'" This was absurd since that was where we had been floundering for four years. "Another group, headed by Ambassador Laboulaye, in Washington, warned: 'This man they call a cowboy knows how to govern. He showed it in California. He has first class men around him; he has force and popularity and he knows how to use it.'"

Giscard was worried and undecided and the Russians were the first to perceive it. Moscow rushed Boris Ponomarev, the boss of subservient communist parties in other countries, to Paris with a parliamentary delegation to frighten Giscard with threats of what would happen if he continued to criticize Soviet Russia over French radio and TV and call for an increase in defense expenditures. It was pure blackmail. For some years Russia has been providing France and Germany with 30% of their natural gas and between 10% and 15% of their electricity. It takes no great intelligence to know that dependence on Russia for energy leads to political dependence. Reagan's election hardened Giscard to the point where he refused to sign a new energy agreement. This left Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt alone, caught between German pressure for a rapprochement with the communist bloc and the need to appear to be standing with the West.

MOSCOW HAD SMOOTH SAILING AS LONG AS THE WEAK-WILLED CARTER WAS IN POWER. With the election of Reagan, as one French senator put it, "the lion and the wolf changed camps." Hitherto, Leonid Brezhnev, the boss of Russia's communist party, had no fault to find with the French President. True, Giscard called the invasion of Afghanistan "inacceptable," but that was only talk. Georges Marchais, the communist leader, was under orders to help Giscard by attacking only Mitterand, so that communists would not vote against Giscard in the second and final round. Even the bigoted and ignorant Ayatollah, locked in his narrow universe with a mentality so different from ours, was cunning enough to swing with the change in Washington. He released the American hostages after Carter ceased to be President and just before Reagan was sworn in. Would that Mrs. Cynthia Dwyer, who became a few rebellious Iranian students gave her the line they had been indoctrinated against the Shah, were half as intelligent. Certainly she would not have flown to a country she knew nothing about to help install something infinitely worse.

Overnight the leftward slide in Europe slowed down as Carter's \$75 million aid to Nicaragua's Cuban-backed Sandinistas was halted and the Angolan government was told to get rid of its seventeen thousand Cubans. Disgust was mingled with bitterness as American firms abroad watched Carter close the consulate in Nice, the most important consulate in France, second only to Paris, so he could give \$75 million to a pack of terrorists. In Paris the campaign of insults and promises continued as Marchais told Mitterand: "Take communists into your government if you are elected or we'll defeat you."

FRANCE WAS NOT THE ONLY PLACE WHERE NEW CONFIDENCE IN AMERICA WAS CAUSING TROUBLE for Brezhnev, "the defender of peace and opposer of aggressions." Admiral Ludwik Janszuszyn, commander-in-chief of the Polish Navy, warned Moscow and the Polish Communist Party: "The army will never fire on the people. Nothing can break the army's attachment to Polish society and her workers." In the admiral's pocket was the same confidential message that had been delivered to military leaders in Paris and Brussels: If the Soviet Army marches into Poland there will be no American confrontation in Poland itself, with the accompanying risk of a nuclear strike. America's reaction will be immediate but it will be in Cuba and wherever Russia has established bases far from home.

It is impossible to describe the sudden rise of respect for America abroad. The thought that America has a leader who can be trusted has emboldened our allies and created a situation in which, now while we are still weak, the enemy may risk a *fait accompli*. Today Cyrus Sulzberger would never dare preach the policy of no-winism which he extolled in the New York Times of January 4, 1971. Gone are the days when traitors were described as doves and men were called hawks if they wanted to fight only hard enough to prevent the enemy from winning, until the home front in America could be softened to accept defeat. Since among all the so-called hawks of the 60s there was not a one in the Johnson Administration who wanted to fight for victory, it is not surprising that de Gaulle withdrew French forces from NATO in 1966 and Germany slid eastward. Now all Europe is watching to see to what extent Reagan's election has tipped the scales in France or given second thoughts to the candidates.

THIRTY-NINE CANDIDATES ARE SCURRYING to get their names on the ballot for the first round of elections in France. For a candidate to run for the Presidency in France he (or she) must get the signatures of 500 sponsors drawn from among the 36,000 mayors, deputies, senators, general councilors and members of parliamentary assemblies in France's overseas territories. Actually 41,298 are eligible to sponsor a candidate, but many hold two or three posts, which lowers the number available. Signatures must be drawn from an area covering at least 30 departments, so that the candidate may be said to represent the country. No more than 50 signatures are valid from a single department. Sponsors must accept responsibility for their candidates by permitting their names to be published in the Official Journal. It takes more than a name on a piece of paper to constitute sponsorship. Only the official four-page form, duly signed, is recognized. Of the 7 to 10 likely to survive the weeding out on April 26, barring an unexpected landslide in favor of Jacques Chirac or Marie-France Garaud, the final battle

will probably be another close one between the incumbent, President Giscard d'Estaing, and François Mitterand, the socialist.

PRESIDENT VALERY GISCARD d'ESTAING was born on February 2, 1926 and owes his May 1974 election to the fact that Stephen Chervenenko, the Soviet ambassador to Paris, had orders to swing enough communist votes his way to put him in office but not enough to let Giscard forget that those who gave him the presidency could take it away. Moscow's declaration that communists were willing to govern with socialists frightened enough Frenchmen to give Giscard his narrow victory, whereupon Mitterand cried that an internal Yalta Agreement had been put over in France, to keep candidates approved by Brezhnev in office. Giscard is cultured, well-mannered and the exact antithesis of Carter. He is a member of a triple elite found only in France: Aristocratic, academic and rich. All his life he has cultivated high society and its habits and is proud of his descent, though illegitimate, from Louis XV. In his campaign, however, he followed the advice of Jacqueline Kennedy's hero, Pierre Salinger, who told him to look like an aristocrat but to outbid the left, to promise more pay, less work, better collective benefits and higher welfare.

Over the years a series of disclosures have disillusioned the conservatives who saw him as their hope. Reliable and conservative *Spectacle du Monde*, of January 1975, reported that his ambition has always been to get himself elected President of Europe in the 80s. As a follower of Jean Monnet, the socialist one-worlder, he would be willing to appoint a socialist Prime Minister in France in return for socialist support for the presidency of Europe. The same magazine reported in June 1979 that through the 60s Giscard had belonged to Monnet's "Committee for the United States of Europe," which was obedient to Belgium's "Mr. Socialist," Paul-Henri Spaak, whose only allegiance was to a borderless socialist world.

One of Giscard's first announcements was that the world is in a period of inevitable change which must be guided with a subtle hand to avoid revolution. "Inevitable change" is nothing but the "current of history" line we were sold by the leftist press, and that the inevitable change visualized by Giscard was to the left is evident by his determination to bring it about without "revolution." He was repeating as a weak man what de Gaulle told General de Beaufort with force in early 1960 when he threw his arms over the general's shoulder and said: "Only you understand me. You will see, the evolution towards communism is inevitable. It is the direction of history. One must be crazy to try to oppose it. Yet, to arrive at her present state, Russia had to go through indescribable suffering. It is possible to spare France this period of transition on condition that it is I who installs communism." (*NATION FRANCAISE*, August 8, 1962)

Giscard made his moves to the left acceptable by calling them "the establishment of a liberal, advanced society." *MINUTE*, the Paris weekly, reminded French voters on September 8, 1978 that the President's tirades against violence were a new note, since it was he, who as Minister of Finance, intervened to give Eldridge Cleaver, the Black Panther terrorist, permission to enter, work and reside in France when the American police were after him.

JACQUES CHIRAC, THE GAULLIST OF THE RIGHT, who was so instrumental in getting Giscard elected that when the break came he was able to ask: "Who made you King?", was born on November 29, 1932. He is anti-communist and as Giscard's Prime Minister he stemmed the red tide in the Paris elections of March 1977. Disillusionment followed and he left Giscard's Union for French Democracy to found his own party, "*Rassemblement pour la République*," and become mayor of Paris. Two advisers, Monsieur Pierre Juillet and Madame Marie-France Garaud, helped Chirac in his climb upward. He has much in his favor. He is tall, handsome, articulate, and as a result of a course at Harvard speaks perfect English. In spite of Harvard his anti-communism is above reproach and he opposes surrenders of sovereignty which, as he puts it, would leave Europe a vassal state ruled by one-worlders. Nevertheless, Madame Garaud and Monsieur Juillet have broken with Chirac, just as Chirac broke with Giscard, and today his lady adviser is

herself a candidate. Chirac would defend French interests, and perhaps the West's, better than either Giscard or Mitterand. Madame Garaud could possibly be a better defender of the West than Chirac, but she will have a hard time convincing Frenchmen that the country is ready for a woman President, so it is between Giscard and Mitterand that the pollsters waver in their predictions. At date of this writing, the socialist candidate has a slight lead over Giscard, with Chirac's percentage steadily rising.

MADAME MARIE-FRANCE GARAUD has been described by one political writer as a woman who after twenty years in the corridors of ministries has acquired the killer-instinct which American psychiatrists regard as the irresistible requisite for success. She was born in Poitiers on March 6, 1934, has a diploma in law, is chic, well-groomed and a fighter. Asked why she had remained in the shadows during her years as adviser, first to President Pompidou and later to Chirac, she replied: "I remained silent because I was an adviser. An adviser must never detract from the power of an official by making it appear that he is unable to make decisions." When she could no longer remain silent she talked, and those who heard her over France's TV channel number one on September 21, 1980, were shaken. What did she have against the President, she was asked. "When he was elected he never told the French people what he had in store for them, that he intended to turn French France into a European France, which is to say, submerge the country in a collection of states." What about Michel Debré? (de Gaulle's former Prime Minister who is also a candidate and visited Washington in mid-February) "When he talks about restoring the economy of the country he is thinking about restoring himself politically."

What policies would she follow? "The necessity today is to take up the Soviet's challenge to the West. The big problem of the world is Soviet domination. Russia would fill us with fear of a war which does not exist in order to make us swallow anything to have peace." What about détente? "It is a clear conscience for those doing business with the enemy." What is the disagreement between President Giscard and Jacques Chirac? "Giscard sees the future of France as either a great Switzerland or as a province of Europe. The two possibilities may combine to form a province in a Swiss Europe." Madame Garaud sees France as a person who must form an attachment with others of like interests and moral values, such as America and Britain. France cannot remain neutral. Speaking for herself, she wants to alert France to the mortal danger of Soviet domination. France must ally herself with the United States, economically and militarily. What did you think of Giscard's six-hour talk with Brezhnev in Warsaw last May 16? "It disoriented our allies and strengthened Brezhnev." What about the meeting in Helsinki? "The West gave in and recognized Russia's right to dominate Eastern Europe in return for a fake *quid pro quo*, a pretense that human rights and freedom of thought will be respected. In any talk with the Russians, the order of the day is important. If it is fixed at the beginning and adhered to, the meeting will be taken seriously. But the Russians will try to block it. They will never permit any conference to discuss their violations if they can help it. And if they are permitted to get away with it, it means that the West prefers to tip-toe out a side door rather than stand up to their adversary." Why did you leave Chirac? "Because he remained silent. I listened with an ear made attentive by long friendship, and I heard nothing. Nothing about Afghanistan, nothing about Warsaw. Nothing that one might retain."

SUCH IS THE NON MARXIST SECTION OF THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM IN FRANCE as the equivalents of our primaries and final election approach. The conservative voter perceives that as a candidate's qualifications increase the possibility of winning declines. To the south-east is an Italy which communists and terrorists are holding to ransom, leaving non-communists enough appearance of power to give Italy access to NATO's secrets. Between France and the enemy is a West Germany, so fearful that offending Russia will end her hopes of reunification and her youth so demoralized by anti-militarism that she is worth next to nothing as a buffer for the West. East Germans will shoot at their western brothers on order, West Germans will never shoot at their brothers in the east. Greece, under the tightening grip of Andreas Papandreou's communist Pasok Party, hates our Turkish allies more than she does the Russians and if Papandreou wins in the coming Greek elections he will pull Greece out of NATO. Forty-nine newspapers in Scandinavia

recently whipped up Denmark, Norway and Sweden against a man named Gregussen, charged with being a super-spy because he was anti-communist.

If America blockades Cuba to halt the flow of arms for terrorists in Latin America and a fleet of Russian freighters takes over their transport, the socialist-dominated Common Market Parliament will be as much help to President Reagan as Clergy and Laity Concerned were to Johnson in Vietnam. This is the West into which the Reagan election is counted upon to transplant a backbone as elections approach in the country that is Europe's heartland, as well as in Greece where the reds plan to close all American bases.

ON THE MARXIST SIDE OF THE POLITICAL FRONTIER IN FRANCE is 65-year-old François Mitterand, who makes a political trip to America before each election and this time followed his December visit to New York and Washington with a trip to Peking. Mitterand's trip to America in late November 1967 showed how supporters of foreign socialists close ranks to give their man prestige at home. Bobby Kennedy and Nelson Rockefeller were photographed at his side. For three weeks the university left and biased editors built him up. On December 5, 1967, the Foreign Policy Association assembled what the press call "200 of the most important financial and political figures in America" to honor the leader of France's "Federation of the Left," the socialist-communist common front. Report of April 1976 has more on François Mitterand, who was in the French government during France's no-winism war in Indochina and is at present a vice-president of the Socialist International, a party which knows no frontiers.

FURTHER TO THE LEFT IS GEORGES MARCHAIS, the 61-year-old leader of France's 709,000 reported carriers of Communist Party cards. With the sudden rise of confidence in America and President Giscard's hesitation about compromising himself with Moscow and the old policy of détente, Marchais is no longer gagged. Now free to attack the President, Marchais declared in the Senate, on January 20, 1981, that the invasion of Afghanistan was a necessary defensive move against American attack. Concerning the incumbent, he shouted from the floor: "We have taken too much from this President who has no scruples, who does not hesitate to grab all the advantages of a family whose members built their careers and their fortunes on the frontiers of politics and finance, in a world of money where even a borrowed particule affixed to his name brings neither the slightest nobility of heart nor of spirit. Enough of this Republic of chateaux and gifts, this state run by cousins and friends, by a clan of relatives and princes."

Strong words from a man who spent the war years as a volunteer laborer in a Messerschmidt plant in Germany, building planes to kill his countrymen.

POLLSTERS ARE GIVING MARCHAIS AROUND 17% IN THE FIRST VOTING and assuming that his followers will vote for Mitterand in the second round. What is inexplicable is that his party still follows him and that the electorate has not pelted him off of every platform where he appears. Publication after publication has printed his record and been upheld in court. At the beginning of the war Marchais was working in an aviation plant at Boulogne-sur-Seine known as AGO-Bièvres and later exposed as a German firm. Here Marchais and other communists sabotaged matériel destined for the French Airforce, though it was not until he was 27 that he actually joined the party. In 1942, over a year before the Germans began conscripting French workmen, Marchais volunteered to work in a German factory and accepted an advance of 1,000 francs. Sent to a Messerschmidt plant near Neu-Ulm, in Germany, he worked for the enemy until the end of the war.

When Marchais went to court to prove that he was forced to work in the German plant and that he had returned to France before the liberation, the pile of official records produced to prove that he was lying grew higher and higher. German archives disgorged a paper recording a visit by his wife to the German command headquarters in Paris to denounce her neighbors for having called her the wife of a collaborator.



How then did Marchais manage to become secretary-general of the French Communist Party so quickly and in spite of the minute investigation conducted by the party? The answer is: Marchais was not elected by the French party, he was pushed upward on orders from Moscow after his period of training in Russia in 1955. Why did Moscow train as an agent and choose as a party leader in France a man who had passed the tight security measures of the Germans? The answer French sovietologists give is that Georges Marchais was a Soviet agent in the AGO plant at Bièvres at the time of the Russo-German pact, when Moscow's orders were to sabotage French planes. It was because he had been a Soviet agent for years, first in France and later in Germany, that he was not liquidated along with the other estimated 130,000 collaborators whom French reds summarily killed after the war.

This is the man who will be the candidate of the French Communist Party on April 26 and who will order his followers to desist from voting against François Mitterand in the second round. Mitterand, whom Rockefeller and the Kennedys and the Foreign Policy Association have never ceased to honor with banquets attended by big-name guests selected to make him look like the leader of whom America approves.

Marchais does not stand a chance of winning in the coming elections, but he can throw a lot of votes to the vice-president of the Socialist International. Meanwhile, with an external military threat hanging over Western Europe and some two million North Africans (whom anti-colonialist Americans thought they were liberating) preferring to live in France, every major French plant has workers like the Georges Marchais of 1942.

The 34 other presidential candidates seeking the necessary 500 names to get on the ballot are too unimportant to mention. Arlette Laguiller, the revolutionary leader of "The Workers' Struggle," is still employed by Credit Lyonnais, the world's six largest bank, which dares not dismiss her because of the files she and her pro-red bank workers have compiled on the transactions of their clients. Arlette got her 500 sponsors by having 500 members of her party go on sick leave and travel France, at Social Security expense, collecting signatures.

The important thing to remember is that what Reagan says and does between now and the French elections will determine the stand of hundreds of thousands of Europeans.

BARRING AN EVENT OF MAJOR IMPORTANCE ELSEWHERE, our April report will deal with the change that has taken place in the Arab world. That world is still divided but gradually a pattern is beginning to take shape. On one hand is *qawmiyya* - nationalism - in the form of a desire to unite in one Arab empire-nation. On the other is *wataniya* - patriotism - which expresses the new Arab devotion to a particular state. The two concepts conflict, but in the meantime an unceasing flood of Arab money pours into western banks, properties, factories, hotels and stocks.

The Arab is no longer an ignorant nomad. Men like the Shiek Yamani have gone through western universities and observed the power wielded by enemies able to boast: "If we were to withdraw all our money tomorrow, we could ruin the banks of the West." Today Arabs can make the same claim, supported by the added threat of a closing of their pipelines of oil. If all the dollars held by the Arab kingdoms and emirates were thrown on the international market, the drop of value that would follow would make the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC) triple their present prices or demand gold instead of paper. Foolish is the man who does not realize that a change in western policies towards the Arabs is inevitable.

As this is written thirty-five American warships are cruising in the Indian Ocean, including an amphibious attack force accompanying the helicopter-carrier Tarawa. Six transport vessels make the run between American ports and our Indian Ocean base at Diego Garcia, building up the supply of fuel, food, munitions and spare parts for our

Rapid Deployment Force destined to defend the oil routes of the Persian Gulf.

Both Egypt's Anwar el Sadat and the rulers of Saudi Arabia are happy with the new Reagan defense plan: In the event of future Russian encroachments in the Middle East, America's line of defense will pass just north of the Arab states of the Persian Gulf.

Beyond that line the distance from our present bases would be too extended. Logistics would tip in favor of the Russians. Up to and including that line our Rapid Deployment Forces are considered unbeatable.

Last November 900 soldiers from a battalion reinforced by the 101st Airborne Division and 500 men from the Airforce took part in Operation Bright Star, testing equipment in the sand of the Egyptian Desert in coordination with Sadat's 450,000-man army. Egyptian bases are at the disposal of the elite force we have drawn from the Marine Corps and our airborne units. Lighter and more rapid tanks weighing no more than fourteen tons and manned by a driver and gunner, the latter firing a 75 mm cannon capable of destroying the heavy 70-ton tanks of the Russians, will be a feature of the RDF, as it is called.

Most important in the eyes of our hitherto hesitant allies is the new communications system linking advance forces with the high command in the rear, which will cut the time between reflexion, decision and execution.

At a moment when anything may happen it can honestly be said that for the first time since the pre-isolationist era, America is facing the threat of a sudden conflict like a great nation instead of acting like Sweden. There is only one great unknown: Will a country defeated in Vietnam by its own internal leftists be permitted to win against communists anywhere, even with the resurgence of patriotism that is sweeping the land?

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Dg

The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D. C. 20505

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4 March 1981

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

SUBJECT: Joint Statement - President of the French Republic  
and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany

Chancellor Schmidt asked me to bring to your attention this Joint Statement over which he and President Giscard worked for several hours in a consultation in Paris early in February. He emphasized that they put a great deal of effort in it and wanted you to know that this is not an ordinary sort of communique or handout but a carefully thought out distillation of what they do in their policy making.

William J. Casey

Attachment

Joint Statement

by the President of the French Republic and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany on the occasion of the Franco-German consultations in Paris on 6 February 1981

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"The President of the French Republic and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany have reviewed the deteriorated international situation in depth and considered what efforts are necessary for its rehabilitation.

They intend to counter the facts which have led to this destabilization and the ensuing dangers to peace with the joint and determined action of the two countries.

To this end they express their determination to co-operate with the new US Administration on a basis of mutual trust.

They intend to gain recognition for three requirements on which the stabilization of East-West relations and the preservation of peace depend.

The first concerns the balance of security. It precludes the acceptance of a position of weakness just as much as the aspiration to military superiority. It starts from the assumption that the efforts to achieve arms limitation and reduction take into account the principle of a global balance of power. It requires alertness and dialogue in equal measure.

The Federal Republic of Germany and France are helping to guarantee the balance of security by reaffirming their adherence to the obligations of the Atlantic Alliance, by declaring their determination to maintain their defence efforts devolving upon them by virtue of their membership of the Alliance, and by advocating a conference on disarmament in Europe aimed at securing in a first phase the adoption of confidence-building measures to be applied from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The second requirement is moderation in political action. Moderation has been made a duty obtaining above all in relations among the signatories of the Final Act of Helsinki which has laid down the rules for such action. It also means essentially that Poland must be in a position to resolve its serious problems alone and without interference from outside.

Everywhere - both outside and inside Europe - moderation is incompatible with any recourse to force, with a policy of faits accomplis, and with any attempts to secure unilateral advantages. The Federal Republic of Germany and France refer to their statement of 5 February 1980, reaffirm their condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and repeat that détente would not survive another blow of the same kind.

In the light of crisis or conflict situations, the requirement of moderation must also lead to attempts to find political solutions, that is to say solutions which are negotiated with the participation of all interested parties. This is the purpose of the efforts made by the Europeans in the Middle East, of the Namibia initiative of the Five, and of France's proposal with regard to Afghanistan. This is also the purpose of the support which the Federal Republic of Germany and France are giving to the Lagos/Lomé agreement concerning the independence of Chad.

The third requirement concerns the equality of responsibility vis-à-vis major international problems. The fight against hunger, poverty and underdevelopment, the restoration of monetary and economic stability by means of a more moderate oil price policy, as well as the use of nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes, are universal challenges. These objectives can only be achieved if the independence and self-reliance of the States and peoples of the Third World are respected and their desire for genuine non-alignment recognized. It is necessary that in the field of economic aid all nations of the world, irrespective of their political system, render an appropriate contribution to the establishment of an international order in which all nations will see their security, their prospects of progress, and respect for their dignity and freedom guaranteed.

In defining these objectives, the Federal Republic of Germany and France are aware of Europe's responsibilities. They are resolved to take those responsibilities upon themselves in solidarity with their eight partners.

The solution of the present problems in the European Community, the strengthening of Europe's political cohesion, the safeguarding of economic stability and economic progress, are tasks of prime importance which must be fulfilled so that Europe may resume the role that corresponds to its historical tradition."

RECEIVED 05 MAR 81 17

TO ALLEN

FROM CASEY, W

DOCDATE 04 MAR 81

024758

# SUSPENSE

KEYWORDS: FRANCE

GERMANY F R

GISCARD D ESTAING, V

SCHMIDT, HELMUT

SUBJECT: JOINT STATEMENT RE FRANCO GERMAN CONSULTATIONS IN PARIS 6 FEB

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ALLEN

DUE: 07 MAR 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

RENTSCHLER

TYSON

KAMINSKY

## COMMENTS

REF#

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ACTION OFFICER (S)

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ACTION REQUIRED

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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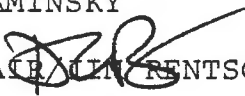
00051

FG006-12

ACTION

May 1, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR PHYLLIS KAMINSKY

FROM: DENNIS BLAIR  RENTSCHLER

SUBJECT: Press Guidance on the French Presidential Elections

Attached is approved background guidance to official spokesmen on the French Presidential elections. Please see that it is appropriately distributed.



RECEIVED 24 APR 81 14

TO ALLEN

FROM BREMER

DOCDATE 24 APR 81

025361

KEYWORDS: FRANCE

MEDIA

SUBJECT: PRESS GUIDANCE ON FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ALLEN

DUE: 25 APR 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

RENTSCHLER

KAMINSKY

*Hillery Blair*

COMMENTS

REF# 8112964

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( C / )

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
<i>Allen</i>	<i>X 4/28</i>	<i>For decision</i>	<i>4/29</i>	
	<i>X 4/29</i>	<i>Name agreed w/ comment</i>		
<i>Rentschler</i>	<i>S 4/29</i>	<i>For Further Action</i>	<i>4/30</i>	<i>PK</i>
	<i>C 5/01</i>	<i>Rentschler/Blair sep memo to Kaminsky</i>		
DISPATCH	<i>opinion done by RE etc.</i>		W/ATTCH	FILE <i>WH</i> (C) <i>dsmt</i>

April 23, 1981

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE

THE FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS,  
APRIL 26, AND MAY 10

Q. Do you have any comments to make on the French Presidential elections taking place on April 26, and May 10?

A. We are interested in these elections and watching them closely. For obvious reasons we will not comment on them before the second and final round takes place on May 10.

FYI: French presidential elections are held in two rounds, the first being an elimination round and the second, provided that no candidate has won a simple majority, a runoff between the two leading candidates. Assuming that the latest French polls are accurate, support for President Giscard has been slipping and now registers 27.5%. For the first round on April 26, however, he remains ahead of his principal opponent, Socialist Francois Mitterrand (22.5%). Other candidates are Gaullist Jacques Chirac (19%), and Communist Georges Marchais (18.5%). These figures indicate that Giscard and Mitterrand should be in the second round runoff on May 10.

MEMORANDUM

2276

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

*AK*

ACTION

April 28, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: JAMES M. RENTSCHLER *J.M.*

SUBJECT: Press Guidance on the French Presidential Elections

State's recommended press guidance on the French Presidential elections (Tab A) constitutes yet another entry in the belaboring-the-obvious sweepstakes. If you concur with it - and simple common sense suggests that you would - we'll make sure it is provided to Larry Speakes & Co.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you approve the attached press guidance on the French elections.

Approve *Bid*; As Amended \_\_\_\_\_  
*4/29*

cc: Jim Lilley  
Phyllis Kaminsky  
Dennis Blair

RECEIVED

81 APR 28 P 6: 00

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

DICK ALLEN

IRENE DERUS

JANET COLSON

BUD NANCE

KAY

CY TO VP

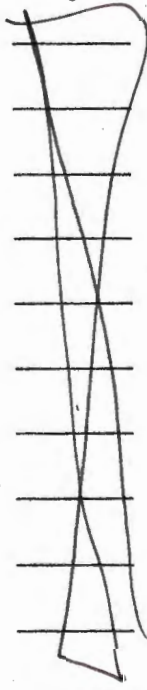
CY TO MEESE

CY TO BAKER

CY TO DEAVER

CY TO BRADY

*Jr 26/1937*



*Bud -*

*Can we approve this?*

*Action  
TAKEN*

SHOW CC \_\_\_\_\_

SHOW CC \_\_\_\_\_

SHOW CC \_\_\_\_\_

SHOW CC \_\_\_\_\_

SHOW CC \_\_\_\_\_



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

UNCLASSIFIED

April 24, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Press Guidance on the French Presidential  
Elections

Attached is guidance on the French Presidential elections which has been prepared for use by the State Department spokesman. Would you please see that the White House spokesman receives a copy so that we do not inadvertently involve ourselves in the French election process.

L. Paul Bremer, III  
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Press Guidance

UNCLASSIFIED

Dg

MEMORANDUM

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MG 2604  
FG011  
PR016  
FG006-12

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

May 11, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN

FROM: JAMES M. RENTSCHLER *Jm*

SUBJECT: Press Guidance on Mitterrand

State's recommended press guidance (Tab A) provides the bare minimum we need for public comment on Mitterrand's victory yesterday. I have hurriedly appended an additional Q & A to cover last evening's congratulatory message.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you approve the attached press guidance on Mitterrand.

Approve ✓ As Amended \_\_\_\_\_

cc: Jim Lilley  
Phyllis Kaminsky

*Jim -  
Can't you append  
language from my  
background?  
RVA 5/12/81*



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 9, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RICHARD V. ALLEN  
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: The French Presidential Election,  
May 10

Attached is guidance on the French presidential election which has been prepared for use by the State Department spokesman. Would you please see that the White House spokesman receives a copy prior to the Sunday elections.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "L. Paul Bremer, III".

L. Paul Bremer, III  
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Press Guidance.

May 7, 1981

EUR PRESS GUIDANCE

The French Presidential Election, May 10

(NOTE: There should be no comment on the elections until the definitive results are in. Since it will take some time for the overseas vote to be counted, questions received on the evening of the elections should be fended off on the grounds that we are awaiting the official results.)

(If Giscard is elected)

Q: Are you relieved that Giscard -- and not Mitterrand -- has been reelected president?

A: OUR WESTERN EUROPEAN ALLIES ARE SOVEREIGN NATIONS AND THE DECISION ON HOW OUR ALLIES ARE GOVERNED AND WHOM THEY ELECT RESTS WITH THEIR CITIZENS ALONE. WE HAVE EXCELLENT RELATIONS WITH FRANCE AND ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO IMPROVING THEM EVEN FURTHER.

(If Mitterrand is elected)

Q: How will Mitterrand's victory affect U.S. relations with France?

A: THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE ARE CLOSE TREATY ALLIES AND OUR RELATIONS WILL CONTINUE TO REFLECT THIS FACT.

Q: Yes, but will the U.S. consider Communist participation in a French government as being consistent with France's treaty commitments and its obligations towards the Western Alliance generally?



A: THE DECISION OF HOW FRANCE IS GOVERNED RESTS WITH THE FRENCH ALONE. WE OF COURSE HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE COMPOSITION OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, WITH WHICH WE WORK CLOSELY IN VIEW OF OUR ALLIANCE AND OUR MANY COMMON INTERESTS. WE WILL BE WATCHING CAREFULLY THE EVOLUTION OF EVENTS IN FRANCE, PARTICULARLY THE COMPOSITION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT WHEN IT IS FORMED.

Q: Has the President been in contact with or in any way commented on <sup>Mitterrand</sup> ~~Mitterrand's~~ victory?

A: The President sent Mr. Mitterrand a congratulatory message on Sunday as soon the poll results in France were definitively known here. The contents of the message can be described as very cordial; the President looks forward to working closely with the new French leader, and cooperating with him in our efforts to confront the serious challenges with which the Western Alliance must deal.

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8102604

RECEIVED 11 MAY 81 08

TO ALLEN

FROM BREMER

DOC DATE 09 MAY 81

026429

KEYWORDS: FRANCE

MEDIA

**URGENT**

SUBJECT: PRESS GUIDANCE FOR FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ON MAY 10

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR ALLEN DUE: 11 MAY 81 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

RENTSCHLER

KAMINSKY

ADDITION of RVA  
MAY 11 BACKGROUND  
CLOSE FILE: JQ 13 MAY 81

COMMENTS

REF# 8114749

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( C / )

ACTION OFFICER (S)	ASSIGNED	ACTION REQUIRED	DUE	COPIES TO
Allen	X 5/11	In Decision	5/13	PK
	5/12	RVA apud recom w/ comment		
Rentschler	5/10	copy for further action		PK
NSC/S	5/14	OBE 2 per RVA		PK/RE

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FG 006-12

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

May 12, 1981

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR RICHARD V. ALLEN *Jm*

FROM: JAMES M. RENTSCHLER

SUBJECT: Evolving Press Commentary on Franco-U.S. Relationship

As per our exchange yesterday, I had good sessions with the following French press reps:

- Jacques Segui (French TV - Antenne 2);
- Jean-Loup Demigneux (French TV - Antenne 1);
- Denis Poncet (French-Inter - Radio)
- Robert Solé (Le Monde);
- Denis Brulet (AFP)

Only Brulet and Solé had the gist of your backgrounder, so I was able to provide the rest with primary material for which they were very grateful. To a man they expressed the following views, which may be of interest to you:

- The cordial tone of the President's message to Mitterrand is occasioning much interest and even surprise in French political circles, and not only on the left; ✓
- The French press is struck by the degree of "serenity" discernible in the White House in the aftermath of Mitterrand's victory (which contrasts with what they see as a hand-wringing attitude at State). ✓

Speaking of State, Allen Holmes (DAS/EU) admitted to me that our version of the President's message was far superior to State's and that evoking the personal element in the two Presidents' respective campaign careers was a "master stroke" (Holmes, who got to know Mitterrand well during his five years in Embassy Paris, said that that kind of personal identification will have an enormous and favorable impact on him - he was sorry he hadn't thought of it).

One other note: I was called late last night by The New Statesman guy (the one who did the Dirty Ronnie/Heavy Mob piece). Kept bugging me along the following lines: "What makes your Administration spokesman so confident that Mitterrand supports Camp David? He doesn't, you know." After a couple of others in that vein I hung up on him....

cc: Jim Lilley  
Dennis Blair  
Phyllis Kaminsky

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8102624

RECEIVED 13 MAY 81 10

TO ALLEN

FROM RENTSCHLER

DOCDATE 12 MAY 81

026454

KEYWORDS: FRANCE

MEDIA

SUBJECT: EVOLVING PRESS COMMENTARY ON FRANCO -- US RELATIONSHIP

ACTION: FOR INFORMATION

DUE:

STATUS IX FILES

FOR ACTION

FOR COMMENT

FOR INFO

ALLEN

LILLEY ✓

BLAIR ✓

KAMINSKY ✓

COMMENTS

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COPIES TO

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*"RVA has seen"*

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