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SERIES: IV: SUMMITS OF INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS
(G-7), 1981-1988

Folder Title: The Trip of President Reagan to
Ireland, Normandy, and the London Economic Summit
06/01/1984-06/10/1984 [from binder] (2 of 4)

Box: OA 17071

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name ADVANCE, OFFICE OF PRESIDENTIAL: RECORDS

Withdrawer

BCB 9/1/2006

File Folder TRIP OF PRESIDENT REAGAN TO IRELAND,
NORMANDY AND THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT
[2 OF 4]

FOIA

F01-037

Box Number OA17071

THOMAS HACHEY

2

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
27326	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#11	1	3/19/1984	B1
27327	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#12	1	5/21/1984	B1
27328	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#13	1	5/21/1984	B1
27329	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#14	1	1/11/1984	B1
27330	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#15	1	1/11/1984	B1
27331	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#16	1	3/15/1984	B1

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]

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

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27332	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#17	1	3/16/1984	B1
27333	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#18	1	5/21/1984	B1
27334	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#19	1	4/11/1984	B1
27335	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#20	1	2/28/1984	B1
27336	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#21	1	1/11/1984	B1
27337	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#22	1	5/21/1984	B1

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
27338	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#23	1	5/21/1984	B1
27339	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#24	1	5/1/1984	B1
27340	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#25	1	5/1/1984	B1
27341	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#26	1	5/18/1984	B1
27342	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#27	1	12/30/1983	B1
27343	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#28	1	5/18/1984	B1

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27344	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#29	1	5/21/1984	B1
27345	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#30	1	12/9/1983	B1
27346	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#31	1	5/21/1984	B1
27347	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#32	1	5/21/1984	B1
27348	REPORT	REPORT D 7/12/2006 F01-054/1#33	1	5/21/1984	B1

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: ADVANCE, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL:
 Trip Records ~~Series IV: G-7 Summits~~ **SERIES IV: G-7 SUMMITS**

Archivist: srj/srj

9th 2/7/2004

OA/Box: OA ~~14058~~ **17071**

FOIA ID: F01-054, Hachey

File Folder: Trip Book: Trip of Pres. Reagan to Ireland, Normandy and the London Economic Summit June 1-10, 1984 (Green Binder) (2of4) **Date: 8/25/2004**

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. bio	lp., whole D 7/12/06 F01-054/1 #11	3/19/84	B1 , B3
2. bio	lp., whole D " " #12	5/21/84	B1 , B3
3. bio	lp., whole D " " #13	5/21/84	B1 , B3
4. bio	lp., whole D " " #14	1/11/84	B1 , B3
5. bio	lp., whole D " " #15	1/11/84	B1 , B3
6. bio	lp., whole D " " #16	3/15/84	B1 , B3
7. bio	lp., whole D " " #17	3/16/84	B1 , B3
8. bio	lp., whole D " " #18	5/21/84	B1 , B3
9. bio	lp., whole D " " #19	4/11/84	B1 , B3
10. bio	lp., whole D " " #20	2/28/84	B1 , B3
11. bio	lp., whole D " " #21	1/11/84	B1 , B3
12. bio	lp., whole D " " #22	5/21/84	B1 , B3
13. bio	lp., whole D " " #23	5/21/84	B1 , B3
14. bio	lp., whole D " " #24	5/1/84	B1 , B3
15. bio	lp., whole D " " #25	5/1/84	B1 , B3
15. bio	lp., whole D " " #26	5/18/84	B1 , B3

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- B-7b Release would deprive an individual of the right to a fair trial or impartial adjudication [(b)(7)(B) of the FOIA].
- B-7c Release could reasonably be expected to cause unwarranted invasion or privacy [(b)(7)(C) of the FOIA].
- B-7d Release could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of a confidential source [(b)(7)(D) of the FOIA].
- B-7e Release would disclose techniques or procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions or would disclose guidelines which could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law [(b)(7)(E) of the FOIA].
- B-7f Release could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual [(b)(7)(F) of the FOIA].
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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection: ADVANCE, OFFICE OF ~~THE~~ PRESIDENTIAL: Archivist: srj/srj
 Trip Records *SERIES IV: G-7 Summits* *gh 2/2/2006*
OA/Box: OA 44358 *17071* **FOIA ID:** F01-054, Hachey
File Folder: Trip Book: Trip of Pres. Reagan to Ireland, Normandy **Date:** 8/25/2004
 and the London Economic Summit June 1-10, 1984 (Green Binder) (2of4)

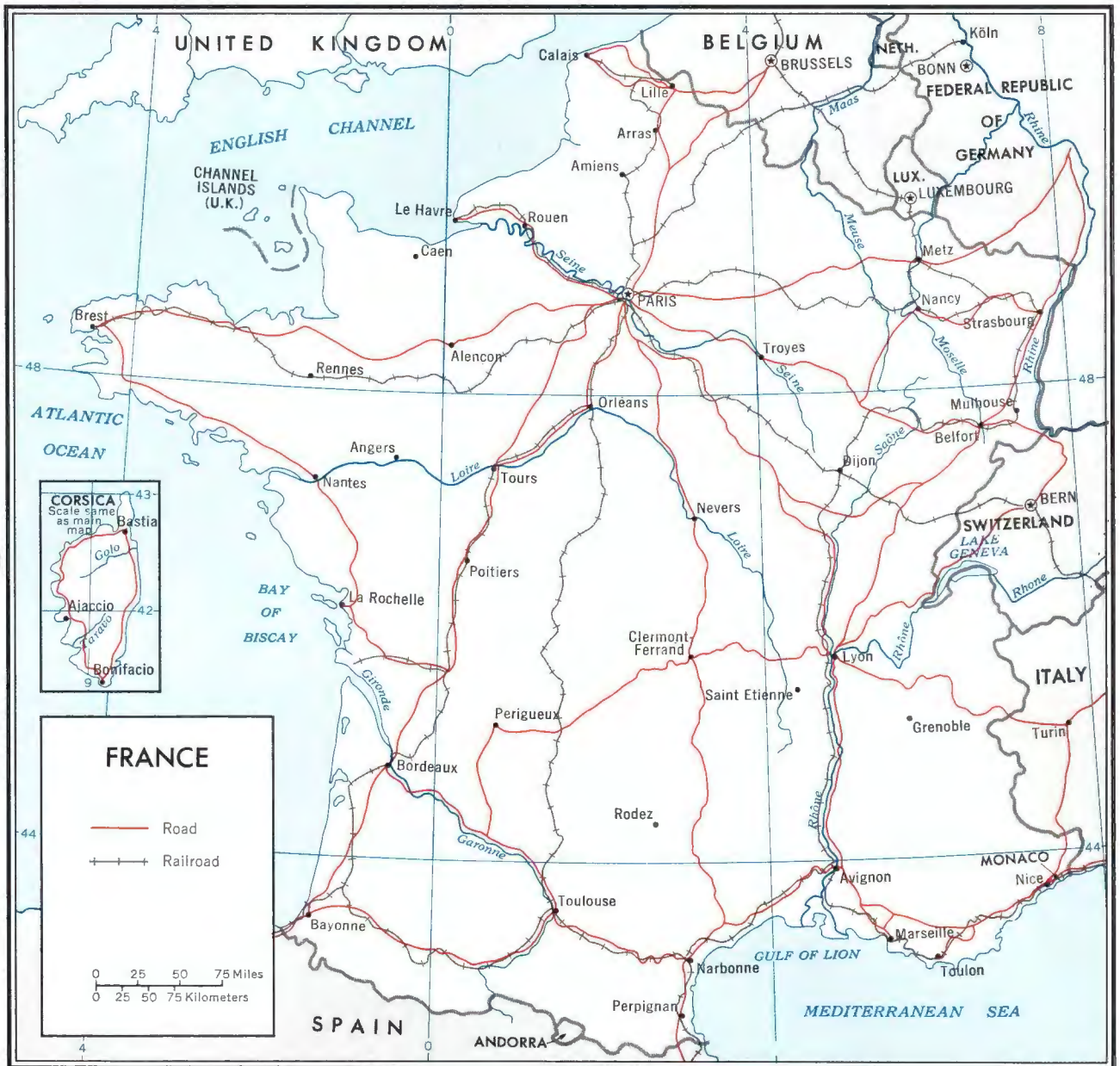
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16. bio	1p., whole <i>D 7/12/06 F01-054/1 # 27</i>	12/30/83	B1 B3
17. bio	1p., whole <i>D " " #28</i>	5/18/84	B1 B3
18. bio	1p., whole <i>D " " #29</i>	5/21/84	B1 B3
19. bio	1p., whole <i>D " " #30</i>	12/9/84	B1 B3
20. bio	1p., whole <i>D " " #31</i>	5/12/84	B1 B3
21. bio	1p., whole <i>D " " #32</i>	5/21/84	B1 B3
22. bio	1p., whole <i>D " " #33</i>	5/21/84	B1 B3

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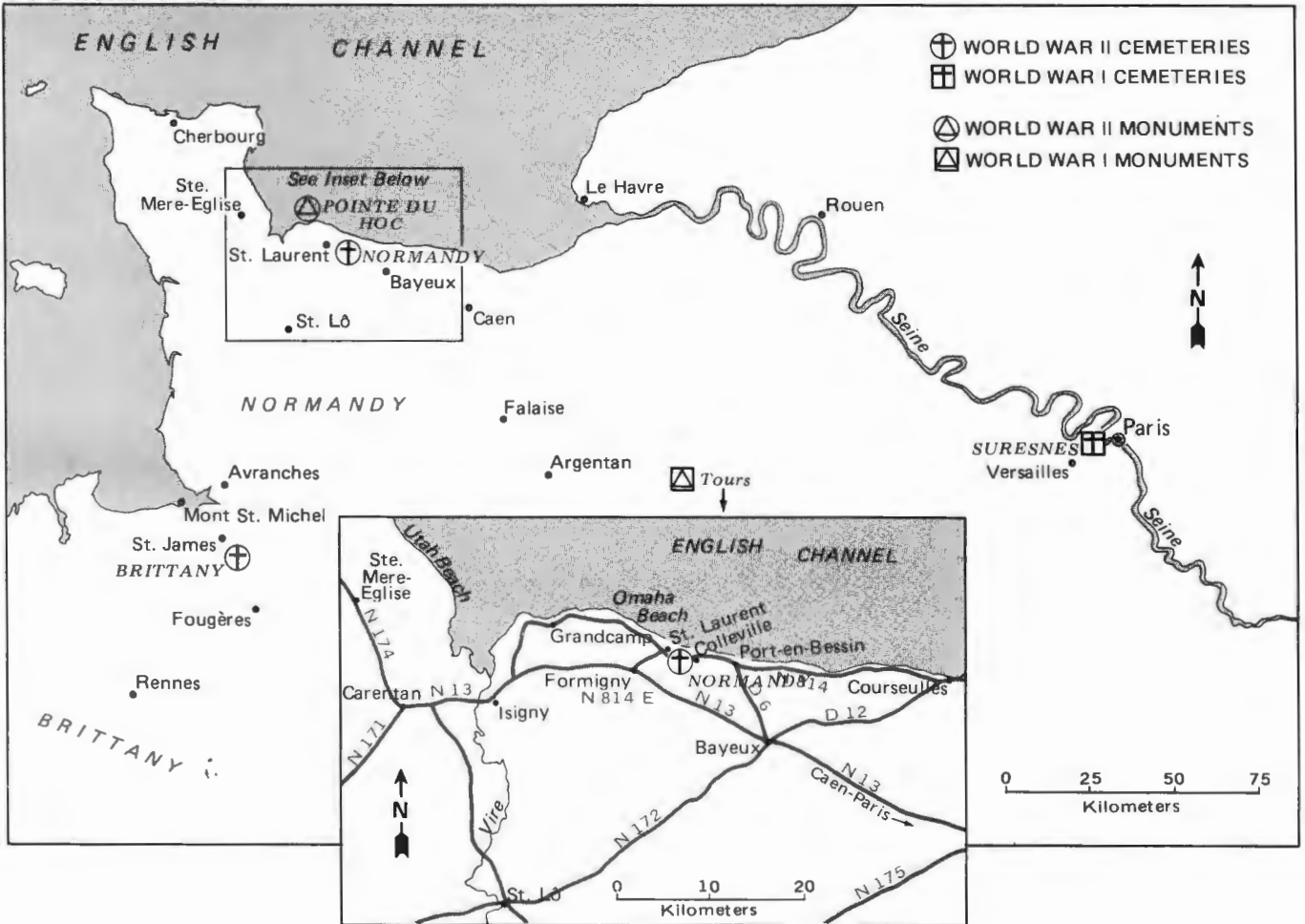
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

NORMANDY



Base 57554 1-68

NORMANDY



FRENCH FRANC CONVERSION TABLE AT F 8.49 = U.S. \$

(Franc = 100 centimes)

<u>FRANC TO U.S. DOLLARS</u>		<u>U.S. DOLLARS TO FRANC</u>	
<u>franc</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>franc</u>
.25	0.03	.10	0.85
1.00	0.12	.25	2.12
2.00	.24	.50	4.25
8.49	1.00	1.00	8.49

10.00	1.18	5.00	42.45
30.00	3.53	10.00	84.90
50.00	5.89	20.00	169.80
100.00	11.78	50.00	424.50
300.00	35.34	100.00	849.00
500.00	58.89	200.00	1,698.00
1,000.00	117.79	300.00	2,547.00
2,000.00	235.57	400.00	3,396.00
5,000.00	588.93	500.00	4,245.00

NOTE: ALL U.S. DOLLAR VALUES ARE ROUNDED TO NEAREST U.S. CENT. VALUE OF FRENCH FRANC FLUCTUATES DAILY ACCORDING TO CURRENCY MARKET CONDITIONS.

NORMANDY SITE INFORMATION

Pointe Du Hoc Ranger Monument - is located on a cliff 8 miles west of the Normandy American Cemetery overlooking Omaha Beach. It was erected by the French to honor elements of the 2nd Ranger Battalion under the command of LTC James E. Rudder which scaled the 100-foot cliff, seized the objective, and defended it successfully against determined German counterattacks at high cost. It is the only point on the beach to be left in its 1944 state (with barbed wire, block houses, and two-ton bomb craters) and is one of the most gripping reminders of the effort and sacrifice that liberation entailed.

The monument consists of a simple granite pylon atop a concrete bunker with inscriptions in French and English on tablets at its base. It was officially turned over to the American government on January 11, 1979 for care and maintenance in perpetuity. This battle-scarred area on the right flank of Omaha Beach remains much as the Rangers left it on June 8, 1944.

Normandy Cemetery - The Cemetery is situated on a cliff overlooking Omaha Beach and the English Channel, northeast of St. Laurent-sur-Mer, 10 miles northwest of Bayeux, France.

The cemetery site, at the north end of its 1/2-mile access road, covers 172 1/2 acres and contains the graves of 9,386 of our military dead, most of whom gave their lives in the landings and ensuing operations. On the walls of the semicircular garden on the east side of the memorial are inscribed the names of 1,557 of our missing who sleep in unknown graves.

The memorial consists of a semicircular colonnade with a loggia at each end containing large maps and narratives of the military operations; at the center is the bronze statue, "Spirit of American Youth." Two orientation tables, which overlook the beach, depict the landing in Normandy and the artificial harbor established here. Facing west at the memorial, one sees in the foreground the reflecting pool; beyond is the burial area with the circular chapel and, at the far end, the granite statues representing the United States and France.

Omaha Beach - The most difficult of the 5 Normandy beachheads (Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno and Sword), was established here at the base of towering German-controlled cliffs at 6:30 a.m. on the morning of June 6, 1944, with the landing of the first American infantry division. Of 32 landing craft, only five made the beach. Sixteen of nineteen bulldozers were knocked out by German artillery, and 2,000 were killed.

Utah Beach Monument - This monument commemorates the achievements of the American Forces of the VII Corps who fought in the liberation of the Cotentin Peninsula from 6 June to 1 July 1944. It consists of a 24 foot rose granite obelisk surrounded by a small park overlooking the historic sand dunes of Utah Beach, one of two American landing beaches during the Normandy Invasion of June 1944.

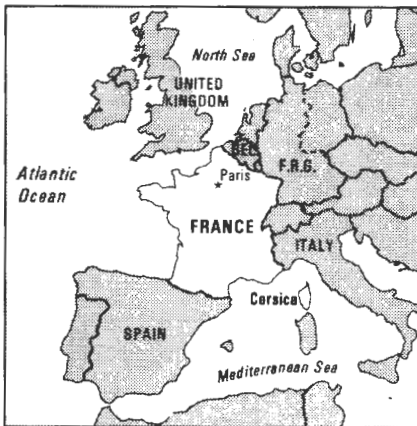
background notes

France



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs

March 1984



Official Name:
French Republic

PROFILE

People

Population (1983 est.): 54,748,000. **Annual growth rate** (1983 est.): 0.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and Basque minorities. **Religion:** Roman Catholic, 90%. **Language:** French. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—10. **Literacy**—99%. **Infant mortality rate:** 9/1,000. **Work force** (24 million, 1983 est.): *Agriculture*—8.3%. *Industry and commerce*—45.2%. *Services*—46.5%. **Registered unemployment** (Dec. 31, 1983): 8.8%.

Geography

Area: 551,670 sq. km. (212,668 sq. mi.); largest West European country, about four-fifths the size of Texas. **Cities:** *Capital*—Paris. *Other cities*—Marseille, Lyon, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Nice, Bordeaux. **Terrain:** Varied. **Climate:** Temperate; similar to that of eastern US.

Government

Type: Republic. **Constitution:** September 28, 1958.

Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state); prime minister (head of government). *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament (491-member National Assembly, 292-member Senate). *Judicial*—Court of Cassation (civil and criminal law), Council of State (administrative court), Constitutional Council (constitutional law).

Subdivisions: 21 administrative regions containing 95 departments (metropolitan France). Five overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Reunion, and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon); five overseas territories (New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and French Southern and Antarctic Territories); and one special-status territory (Mayotte).

Political parties: Socialist Party (PS), Rally for the Republic (RPR—Gaullists), Union for French Democracy (UDF—Giscardians/Centrist), Communist Party (PCF), various minor parties.

Suffrage: Universal over 18.

Defense (1984 est.): 18% of central government budget.

Flag: Three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red.

Economy

GDP (1983): \$920 billion. **Avg. annual growth rate** (1983): 0.5%. **Per capita income** (1983): \$7,179. **Avg. inflation rate** (1983): 9.6%.

Natural resources: Coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, forests.

Agricultural products: Beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes.

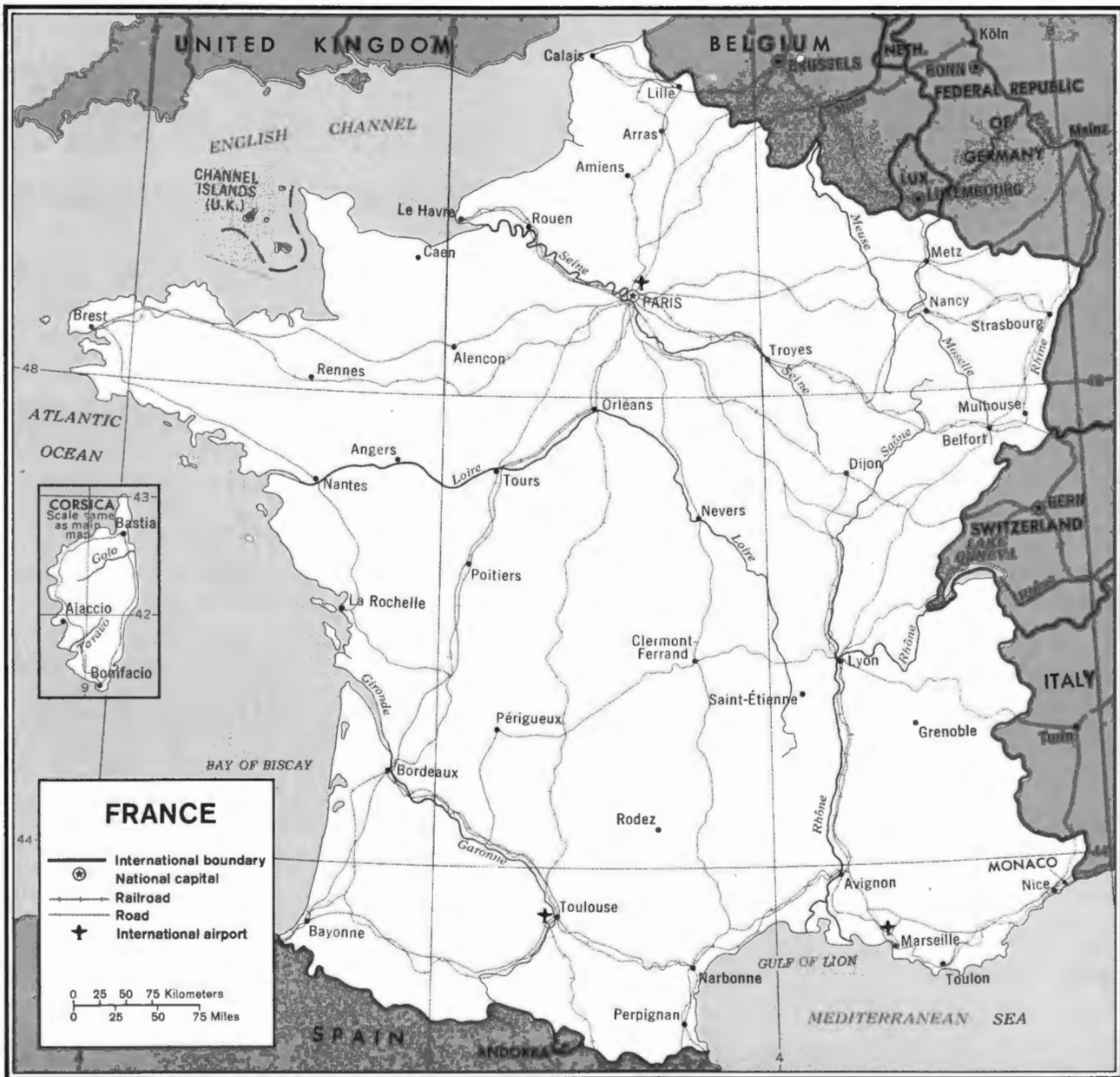
Industries: Steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, aircraft, electronics.

Trade (1983): *Exports*—\$94.9 billion: machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, iron, steel, textiles, agricultural products including wine. *Imports*—\$100.6 billion: crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel, agricultural products, textiles. *Partners*—FRG, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, US, UK, Netherlands, Japan

Official exchange rate (1983 avg.): 7.61 francs = US\$1; Jan.–June 1983 avg., 7.17 francs = US\$1; July–Dec. 1983 avg., 8.05 francs = US\$1.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and most of its specialized agencies, NATO, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Western European Union, European Communities (EC), INTELSAT.



GEOGRAPHY

France, the largest West European nation, is two-thirds flat plains or gently rolling hills; the rest is mountainous. A broad plain covers most of northern and western France from the Belgian border in the northeast to Bayonne in the southwest and rises to uplands in Normandy, Brittany, and the east. This large plain is bounded on the south by the steeply rising ridges of the Pyrenees, on the southeast by the mountainous plateau of the Massif Central, and on the east by the rugged Alps, the low ridges of the Jura, and the rounded summits of the densely forested Vosges. The principal

rivers are the Rhone in the south, the Loire and the Garonne in the west, and the Seine in the north. The Rhine River forms part of France's eastern border with the Federal Republic of Germany.

France generally has cool winters and mild summers in the west and the north. Southern France has a Mediterranean climate, with hot summers and mild winters.

PEOPLE

Since prehistoric times, France has been a crossroads of trade, travel, and invasion. The French people are made up of elements of three basic European stocks—Celtic, Latin, and Teutonic. Over the centuries, however, these groups

have blended so that today they may be referred to only in the broadest sense.

France's birth rate was among the highest in Europe from 1945 until the late 1960s, when it began to decline. The annual net increase of births over deaths stood at 250,000-350,000 until 1974. Because of this growth and immigration, the population increased from 41 million in 1946 to 53 million in 1977. In the past few years, the level of births has continued to fall. Yet France's birth rate is still higher than that of nearly all other West European countries, except Italy. In 1983, the rate was 13.7 births per 1,000.

Traditionally, France has had a high level of immigration, and about 3 million people entered the country between the

two World Wars. After the establishment of an independent Algerian state in 1962, about 1 million French citizens returned to France. As of December 31, 1982, France's population of immigrant workers and their families was officially estimated at 4,459,068, including some 120,000 whose status was legalized in 1982. Resident aliens fall into two main groups: South Europeans (52% of total) and North Africans (26% of total), the two principal nationalities being Portuguese and Algerian.

About 90% of the people are baptized Roman Catholic, fewer than 2% are Protestant, and about 1% are Jewish. Immigration in the 1960s and early 1970s from North Africa, especially Algeria, accounts for the more than 1 million Muslims in France.

French education is free and mandatory between ages 6 and 16. The public education system is highly centralized and has a budget amounting to about 4.4% of the gross domestic product (GDP). In 1983, an estimated 17.7% of the national budget was allocated to education. Private education is primarily Roman Catholic. Higher education in France, which began with the founding of the University of Paris in 1150, enrolls about 1 million students in 69 universities in continental France and an additional 60,000 in special schools such as the *Grandes Ecoles* and technical colleges.

The French language is descended from the vernacular Latin spoken by the Romans in Gaul. Although French includes many Celtic and Germanic words, its structure and most of its words derive from Latin. Since the early Middle Ages, French has been an international language. Spoken around the world today, French is a common second language and, like English, is an official language at the United Nations. In Africa, Asia, the Pacific, and the West Indies, the French language has been a unifying factor, particularly in those countries where it serves as the only common language among a variety of indigenous languages and dialects.

Since the time of the Roman Empire, France's achievements in literature, the arts, and science have influenced Western culture. In architecture, the Romanesque basilicas, the soaring Gothic cathedrals, the formal gardens of Versailles, the imperial design of Parisian boulevards and squares, and the modern designs of masters like Le Corbusier attest to France's influence.

French painting has spanned the centuries in greatness. Some famous names include Watteau (1684–1721), who de-

scribed the polished, elegant society of his time; David (1748–1825), the neoclassical artist of the Revolution and Empire; Delacroix (1798–1863) the romantic; the naturalists and realists Corot (1796–1875), Millet (1814–75), and Courbet (1819–77), who painted realistic landscapes and scenes from rural life; and the impressionists, including Monet (1840–1926) and Renoir (1841–1919), who explored light on canvas, and Cezanne (1839–1906), whose ideas about the treatment of space and dimension are at the base of 20th century modern art. Other famous artists, such as Van Gogh and Picasso, were drawn to France from other countries.

In music, Berlioz (1803–69) in the romantic period was followed by Debussy (1862–1918) and Faure (1845–1924), who were inspired by the impressionist movement in painting. In the 19th century, Bizet (1838–75) wrote the opera *Carmen* and Gounod (1818–93) wrote *Faust* and *Romeo and Juliette*. Chopin (1810–49), though born in Poland, spent his adult life in Paris.

France has played a leading role in scientific advances. Descartes (1596–1650) contributed to mathematics and to the modern scientific method; Lavoisier (1743–94) laid the fundamentals of modern chemistry and physics; Becquerel (1854–1912) and the Curies jointly discovered radium and the principle of radioactivity; and Pasteur (1822–95) developed theories of germs and vaccinations. Several important French inventors were Daguerre (1789–1851), a theatrical scenery painter who invented the daguerrotype, an early photograph; Braille (1809–52), a blind teacher of the blind, after whom is named the system of raised lettering enabling the blind to read; and Bertillon (1853–1914), an anthropologist and criminologist who organized the fingerprint system of identification. In the 20th century, French scientists have won a number of Nobel Prizes.

French literature is renowned from the medieval romances of Marie de France and Chretien de Troyes and the poetry in Old French of Francois Villon to the 20th century novelists Colette, Proust, Sartre, and Camus. Over the intervening centuries were the Renaissance writers Rabelais (fiction), Ronsard (poetry), and Montaigne (essays); the 17th century classical dramatists Corneille, Racine, and Moliere; the 18th century rationalist philosophers Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau; the romantics Germain de Stael, Victor Hugo, Alexandre Dumas (father and son), and Alphonse de Lamartine; 19th century novelists Stendhal, George Sand, and

Balzac; realist Flaubert; naturalists Zola and Baudelaire; and 19th century poets Verlaine, Rimbaud, and Valery.

French filmmakers from Jean Renoir to Francois Truffaut have won acclaim over the past decades.

HISTORY

France was one of the earliest countries to progress from feudalism into the era of the nation-state. Its monarchs surrounded themselves with capable ministers, and French armies were among the most disciplined and professional of their day. During the reign of Louis XIV (1643–1715), France was the preeminent power in Europe. But Louis' and his successors' overly ambitious projects and military campaigns led to chronic financial problems for the government in the 18th century. Deteriorating economic conditions and popular resentment against the complicated system of privileges granted the nobility and other favored groups were the principal causes of the French Revolution (1789–94).

Although the Revolution established republican and egalitarian principles of government, France reverted to forms of absolute rule or constitutional monarchy four times—the Empire of Napoleon, the Restoration of Louis XVIII, the reign of Louis-Philippe, and the Second Empire of Napoleon III. After the Franco-Prussian War (1870), the Third Republic was established and lasted until the military defeat of 1940.

World War I brought great losses of troops and materiel. In the 1920s, France began to rebuild its army (then the largest in Europe) and to establish an elaborate system of border defenses (the Maginot Line) and alliances to offset resurgent German strength. France was defeated, however, and occupied in 1940. Following 4 years of occupation and strife, Allied Forces liberated France in 1944. The nation emerged exhausted from World War II and faced a series of new problems.

After a short period of provisional government, initially led by General Charles de Gaulle, the Fourth Republic was established under a new constitution with a parliamentary form of government controlled by a series of coalitions. The heterogeneous nature of the coalitions and the lack of agreement on measures for dealing with Indochina and Algeria caused successive cabinet crises and changes of government. The government structure finally collapsed over the Algerian question on May 13, 1958. A threatened coup led Parliament to call on

Gen. de Gaulle to head the government and prevent civil war. He became prime minister in June (at the beginning of the Fifth Republic) and was elected president in December.

On December 5, 1965, for the first time in this century, the French people went to the polls to elect a president by direct ballot. Gen. de Gaulle defeated Francois Mitterrand with 55% of the vote.

Student dissatisfaction and unrest triggered major disturbances and nationwide strikes in May 1968. Students took over university buildings and battled police in Paris and other large cities, and workers occupied factories throughout the country. The economy was grinding to a halt, and France seemed on the brink of chaos. President de Gaulle dissolved the National Assembly, called for national elections, and announced his intention to pursue a policy of sweeping reform, based on the principle of "participation." The voters, fearing disorder and a possible Communist takeover, voted an overwhelming Gaullist majority into the National Assembly.

In April 1969, President de Gaulle's government conducted a national referendum on the creation of 21 regions with limited political powers. On April 27, the government's proposals were defeated (48% in favor, 52% opposed), and President de Gaulle resigned.

In 1969, a number of candidates presented themselves in the election for a new president. Georges Pompidou, a prime minister under de Gaulle, was supported not only by the Gaullists but also by their Independent Republic allies and some Centrists and was elected with a 58% majority of the votes.

In 1971, Francois Mitterrand assembled various Socialist groups into a new unified Socialist Party. The Socialists, led by Mitterrand, the Communist Party (PCF), headed by Georges Marchais, and a faction of the Radical Party reached agreement on a joint program on which to base their campaign for the March 1973 legislative elections. The union of the left more than doubled its assembly representation, and Mitterrand emerged from the campaign as the left's chief spokesman.

President Pompidou died in office on April 2, 1974, and the race to succeed him split the ruling Gaullist coalition. The UDR (Gaullist) Party selected former Prime Minister Chaban-Delmas as its candidate, but he was eliminated in the first round of voting. Valery Giscard d'Estaing, finance minister in the Pompidou government and head of the Gaullist-aligned Independent

Republicans, narrowly defeated Francois Mitterrand, who ran as the only candidate of the left. On assuming office, Giscard d'Estaing became the first non-Gaullist president of the Fifth Republic. He appointed Gaullist Jacques Chirac as prime minister to head a government of Gaullists, Independent Republicans, Centrists, and nonparty technicians.

Policy differences between President Giscard d'Estaing and Chirac led to the latter's resignation in August 1976, although the Gaullist Party continued to support Chirac's successor, prominent international economist Raymond Barre. Barre's appointment marked the first time under the Fifth Republic that neither the chief of state nor the head of government was a member of the Gaullist Party.

A Communist-Socialist coalition intended to confront the parties of the governing majority in the legislative elections of March 1978. The Communists, a minority within this union of the left, broke with the Socialists by demanding the right to receive key ministries should the left win and by calling for extensive nationalization of industries. The breakup of the common front contributed to the left's defeat in the March 1978 elections, with the coalition of the Giscard d'Estaing party group winning 50.49% of the popular vote and electing 291 deputies to the National Assembly compared to the left's 200.

In November 1980, Francois Mitterrand, after fending off a challenge to his leadership, captured the nomination as the Socialist Party's presidential candidate. A bruising campaign, focusing on the theme of rising unemployment, pitted four principal candidates against each other: Giscard d'Estaing, Jacques Chirac, Francois Mitterrand, and Communist Party chief Georges Marchais. Giscard and Mitterrand emerged as the finalists after a primary round on April 26, 1981, which also saw the Communist Party's electoral strength reduced to 15% from the PCF's traditional 20% of the vote. On May 18, 1981, Francois Mitterrand defeated Giscard d'Estaing and was elected president with 51.75% of the vote.

On assuming office on May 21, 1981, President Mitterrand named long-time Socialist Party leader Pierre Mauroy as his prime minister and immediately dissolved the National Assembly. New legislative elections were held in June 1981, and Socialist Party candidates and their allies captured 285 of the 491 parliamentary seats, giving them absolute majority control of the National Assembly. Communists kept only 44 of the 86 seats they had held before the June elections. Four Communist

ministers were appointed to the government.

During the first year of his presidency, Mitterrand enjoyed high public opinion ratings. As economic difficulties mounted, however, Mitterrand's popularity, along with that of the left in general, declined. Most local elections since 1981 have shown a shift in voter preferences away from the left, to the benefit of Centrist and right-wing candidates.

Legislative elections are scheduled for the spring of 1986, and the next presidential election will be in 1988.

GOVERNMENT

The constitution of the Fifth Republic was approved by public referendum on September 28, 1958. It greatly strengthened the authority of the executive in relation to Parliament. Under the constitution, the president is elected directly for a 7-year term. Presidential arbitration assures the regular functioning of the public powers and the continuity of the state. The president names the prime minister, presides over the cabinet, commands the armed forces, and concludes treaties. The president may submit questions to a national referendum and can dissolve the National Assembly. In certain emergency situations, the president may assume full powers. The president is thus the dominant element in the constitutional system.

Parliament meets in regular session twice annually for a maximum of 3 months on each occasion. Special sessions are common. Although parliamentary powers are diminished from those existing under the Fourth Republic, the National Assembly can still force the dissolution of the government or call new elections if an absolute majority of the total assembly membership votes a censure motion.

The National Assembly is the principal legislative body. Its deputies are directly elected to 5-year terms, and all seats are voted on in each election. Senators are chosen by an electoral college for 9-year terms, and one-third of the Senate is renewed every 3 years. The Senate's legislative powers are limited, as the National Assembly has the last word in the event of a disagreement between the two houses. The government has a strong influence in shaping the agenda of Parliament. The government can also link its life to any legislative text, and unless a motion of censure is introduced and voted, the text is considered adopted without a vote.

The most distinctive feature of the French judicial system is that it is divided into two categories: a regular court system and a court system that deals specifically with legal problems of the French administration and its relation to the French citizen. The Court of Cassation is the supreme court of appeals in the regular court system; at the top of the administrative courts is the powerful Council of State.

Traditionally, decisionmaking in France has been highly centralized, with each of France's departments headed by a prefect appointed by the central government. In 1982, the national government passed legislation to decentralize authority by giving a wide range of administrative and fiscal powers to local elected officials. However, 2 years later, these laws were still in the process of being implemented.

Principal Government Officials

President—Francois Mitterrand
 Prime Minister—Pierre Mauroy
 President of the National Assembly—
 Louis Mermaz
 President of the Senate—Alain Poher

Ministers

Economy and Finance—Jacques Delors
 Budget—Henri Emmanuelli (State Secretary)
 Consumer Affairs—Catherine Lalumiere (State Secretary)
 Social Affairs—Pierre Beregovoy
 Employment—Jack Ralite (Junior Minister)
 Health—Edmond Herve (State Secretary)
 Family Affairs, Immigrants—
 Georgina Dufoix (State Secretary)
 Senior Citizens—Daniel Benoist (State Secretary)
 Repatriated Citizens—Raymond Courriere (State Secretary)
 Interior and Decentralization—Gaston Defferre
 Public Security—Joseph Franceschi (State Secretary)
 Overseas Departments and Territories—George Lemoine (State Secretary)
 Transportation—Charles Fiterman
 Maritime Affairs—Guy Lengagne (State Secretary)
 Justice—Robert Badinter
 External Affairs—Claude Cheysson
 Development and Cooperation—
 Christian Nucci (Junior Minister)
 Defense—Charles Hernu
 Defense—Jean Gatel (State Secretary)
 Veterans' Affairs—Jean Laurain (State Secretary)



Alexandre Gustave Eiffel designed the 295-meter-high iron tower for the Paris exposition of 1889.

Agriculture—Michel Rocard
 Forestry—Rene Suchon (State Secretary)
 Industry and Research—Laurent Fabius
 Post and Telecommunications—Louis Mexandeau (Junior Minister)
 Energy—Jean Auroux (State Secretary)
 Education—Alain Savary
 Education—Roger Gerard
 Schwartzberg (State Secretary)
 Commerce and Tourism—Edith Cresson
 Tourism—Roland Carraz (State Secretary)
 Housing and Urban Development—
 Paul Quiles
 Commerce and Crafts—Michel Crepeau
 Vocational Training—Marcel Rigout
 European Affairs—Roland Dumas

Government Spokesman—Max Gallo (State Secretary)
 Culture—Jack Lang (Junior Minister)
 Youth and Sports—Edwige Avice (Junior Minister)
 Women's Rights—Yvette Roudy (Junior Minister)
 Civil Service—Anicet Le Pors (State Secretary)
 Environmental Affairs—Huguette Bouchardeau (State Secretary)
 Communications—Georges Fillioud (State Secretary)
 Planning—Jean Le Garrec (State Secretary)
 Ambassador to the United States and OAS—Bernard Vernier-Palliez
 Ambassador to the United Nations—Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil

France maintains an embassy in the United States at 2535 Belmont Road NW., Washington, D.C. 20008 (tel. 202-328-2600). Consulates general are located at Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, and Miramar, Puerto Rico.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Four political groups dominate the political scene. In the National Assembly the Socialist Party, led by Lionel Jospin who succeeded Mitterrand as first secretary, holds 267 seats. Nineteen center-left deputies are also affiliated with the Socialists. The Chirac-led Gaullists, also known as the Rally for the Republic (RPR) and their allies have 90 assembly seats; the UDF federation of parties that supported President Giscard has 63 seats; and the Communist Party holds 44. The remaining 9 seats are held by independents or unaffiliated deputies. The cabinet, headed by Prime Minister Mauroy, is composed of 43 ministers, junior ministers, and state secretaries, of whom 36 are Socialists, 4 (transportation, employment, vocational training, and civil service) are Communists, 2 (education and commerce-crafts) are left radicals, and 1 (environment) is independent left.

ECONOMY

France is one of the world's foremost industrial and agricultural countries. It has substantial agricultural resources, a diversified modern industrial system, and a highly skilled labor force.

Between 1959 and 1973, the French economy grew in real terms at an average annual rate of 5.5%. In late 1974, following the energy crisis, the economy experienced a steep downturn accompanied by accelerated inflation, rising unemployment, and large balance-of-payments deficits. Real growth since 1973 has averaged 2.4%. In 1981, the election of a Socialist President and the ensuing parliamentary elections that returned a Socialist majority led to changes in economic orientation. A number of large manufacturing firms were nationalized, along with most of the commercial banking sector. The initial Socialist policies were stimulative, relying partly on income redistribution and partly on increased government spending with a view to increasing growth and holding down unemployment. These policies were out of phase with those of

France's trading partners, and the resulting increase in import demand was not offset by an increase in demand for French exports. By early 1983, the growing trade deficit and relatively high inflation rate put severe pressure on the currency. This pressure culminated in a devaluation in March 1983, which was backed up by a classical economic stabilization plan of reductions in the budget deficit, spending cuts, increased taxes, and tighter monetary and credit policies.

The short-term goals of these policies were to bring the trade and current account deficits back into balance over a 2-year period and to bring price inflation down into line with France's trading partners. The restrictive policies began to bear fruit quickly on the trade front as the deficit narrowed substantially in the fall of 1983. By the year's end, the government's goal of cutting in half the 1982 trade deficit of 92 billion francs had been marginally exceeded. The French economy, however, remains vulnerable to inflation. Although there was indication of some slowing of price rises during the second half of 1983, the government was unable to meet its inflationary targets.

Progress on inflation will depend in large part on the development of personal incomes during 1984. The progress of wage negotiations is crucial in this respect and is also of primary importance to the government's medium-term goal of improving French industrial competitiveness. The manufacturing sector is handicapped by high labor costs and overstaffing, which is particularly severe in the steel, coal, shipbuilding, and automobile sectors. The government is devoting substantial efforts to try to cushion the social impact of unemployment, while at the same time attempting to assist the streamlining and modernization of the sectors concerned.

Industry

France's highly developed and diversified industrial enterprises generate about one-third of the GDP and employ about one-third of the work force. This distribution is similar to that of other highly industrialized nations. The government is a significant factor in the industrial sector, both in its planning and regulatory activities and in its ownership and operation of important industrial facilities. Government involvement in industry has traditionally been strong in France and was increased by the 1981 nationalizations. Government-owned or majority-owned enterprises account for 21% of industrial sales, 23% of the industrial work force, 30% of industrial exports, and 53% of industrial fixed investment. The different percentages reflect

the fact that the government-owned part of industry is concentrated in the large, capital-intensive industries. These companies are under the general supervision of the government, their majority shareholder, but function independently in terms of ongoing operations.

The most important areas of industrial production include steel and related products, aluminum, chemicals, and mechanical and electrical goods. France has been notably successful in developing dynamic telecommunications, aerospace, and weapons sectors. With virtually no domestic oil production, France has banked heavily on development of nuclear power, which now produces about 40% of the country's electrical energy.

Compared to an EC average of 43%, only 20% of the French work force is unionized. There are several competing union confederations. The largest, oldest, and most powerful union is the Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation (CGT), followed by the Workers' Force (FO) and the French Democratic Confederation of Labor (CFDT).

Trade

France is the second largest trading nation in Western Europe (after the Federal Republic of Germany). Trade with the enlarged EC accounts for over one-half of the total. In recent years, France has sought, with some success, to expand trade with the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and the Soviet Union. It also has active economic relations with the nations of francophone Africa and North Africa.

U.S. sales to France have risen substantially in recent years, principally in machinery and electrical equipment, soybeans, chemicals, aircraft, and aerospace components. Principal French exports to the United States are iron and steel, machinery and electrical equipment, beverages, and chemicals. Cumulative U.S. direct investment in France was \$9.1 billion at the end of 1981.

Agriculture

A favorable climate, large tracts of fertile land, and the application of modern technology have combined to make France the leading agricultural producer in Western Europe. The European Community's (EC) common agricultural policy also has created a large, easily accessible market for French products. France is one of the world's leading producers of dairy products and wheat and is basically

self-sufficient in agricultural products, except for feed compounds and tropical produce. Although more land is devoted to pasture and grain, much of France's best land is planted in wine grapes in strictly controlled, small regions.

Balance of Payments

After recording a current account surplus in 1978 and 1979, France's external account moved into a \$4.2 billion deficit in 1980, generally due to the impact of increased energy costs prices. This deficit widened rapidly to \$4.7 billion in 1981, and to \$12 billion in 1982 under the impact of stimulative domestic economic policies and depressed foreign demand for French exports. The devaluation and economic stabilization program introduced in mid-1983 arrested the growth of the deficit, which narrowed in the second half of the year, so that the total was less than half the size of the previous year. The string of current-account deficits, however, had to be financed by capital inflows, so that by 1984, France's gross foreign debt was estimated at about \$53 billion. Interest payments on this debt will continue to add to current account outflows, implying that France will have to follow policies that ensure a trade surplus for several years.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

A charter member of the United Nations, France holds one of the permanent seats in the Security Council and is a member of most of its specialized agencies, including the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Europe

France is a leader in Western Europe because of its size, location, strong economy, membership in European organizations, and energetic diplomacy. Progress toward European political union has a high priority. France has made several proposals to strengthen the institutions of the EC but does not envision any significant transfers of its sovereignty to the Community in the near future. France also attaches great importance to Franco-German cooperation as the foundation of efforts to enhance European union. Both President Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Cheysson (a former EC commissioner) strongly support the Community.

Middle East

France supports the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and Israel's right to exist within secure boundaries. President Mitterrand made an official visit to Israel in 1982. France also believes in the necessity for a comprehensive Middle Eastern peace settlement that would include Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories and the establishment of a Palestinian homeland. France continues its active role in efforts to bring stability to the Middle East, including a major contribution to the UN peacekeeping force in Lebanon and participation in the Sinai Multinational Force and observers. In the summer of 1982, France cooperated with the United States, the United Kingdom, and Italy in putting a multinational force into Beirut following the Israeli invasion. French policy in the Middle East takes account of the republic's interest in ensuring supplies of Arab oil and access to markets.

Africa

France plays a significant role in Africa, especially in its former colonies, through extensive aid programs, commercial activities, military agreements, and cultural leadership. Key advisory positions are staffed by French nationals in many African countries. In those former colonies where French presence remains important, France contributes to political, military, and social stability. France and the United States cooperated in assisting the Government of Chad in halting an invasion by Libyan-Chadian opposition forces in 1983. France sent a large military force to Chad in August 1983.

Asia

France has extensive commercial relations with Asian countries including Japan, Korea, Indonesia, and China. Japanese competition in automobiles, electronics, and machine tools is a major economic problem. France is making a large contribution to resettling Indochinese refugees and is seeking to broaden its influence with Vietnam and Laos.

Latin America

Since the left came to power in 1981, France has taken a greater interest in Latin American affairs, particularly Central America. Although France and the United States agree on the need for strengthening democratic institutions in the region, there have been important differences on specific issues. There are

large Latin American exile communities in France, notably from Argentina and Chile. French economic interests in the region are growing but remain only a small portion of France's worldwide economic activities.

DEFENSE

France is a charter signatory to the North Atlantic Treaty and a member of the North Atlantic Council. Since 1966, it has been outside the NATO integrated military structures, although it remains a member of some Alliance military or quasi-military bodies. In addition, France maintains liaison missions with the major NATO commands and is represented in NATO political groups such as the North Atlantic Council and its subordinate bodies.

French military doctrine is based on the concept of national independence. Its armed forces are subject to national command, and any decision to cooperate with France's allies is subject to the sovereign decision of the French president. The French Army maintains one of its corps in the Federal Republic of Germany, in addition to two corps stationed in France near its eastern and northern borders.

France is linked to its European

Travel Notes

Customs: US citizens visiting for less than 3 months need only present a valid passport. No visa or vaccination is required. Travelers must declare goods carried in hand or in baggage and pass through customs inspection.

Clothing: Clothing needs are similar to those in Washington, DC.

Health: No special precautions are needed. Standards of medical care are usually acceptable. The American Hospital of Paris is located at 63 Boulevard Victor-Hugo, 9200 Neuilly sur Seine (tel. 747-5300).

Telecommunications: Domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and cable communications are good. Paris is six time zones ahead of the eastern US.

Transportation: Streetcars and buses offer good transportation in all large French cities. Paris has an excellent subway system and local rail services. Taxis are available at moderate rates in all cities. Good air and railway service is available to all parts of France and other European capitals.

Holidays and closing hours: July 14, Bastille Day, is the national holiday. Shops and other businesses close from 1:00 to 3:00 pm daily. Many establishments in Paris and other cities are closed during August.

neighbors through the 1948 Treaty of Brussels and the 1954 Paris Accords. It is a member of the Western European Union and has a close bilateral security relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany based on the 1963 Elysee Treaty.

The French maintain a strategic nuclear triad of manned bombers, land-based IRBMs and SSBNs. It is modernizing its nuclear forces, and a sixth SSBN will be launched in 1985.

France is also reorganizing its army. When this reform is completed in 1985, the army will regroup five divisions into a rapid action force designed to be able to intervene rapidly in a European conflict or overseas if necessary. Its navy of 210 oceangoing ships with 200 combat aircraft is the largest in Western Europe. The French Air Force has about 972 aircraft in operational units.

France participates in the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva and in the Conference on Disarmament in Europe. France is not a signatory to the Limited Test Ban Treaty and conducts nuclear testing underground at its South Pacific test site. France has not adhered to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty but conducts itself in accordance with the terms of the treaty. The French Government endorsed the SALT II Treaty. The French strongly support the process of U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms control, but they object to inclusion of any French forces in these negotiations.

U.S.-FRENCH RELATIONS

Relations between the United States and France are active and cordial. Since Francois Mitterrand's presidential victory, he has met with President Reagan on numerous occasions, including a 7-day state visit to the United States in March 1984. Bilateral contact at the vice presidential and cabinet level is frequent.

France and the United States are allies who share common values and have parallel policies on many political, economic, and security issues. Differences are discussed frankly when they develop and have not been allowed to impair the pattern of close cooperation that characterizes relations between the two countries.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Evan G. Galbraith
Deputy Chief of Mission—John J. Maresca

Minister-Counselor for Economic Affairs—Michael E. Ely (Gerald Rosen, due to arrive in September 1984)

Counselor for Political Affairs—Adrian A. Basora

Further Information

These titles are provided as a general indication of material published on this country. The Department of State does not endorse unofficial publications.

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Consul General—John W. DeWitt
(Robert E. Ezelle, September 1984)
Counselor for Public Affairs—Terrence F. Catherman
Counselor for Commercial Affairs—E. William Tatge
Counselor for Administrative Affairs—Charles E. Emmons
Defense and Army Attache—Brig. Gen. Donald C. Hilbert

Consular Posts

Consul General, Marseille—Edward M. Sacchet (Edmund Van Gilder, August 1984)
Consul General, Bordeaux—William A. Shepard
Consul General, Lyon—Peter R. Chaveas
Consul General, Strasbourg—Robert O. Homme

Consul General, Nice—William V. Newlin
Consul General, Martinique—Timothy C. Brown

The U.S. Embassy in France is located at 2 Avenue Gabriel, Paris 8 (tel. 296-1202). The United States is also represented in Paris by its missions to the OECD and UNESCO. ■

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**EVAN G. GALBRAITH
AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE**

Evan G. Galbraith was appointed Ambassador to France in 1981. Ambassador Galbraith has served as an attorney (1956–60); assistant vice president for international finance (1961–63), administrator-director (Paris—1963–68), and vice president (1968–69) of an international trust company; independent financial consultant (1969); manager-director-chairman of an international trust company (London—1969–75); and chairman of an overseas corporation (1975–80). Ambassador Galbraith's previous government experience was as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce (1960–61).

Ambassador Galbraith was born in Ohio in 1928. He received a BA in 1950 from Yale University and a JD in 1953 from the Harvard School of Law. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1953 to 1956.

JOHN J. MARESCA
DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION, PARIS

ADRIAN A. BASORA
COUNSELOR FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS, PARIS

MICHAEL E. ELY
COUNSELOR FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, PARIS

EDGAR J. GORDON
COUNSELOR FOR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS, PARIS

E. WILLIAM TATGE
COUNSELOR FOR COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, PARIS

DAN E. TURNQUIST
COUNSELOR FOR LABOR AFFAIRS, PARIS

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D-DAY PLUS 40 YEARS -- LANDPOWER, KEY TO VICTORY

People of Western Europe: A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe. . . .I call upon all who love freedom to stand with us now. Together we shall achieve victory. -- Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower

This now famous broadcast ended months of silence and preparation for the greatest amphibious assault in history, Operation Overlord. Under Eisenhower's command, millions of men, thousands of ships and tens of thousands of tanks and vehicles were formed into what Eisenhower called "a great human spring, coiled for the moment when its energy should be released and it would vault the English channel."

The site planned for the invasion was one of the most closely guarded secrets of World War II. Hitler believed the Allies would invade France at Calais, a location closer to England and more convenient in many ways. Eisenhower, on the other hand, chose the beaches at Normandy for the invasion.

LANDPOWER, KEY TO PEACE

Weather became the critical factor when selecting the date of the invasion. The seas had to be calm enough for the large transport ships, the tides high enough for the landing craft, and the moon bright enough for the paratroopers who were to be dropped behind enemy lines. Few days in June 1944 afforded those ideal conditions, and when foul weather precluded the 5th, Eisenhower selected the sixth, a day now known to millions as "the longest day."

The invasion force was composed of soldiers from the United States, Canada, France, Poland and Great Britain. The landing area on the French coast was divided into five zones named Omaha, Utah, Gold, Juno and Sword. While the Allies landed in the latter three zones, the First U.S. Army under Gen. Omar Bradley landed on Omaha and Utah.

As the landing craft began approaching the beaches, Allied air forces created a massive air umbrella formed by thousands of fighters and medium range bombers. Battleships and cruisers kept up a steady bombardment as frogmen swam through the surf to blow up obstacles and clear a path for the assault boats.

LANDPOWER, KEY TO VICTORY

Now, as one historian has put it, "it was up to the foot soldier with the hand gun who can neither sail away nor fly away." Those soldiers hitting the beach were met by withering fire from the crack German 352d Infantry Division. The first assault wave was pinned down and successive waves of soldiers were being bunched up with nowhere to go. Offshore, Gen. Bradley listened gravely to the reports from the Army's First Infantry Division and contemplated withdrawing the attack.

At that point, however, the American fighting man again proved himself up to the task. One by one, enemy positions were knocked out until Bradley received the words he had been hoping to hear: "Troops formerly pinned down on beaches Easy Red, Easy Green, Red Fox advancing up heights behind beaches." The soldiers had gained the beachhead; the liberation of Europe had begun.

When Gen. Eisenhower met the day before D-Day with the soldiers being sent into battle, he told them, "I have full confidence in your courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle." Today's soldier is still recognized for those same qualities of courage, devotion to duty and skill in battle. As on the beaches of Normandy, it is the foot soldier, with the help of support troops of the Total Army, who is the key to victory. As with the soldiers of 40 years ago whose memory we honor this year, today's soldier remains strong in battle, compassionate in victory and vigilant in peace.

NORMANDY INVASION AND D-DAY LANDINGS, 1944

Normandy Invasion, also known as **OPERATION OVERLORD**, name given to the Allied invasion of Europe on June 6, 1944. As the trend of World War II began to swing in favour of the Allies, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was charged with the task of forming the largest invasion fleet in history. While plans were being formed in England, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was building his "Atlantic Wall" on the coastline of France.

After being delayed 24 hours by the worst channel weather in 25 years, the invasion began on D-Day with units of the U.S. 82nd and 101st Airborne divisions landing near the town of Saint-Mère-Eglise, while British commando units captured key bridges and knocked out Nazi communications. In the morning, the assault troops of the combined Allied armies, including the French, Canadian, British, and the United States landed at five beaches along the Normandy coast code named Utah, Omaha, Gold, Juno, and Sword. While four beaches were taken early, Omaha turned out to be the stiffest test, being nicknamed "Bloody Omaha." By nightfall, sizable beachheads were in control on all five landing areas and the final campaign to defeat Germany was under way.

D-Day Landings, 1944

Detailed planning for the invasion of Europe, the decision which had been finally settled at the Trident and Quadrant Conferences, was galvanized by the arrival from the Mediterranean of Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery, to be Supreme and Ground Commanders respectively, in December 1943. Montgomery in particular insisted on increasing the number of assaulting divisions from three to five and of air-landing divisions from one to three. Eisenhower was of one mind with him and secured the postponement of the landing from May to June 1944 accordingly. Its location was not in question: fighter range limited the planners to a choice between the Pas de Calais and Normandy. Normandy was preferred because of its weaker defenses. A preliminary aerial attack on the bridges and railways of northern France isolated the battlefield from the rest of the country in the Spring of 1944. Meanwhile the invasion fleet, the Tactical Air Force of 6000 airplanes and the 45 divisions which were to fight the Battle of Europe assembled in the United Kingdom. To oppose them, Rundstedt, German commander in the west, had an outnumbered air force and a non-existent navy, but over fifty divisions, including ten armored, of which 40 formed Army Group B, under Rommel, on the Channel coast. Rommel had greatly strengthened the fixed defenses of the shore and laid millions of mines but he was away from the scene at the moment of the landing on 6 June having been lulled into a false sense of security by the extremely effective Allied deception plan. This plan had also deceived the Germans as to the direction of the crossings and persuaded them that a fictitious army group, as strong again as that actually invading, was waiting in Kent to make a second invasion across the Channel narrows. Slow reaction allowed the Allies to land on four of the five beaches with light losses. At the fifth, Omaha, the accompanying amphibious tanks were swamped and the US 1st Division suffered heavily. All five divisions, however, had secured footholds by evening, and at the flanks had made contact with the airborne divisions (US 82nd and 101st and British 6th) which had dropped in the early morning. The Germans attacked east of Caen on the evening of 6 June but were repulsed. It was the only organized counterattack of the day. During the next five days fighting intensified both at Caen in the British sector, and Carentan in the American but by 12 June the Allies had succeeded in uniting their bridgeheads and were holding a continuous front 60 miles long, and, at its maximum, 15 deep.

OVERLORD 6 June 1944
21 Army Group
(Allotmentary)

Br Second Army
(Company)

Br XXX Corps
(Bechtel)

Br I Corps
(Craeker)

Br 58 Inf Div
Br 8 Armored Bde

3 Cdn Inf Div
2 Cdn Armored Bde

Br 3 Inf Div
Br 27 Armored Bde

58 Bde

151 Bde

9 Cdn Bde

4 SS Bde

9 Bde

47 RM Cdnos

231 Bde

88 Bde

7 Cdn Bde

8 Cdn Bde

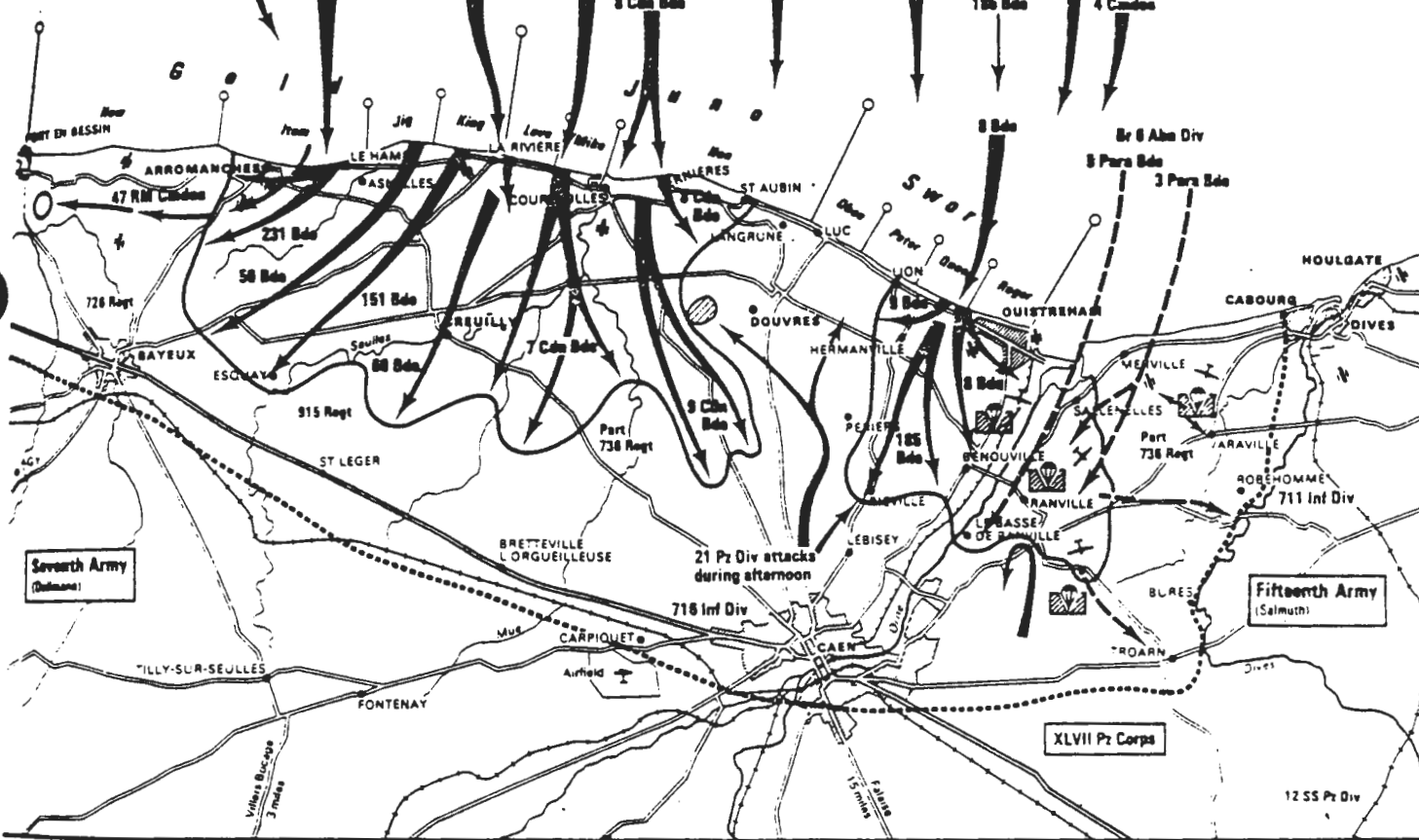
48 RM Cdnos

41 RM Cdnos

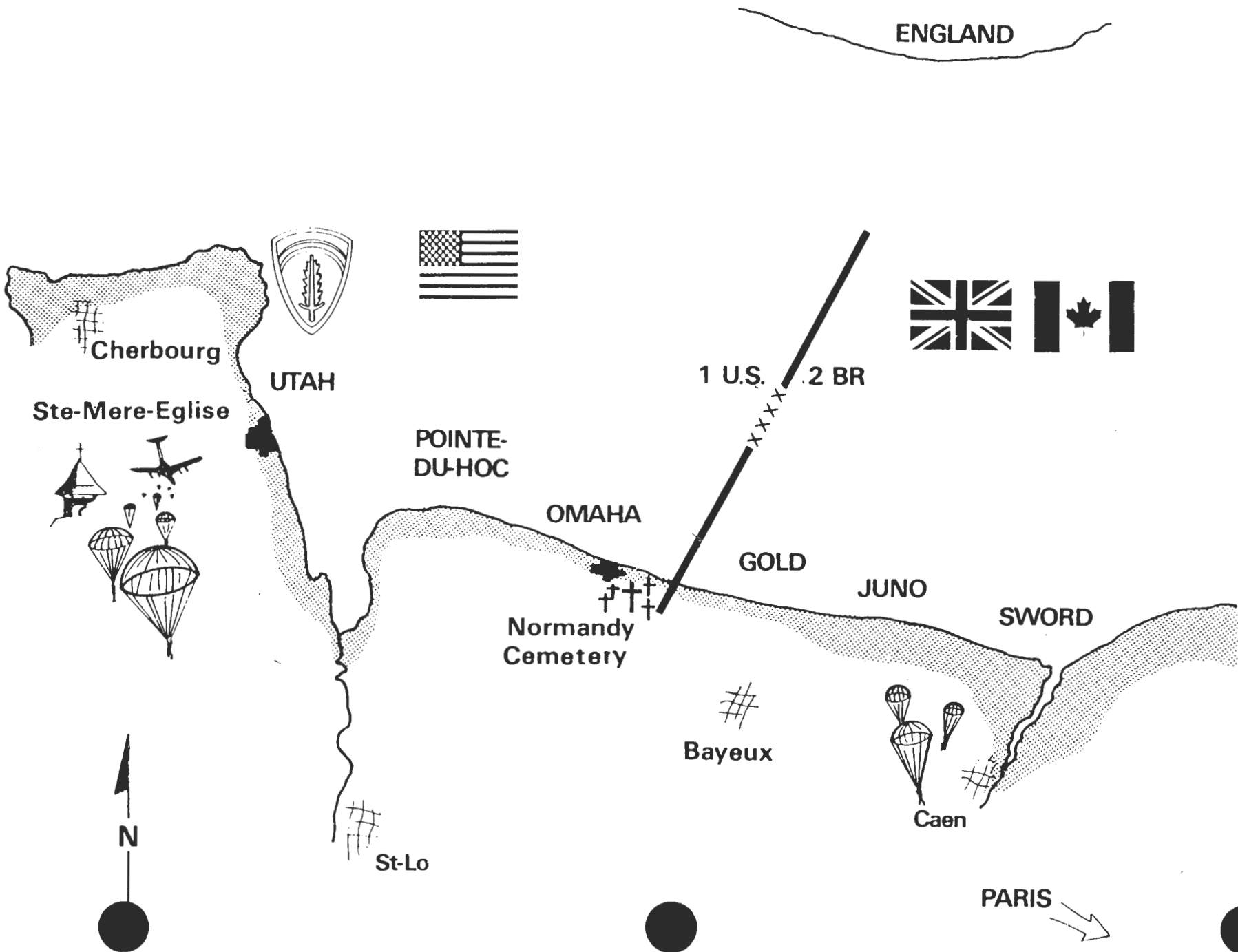
185 Bde

1 SS Bde

4 Cdnos



Source: Encyclopedia Britannica (1982), and Rand McNally Encyclopedia of World War II (1977)



CRITERIA FOR LANDING SITE

- 1. WITHIN FIGHTER-BOMBER RANGE OF SOUTHERN ENGLAND.**
- 2. BEACH DEFENSES COULD BE REDUCED BY AIR/NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.**
- 3. PORT WHICH COULD BE TAKEN QUICKLY.**
- 4. BEACHES SUITABLE FOR PROLONGED USE.**
- 5. GOOD ROAD NETS TO INTERIOR.**
- 6. SHORT AXIS OF ADVANCE INTO GERMANY.**

GLOSSARY OF CODE NAMES AND ACRONYMS

ROUNDUP	Various plans for 1941-43 cross-channel attack in final phases of War.
SLEDGEHAMMER	Emergency invasion of Europe if USSR seemed about to collapse or if internal collapse threatened Germany.
BOLERO	Build up of troops and material in Great Britain for invasion of Europe.
OVERLORD	The 1944 invasion of Europe.
NEPTUNE	The D-Day landings.
COBRA	The breakout by First US Army near St. Lo. July 25.
GOODWOOD	Attempted breakout by British near Caen July 18. If failed to achieve a breakthrough.
MULBERRIES	Artificial harbors for Overlord.
ANVIL	Invasion of Southern France in 1944.
HUSKY	July 1943 Invasion of Sicily.
COSSAC	Chief of Staff to Supreme Allied Commander (designate) carried on planning of Overlord from April 1943 to January 1944 when General Eisenhower became Supreme Allied Commander.
SCAEF	Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.
SHAEF	Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.
OB WEST	Oberbefehlshaber West. Highest German ground headquarters of the western front.
USAAFE	United States Strategic Air Forces in Europe.

Aircraft Estimates (Allied)

5,409 fighters

3,467 heavy bombers

1,645 light & medium bombers

2,316 transports

14,674 sorties on D-Day

German Aircraft Estimate

319 in area of which 100 were fighters

Naval Craft (Allied)

6 battleships

23 cruisers

122 destroyers

360 PT boats

Thousands (estimates from 5000 to 6500) of frigates and small combat and landing crafts.

Troops (estimate)

154,000 troops to 174,000 on 1st day
(70,500 American) (23,000 Airborne)

Thousands of resistance fighters

83,115 British & Canadian

D-DAY REMEMBERED

Parades, retreat ceremonies and a parachute jump into Normandy will mark the 40th anniversary of the Army's participation in the D-day landings in France. The Navy and the Air Force, who provided the transportation and protection for Army airborne and infantry divisions during Operation Overlord, will participate on a smaller scale.

The commemorative activities of the Stateside Army units that participated in the initial landings into France on June 6, 1944 have been determined, for the most part. The Navy crews of transport vessels and members of the 8th and 9th Army Air Forces transport and fighter squadrons who took part in the invasion will commemorate the anniversary with reunions, held at the crew and squadron levels.

82d Jumps Into French Town

Plans for U.S. military participation at Normandy itself are complete, according to Col. John C. Grant, the executive officer of the Defense Department World War II Coordinating Activity for Historical Observances.

A company-sized unit from the 82d Airborne Division will parachute into Ste.-Mère-Eglise, France, on June 5, Grant says.

The plan calls for the company to leave Fort Bragg, N.C., on June 2 or 3 and then stop in Britain for a visit with British parachute forces. Following the June 5 jump into Normandy, the soldiers will take part in memorial services on June 6 and conduct terrain walks through the Normandy area, he says.

The 82d and the 101st Airborne Division were the two American airborne units that parachuted into Normandy during the initial invasion. Also involved

in the initial landings were the 1st, 4th and 29th Infantry Divisions.

The 1st, at Fort Riley, Kan., plans to hold a parade through the nearby town of Junction City, according to Capt. Doug Bidle, a division spokesman. About 2,500 soldiers, representing all of the units in the Big Red One, will take part. Veterans of D-day will ride in World War II amphibious vehicles at the head of the parade, he adds.

Also in the parade will be some of the division's organizational equipment, including several tanks, the Multiple Launch Rocket System, self-propelled howitzers and armored personnel carriers, Bidle says.

Also under consideration is a round of commemorative dinners at the Riley officer, NCO and enlisted clubs that evening. That activity would involve D-day veterans making the rounds of the clubs, escorted by the commanding general, to mix with division soldiers.

Putting On the Dog

Three of the battalions that were part of the 4th when it hit Utah Beach still are part of the current division structure. The 1st Battalion, 22d Infantry Division will be undergoing training at Fort Irwin, Calif., on the anniversary of D-day, according to division spokesman Maj. Terry Monrad. But the 1st Battalion, 8th Infantry Division and the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry Division will be at Fort Carson, Colo., the Ivy Division's home post.

Tentative plans for D-day ceremonies at Carson include a mass retreat ceremony involving the two battalions. Following that ceremony at 4:30 p.m., current plans call for a formal ball that would include participation by members of the surrounding communities, Monrad says.

'Week of the Eagles'

The 40th anniversary of D-day occurs during the 101st's biannual "Week of the Eagles," says Maj. Steven Roy, division spokesman for the Screaming Eagles at Fort Campbell, Ky. During that biennial event, the division conducts an open house, division review and generally "puts on the dog," Roy says.

"The theme this year will be the celebration of the 40th anniversary of D-day and all World War II events of 1944 [that the 101st took part in] including Bastogne [the strategic strongpoint held by the 101st during the Battle of the Bulge] and Market Garden [the 1944 American-British airborne assault into occupied Holland]," Roy says.

A commemorative dinner on June 6 will include a speech by retired Lt. Gen. Harry W.O. Kinnard, a Normandy veteran and president of the division association. A color guard dressed in World War II uniforms and a narration about the events of D-day also will be featured during the dinner. Music from the World War II era also should help "bring back the mood and spirit of the times," Roy says.

World War II veterans will participate in the division review on June 8, he says. "We honor them by letting them lead the review."

Kinnard says that since he will be attending ceremonies at Campbell on the anniversary of D-day, he will not be returning to Normandy. However, he says, the division association's vice president will be leading a delegation of D-day veterans to Normandy for the anniversary.

Although the 29th no longer is part of the force structure, that division's association will mark the anniversary by a return visit to Normandy, according to Frank Oberle, who was a PFC when he landed on D-day. Oberle, the editor of the association's newsletter, says that he had planned to visit Normandy this year, but business pressures make that impossible.

For those not going to France to mark the anniversary, he says, the association is holding its annual banquet on June 2 in Valley Forge, Pa., as part of a weekend gathering of division veterans. The association-sponsored tour has been filled, he said, but 29th Division veterans who would like to attend the banquet may contact him at 1948 Crooked Oak Drive, Lancaster, Pa., 17601 (telephone 215-455-8775). Another point of contact, he says, is James A. McClellan, 5642 N. Rosehill Street, Philadelphia, Pa., 19120 (telephone 215-455-8775).

Several hundred veterans who served with the 82d plan to return to Normandy, according to Daniel Campbell, executive secretary of the division association. Among those planning to make a return are members of the C-47 Club, a subgroup within the association. That club limits its members to those who jumped from a C-47 during a World War II campaign with the All-American Division.

George B. Wood, one of the division's chaplains who jumped into Normandy, says that retired Lt. Gen. James Gavin, the 82d's World War II commanding general, will join C-47 Club members in England and during the organization's Normandy visit. Because of the club's longtime relationship with the people of Normandy, arrangements have been made to stay in private homes there, Wood says.

The clergyman says he will take part in services at Ste.-Mère-Eglise during his return visit. Former PFC Robert M. Murphy, a pathfinder during the invasion who also had trained with French paratroopers, has been granted permission by French authorities to jump with the French Red Berets during an anniversary parachute drop, Wood says.

He indicates that those who have not already made arrangements to visit Normandy may be out of luck, an observation made by some other veterans' groups contacted. Wood says there is "no possibility of getting room reservations in Normandy" at the time of the D-day anniversary.

'Big Red One' Will Wait

Arthur L. Chaitt, executive director of the Society of the First Division, says that while some division veterans may go to Normandy, the association is not sponsoring tours during the anniversary period. Two tour groups are going in May and two in September.

"Even in past years [on the anniversary] it was so chaotic that even the official party couldn't get to some functions," he says. "I'm going to be in Normandy on D-day. I vacation there regularly [but] won't go near the beach."

Chaitt says the association's annual reunion in Boston August 22-26 will be a salute to D-day, the Battle of the Bulge and other World War II actions.

Officials at The Retired Officers' Association also said their tours to the Normandy area and other points in Europe will run from May 21 to June 5 to avoid the crush on the 40th anniversary. Those interested in the TROA tour may contact TROA Travel Service, P.O. Box 2116, Arlington, Va., 22202 (telephone 800-638-8784). Those planning to brave the crush anyway probably will find it "difficult at the very best unless you made your arrangements" well in advance, an official says.

Navy, Air Force Participation

According to Lt. Cmdr. Bill Brittain of Navy community relations, Navy ships will be making calls at several ports in France, including St. Maxime (May 27), Cherbourg (June 4-7), Le Havre (June 5-7), Brest (June 8-12) and Cannes (July 4), and the British cities of Weymouth and Portsmouth (both June 3).

The names of the ships making the port calls have not been determined, according to Brittain.

Robin Whittle of the Air Force Association says that no plans have been made to accommodate members who plan to visit Normandy for the 40th anniversary.

Instead, to commemorate Air Force participation in the invasion, the association plans to hold its third annual salute to senior statesmen at the Bolling AFB officers club in Washington, D.C., on the evening of June 6th. The theme of the private function will be the D-day invasion. A 10-minute film clip about the invasion will be shown.

Invitations to the private function have been sent to all former Air Force secretaries, chiefs of staff, chief master sergeants of the Air Force, all past chairmen of the boards of the Air Force Association and the Aerospace Education Foundation, as well as members who took part in the invasion.

At the Normandy site itself, active Air Force participation will be limited to appearances by bands and color guards at several ceremonies.

Russ Hartley of the World Wars Commemorative Society says that although some society members who are veterans of the campaign will go over as a group for 40th anniversary ceremonies, they are "pretty much at the mercies of what's already been planned by the British and the French."

The society is a nonprofit organization that puts together tours and seminars on both world wars for veterans, college students and other interested parties. It plans to schedule several smaller ceremonies relating to Normandy, the Battle of the Bulge and other related campaigns for interested groups later on in the summer. The society's major focus will involve 40th anniversary ceremonies of the Italian campaigns, later in the summer.

For more information, write to Russ Hartley, World Wars Commemorative Society, 10435 Clifton Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44102 or call 800-821-0168. □

Don Hirst is an associate editor of Army Times; Nick Adde is editor of At Ease.

PREVIOUS ECONOMIC SUMMITS

<u>U.S. President</u>	<u>Dates and Sites</u>	<u>Participants</u>
Ford	November 15-17, 1975 Rambouillet, France	United States, France, United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Italy
Ford	June 26-28, 1976 Puerto Rico	United States, France, United Kingdom, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Italy
Carter	May 5-11, 1977 London, England	United States, France, United Kingdom, and Federal Republic of Germany
Carter	July 16-17, 1978 Bonn, Germany	United States, France, United Kingdom, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Italy
Carter	June 28-29, 1979 Tokyo, Japan	United States, France, United Kingdom, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Italy
Carter	June 22-23, 1980 Venice, Italy	United State, France, United Kingdom, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Italy
Reagan	July 19-21, 1981 Ottawa, Canada	United States, France, United Kingdom, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Italy
Reagan	June 4-6, 1982 Versailles, France	United States, France, United Kingdom, Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, and Italy

Reagan

May 28-30, 1983
Williamsburg, Virginia
United States

United States, France,
United Kingdom,
Canada, Federal
Republic of Germany,
Japan, and Italy

HEADS OF STATE AND PRINCIPALS PARTICIPATING
IN THE ECONOMIC SUMMIT

The United States

President Ronald Reagan
Secretary of State George P. Shultz
Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan

France

President Francois Mitterrand
Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson
Minister of the Economy, Finance and Budget Jacques Delors

United Kingdom

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
Sir Geoffrey Howe
Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson

Canada

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen
Minister of Finance Mark Lalonde

Federal Republic of Germany

Chancellor Helmut Kohl
Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Minister of Finance Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg

Japan

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone
Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe
Minister of Finance Noboru Takeshita
Minister of International Trade & Industry Hikosaburo Okonogi

Italy

Prime Minister Bettino Craxi
Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti
Minister of Treasury Giovanni Goria

European Communities Commission

Mr. Gaston Thorn, President
Minister of Foreign Affairs Wilhelm Haferkamp
Minister of Finance Francois Xavier Ortoli

Background Profiles on Participating Countries

Official Name:
United States of America



PROFILE

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective:* American(s). **Population** (1983): 234.2 million. **Annual growth rate:** 0.9%. **Ethnic groups** (1980): white (79.7%), black (11.7%), Spanish origin (6.5%), Asian and Pacific Islander (1.5%), American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut (0.6%). **Religions** (1980): Protestant 55%, Catholic 37%, Jewish 4.4%, other 3.5%. **Language:** English (predominant). **Education:** *Years compulsory*—varies with individual State laws. *Literacy*—99% over age 14 (1980). **Work force** (1983): 110.727 million (includes 1.664 million members of armed forces of U.S.).

Geography

Area: 9,371,829 sq. km (3,618,275 sq. mi.). **Cities:** *Capital*—Washington, D.C. (pop. 756,510 in 1970). *Other cities*—New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit. **Terrain:** 19% cultivated, 27% grazing and pasture, 32% forested, 22% urban and other.

Government

Type: Federal republic. **Independence:** 1776. **Constitution:** 1788.

Branches: *Executive*—president.

Legislative—bicameral (House of Representatives and Senate).

Judicial—Supreme Court, State and local courts.

Subdivisions: 50 States, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Wake and Midway Islands; under UN trusteeship: Caroline, Marshall, and Northern Mariana Islands.

Political parties: Republican Party, Democratic Party, several other groups or parties of minor political significance.

Suffrage: Universal over age 18, not compulsory.

Flag: 13 alternating red and white horizontal bars, with 50 white stars (representing the 50 States) in a blue field at top of staff side.

National holiday: July 4 (Independence Day).

Economy

GNP (1983): \$3,080.7 billion. **Per capita income** (1983): \$13,154.

Trade: *Exports*—\$233.68 billion (f.o.b., 1981): machinery, chemicals, transport equipment, agricultural products. *Major markets*—EEC, Canada, LAFTA, Japan, Mexico. *Imports*—\$273.4 billion (c.i.f., 1981): crude and partly refined petroleum, machinery, transport equipment (mainly new automobiles). *Major suppliers* (1980)—Canada, EEC, Japan, LAFTA, Mexico. Saudi Arabia, Nigeria.

Aid to other countries (FY 1982): Economic \$8.129 billion; military \$4.19 billion.

Membership in International Organizations

ADB, ANZUS, BIS, CCC, CENTO, Colombo Plan, DAC, FAO, GATT, Group of Ten, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAC, ICAO, ICEM, ICES, ICO, IDA, IDB, IEA, IFAD, IFC, IHO, ILO, International Lead and Zinc Study Group, IMCO, IMF, INTELSTAT, IPU, IRC, ITC, ITU, International Whaling Commission, International Wheat Council, NATO, OAS, OECD, PAHO, SPC, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WSG, WTO.

Official Name:
French Republic



PROFILE

People

Population (1983 est.): 54,748,000. **Annual growth rate** (1983 est.): 0.5%. **Ethnic groups:** Celtic and Latin with Teutonic, Slavic, North African, Indochinese, and Basque minorities. **Religion:** Roman Catholic, 90%. **Language:** French. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—10. **Literacy**—99%. **Infant mortality rate:** 9/1,000. **Work force** (24 million, 1983 est.): *Agriculture*—8.3%. *Industry and commerce*—45.2%. *Services*—46.5%. **Registered unemployment** (Dec. 31, 1983): 8.8%.

Geography

Area: 551,670 sq. km. (212,668 sq. mi.); largest West European country, about four-fifths the size of Texas. **Cities:** *Capital*—Paris. *Other cities*—Marseille, Lyon, Toulouse, Strasbourg, Nice, Bordeaux. **Terrain:** Varied. **Climate:** Temperate; similar to that of eastern US.

Government

Type: Republic. **Constitution:** September 28, 1958.

Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state); prime minister (head of government). *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament (491-member National Assembly, 292-member Senate). *Judicial*—Court of Cassation (civil and criminal law), Council of State (administrative court), Constitutional Council (constitutional law).

Subdivisions: 21 administrative regions containing 95 departments (metropolitan France). Five overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Reunion, and Saint-Pierre and Miquelon); five overseas territories (New Caledonia, French Polynesia, Wallis and Futuna Islands, and French Southern and Antarctic Territories); and one special-status territory (Mayotte).

Political parties: Socialist Party (PS), Rally for the Republic (RPR—Gaullists), Union for French Democracy (UDF—Giscardians/Centrist), Communist Party (PCF), various minor parties.

Suffrage: Universal over 18.

Defense (1984 est.): 18% of central government budget.

Flag: Three vertical stripes of blue, white, and red.

Economy

GDP (1983): \$920 billion. **Avg. annual growth rate** (1983): 0.5%. **Per capita income** (1983): \$7,179. **Avg. inflation rate** (1983): 9.6%.

Natural resources: Coal, iron ore, bauxite, fish, forests.

Agricultural products: Beef, dairy products, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes.

Industries: Steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, aircraft, electronics.

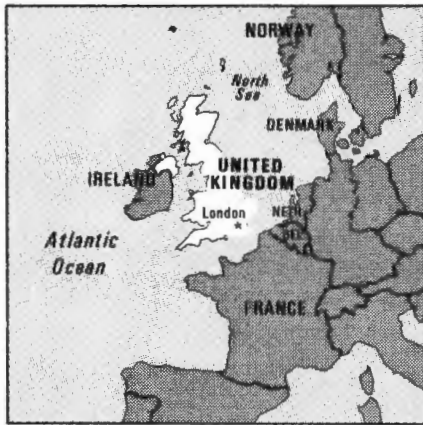
Trade (1983): *Exports*—\$94.9 billion: machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, iron, steel, textiles, agricultural products including wine. *Imports*—\$100.6 billion: crude petroleum, machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel, agricultural products, textiles. *Partners*—FRG, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, US, UK, Netherlands, Japan

Official exchange rate (1983 avg.): 7.61 francs=US\$1; Jan.-June 1983 avg., 7.17 francs=US\$1; July-Dec. 1983 avg., 8.05 francs=US\$1.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and most of its specialized agencies, NATO, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Western European Union, European Communities (EC), INTELSAT.

**Official Name:
United Kingdom
of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland**



PROFILE

People

Noun: Briton(s). **Adjective:** British. **Population** (1980 est.): 55.9 million; 1986 projection, 56.4 million. **Annual growth rate:** Negligible. **Ethnic groups:** British, West Indian, Indian, Pakistani. **Religions:** Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian. **Languages:** English, Welsh, Gaelic. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—12. *Attendance*—nearly 100%. *Literacy*—99%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—13.3/1,000. *Life expectancy*—males 70 yrs., females 76 yrs. **Work force** (about 26.3 million in Dec. 1982): *Agriculture*—1.6%. *Manufacturing and engineering*—30.4%. *Construction*—5.6%. *Mining and energy*—3.1%. *Services*—59.3%.

Geography

Area: 244,046 sq. km. (94,226 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than Oregon. **Cities:** *Capital*—London (metropolitan pop. about 6.7 million in mid-1981). *Other cities*—Birmingham, Glasgow, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool, Bradford, Manchester, Edinburgh, Bristol, Belfast. **Terrain:** 30% arable, 50% meadow and pasture, 12% waste or urban, 7% forested, 1% inland water. **Climate:** Generally mild and temperate; weather is subject to frequent changes but to few extremes of temperature.

Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy. **Constitution:** Unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice.

Branches: *Executive*—monarch (chief of state), prime minister (head of government), cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament: House of Commons, House of Lords. *Judicial*—magistrates' courts, county courts, high courts, appellate courts, House of Lords.

Subdivisions: Municipalities, counties, parliamentary constituencies, province of Northern Ireland, and Scottish regions.

Political parties: Conservative, Labour, Liberal, Social Democratic, and small Scottish, Welsh, and Northern Irish parties. **Suffrage:** British subjects and citizens of the Irish Republic resident in the UK, 18 yrs. or older.

Central government expenditures (1982): \$182 billion.

Defense (1982): 6.2% of GDP.

Flag: The red, white, and blue Union Jack combines crosses of the patron saints of England (St. George), Scotland (St. Andrew), and Ireland (St. Patrick).

Economy

GDP (1982): \$353 billion. **Annual growth rate** (1982): 1%. **Per capita GDP** (1982): \$6,309. **Avg. inflation rate** (1982): 8.6%.

Natural resources: Coal, oil, gas (North Sea).

Agriculture (2.2% of GDP): Cereals, livestock, livestock products, fish.

Manufacturing (24.8% of GDP): Steel, heavy engineering and metal manufacturing, textiles, motor vehicles and aircraft, construction, electronics, chemicals.

Trade (1982): *Exports*—\$86 billion: machinery and transport equipment, petroleum, manufactures, chemicals. *Major markets*—EC, US, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Switzerland, South Africa. *Imports*—\$88.3 billion: machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, foodstuffs, petroleum, chemicals. *Major suppliers*—EC, US, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Exchange rate (June 1983): 1 UK pound = US\$1.55.

Fiscal year: April 1–March 31.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and its specialized agencies, NATO, European Community (EC), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), INTELSAT.

Official Name:
Canada

bns



PROFILE

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Canadian(s). **Population** (1982): 24.3 million. **Annual growth rate** (1971-79): 1.1%. **Ethnic groups:** British 45%, French 29%, other European 23%, indigenous Indian and Eskimo 1.5%. **Religions:** Roman Catholic 46%, United Church 18%, Anglican 12%. **Languages:** English, French. **Literacy:** 99%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—15/1,000 (US=13.8/1,000). *Life expectancy*—69 yrs. males, 76 yrs. females. **Work force** (11.9 million, 1982): *Agriculture*—5%. *Industry and commerce*—43.5%. *Services*—38%. *Government*—6.6%.

Geography

Area: 9.92 million sq. km. (3.8 million sq. mi.); second largest country in the world. **Cities:** *Capital*—Ottawa (pop. 695,000). *Other cities*—Toronto (2.8 million), Montreal (2.8 million), Vancouver (1.1 million). **Terrain:** Varied. **Climate:** Temperate to arctic.

Government

Type: Confederation with parliamentary democracy. **Independence:** July 1, 1867. **Constitution:** Amended British North America Act patriated to Canada in 1982, Charter of Rights and unwritten custom. **Branches:** *Executive*—Queen Elizabeth II (chief of state, represented by a governor general), prime minister (head of government), Cabinet. *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament (104-member Senate, 282-member House of Commons). *Judicial*—Supreme Court. **Political parties:** Progressive Conservative, Liberal, New Democratic, Social Credit. **Suffrage:** Universal over 18.

Central government budget (1983-84 est.): \$71.1 billion.
Defense: 2% of GNP.
Subdivisions: 10 provinces, 2 territories.
Flag: A red maple leaf on a white background flanked by vertical red bands.

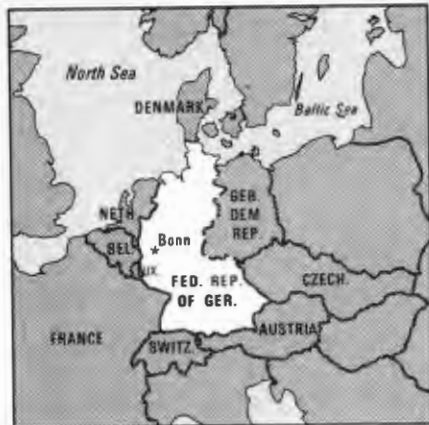
Economy

GNP (1982 est.): \$272 billion. **Annual growth rate** (1982 est.): -4.8%. **Per capita income** (1982 est.): \$10,193.
Natural resources: Metals and minerals, fish, forests, wildlife.
Agriculture: Wheat, livestock and meat, feedgrains, oilseeds, dairy products, tobacco, fruits, vegetables.
Industry: Motor vehicles and parts, fish and forest products, petroleum and natural gas, processed and unprocessed minerals.
Trade (1981): *Exports*—\$69.8 billion: motor vehicles and parts, lumber, woodpulp and newsprint, crude and fabricated metals, natural gas, crude petroleum, wheat. *Partners*—US 66%, EC 11%, Japan 5%. *Imports*—\$65.8 billion: motor vehicles and parts, industrial machinery, crude petroleum, chemicals, agricultural machinery. *Partners*—US 69%, EC 8%, Japan 5%.
Official exchange rate (floating), avg. 1982: C\$1 = US\$0.81.
Fiscal year: April 1-March 31.
Development assistance (FY 1981-82): \$1.23 billion or 0.43% of GNP.

Membership in International Organizations

UN, NATO, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Commonwealth of Nations, Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, International Energy Agency (IEA), INTELSAT.

Official Name:
Federal Republic of Germany



PROFILE

People

Noun and adjective: German(s). **Population** (1980 est.): 61.6 million, expected to decline gradually because of low birth rates. **Ethnic groups:** Primarily German; Danish minority. **Religions:** Protestant 44%, Roman Catholic 45%. **Language:** German. **Education:** Years compulsory—10. **Attendance—100%. Literacy—99%. Health:** Infant mortality rate—13.5/1,000. Life expectancy—women 73.4 yrs., men 67.2 yrs. **Work force** (27 million): **Agriculture—6%. Industry and commerce—48%. Services—25%. Government—10%.**

Geography

Area: 249,535 sq. km. (95,975 sq. mi.) including West Berlin; about the size of Wyoming. **Cities:** Capital—Bonn (pop. 300,000). **Other cities—**West Berlin (about 2 million), Hamburg (about 2 million), Munich (1.3 million). **Terrain:** Lowlands in the north, central uplands, mountainous Alpine region in the south. **Climate:** Temperate; cooler than much of the US.

Government

Type: Federal republic. **Independence:** 1954 (London and Paris agreements gave FRG full sovereignty). **Occupation Statute:** September 21, 1949, granted full self-government.

Branches: *Executive*—president (titular chief of state), chancellor (executive head of government). *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament. *Judicial*—independent, Federal Constitutional Court. **Subdivisions:** 10 *Laender* (states). The western sectors of Berlin are governed by the US, the UK, and France, which together with the USSR have special rights and responsibilities in Berlin.

Political parties: Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU); Social Democratic Party (SPD); Free Democratic Party (FDP); "Greens" (environmentalists); National Democratic Party (NPD); Communist Party (DKP). **Suffrage:** Universal over 18.

Central government budget (FY 1982): \$101.18 billion.

Defense: 3.4% of GNP (1981 est.).

Flag: Three horizontal bands, black, red, and gold, from top to bottom.

Economy

GNP (1982): \$658.8 billion. **Annual growth rate (1982):** -1.19% (real). **Per capita income:** \$10,688. **Avg. inflation rate:** 4.8%.

Natural resources: Iron, coal, potash.

Agriculture (2% of GNP): Grains, potatoes, sugar beets.

Industry (43% of GNP): Iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles.

Trade (1982): Exports—\$175.5 billion: chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products. **Major markets—**EC and European countries, US, Latin America, communist countries, OPEC countries. **Imports—**\$162 billion: raw materials, fuels, machinery. **Major suppliers—**EC countries, US, Latin America, communist countries.

Official exchange rate (May 1983): About 2.47 Deutsche marks = US\$1.

Membership in International Organizations

UN and affiliated agencies, Council of Europe, European Community (EC), Western European Union (WEU), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), International Energy Agency, INTELSAT.

Official Name: Japan



PROFILE

People

Noun and adjective: Japanese. **Population** (1982): 118,450,000. **Annual growth rate:** 0.8%. **Ethnic groups:** Japanese; Korean 0.6%. **Religions:** Shintoism and Buddhism; Christian 0.8%. **Language:** Japanese. **Literacy:** 99%. **Life expectancy:** Males 73 yrs., females 78 yrs. **Work force** (55.3 million, 1979): *Agriculture—11%. Trade, manufacturing, mining, and construction—34%. Services—48%. Government—5%.*

Geography

Area: 381,945 sq. km. (147,470 sq. mi.); slightly smaller than California. **Cities:** *Capital—Tokyo. Other cities—Sapporo, Kyoto, Osaka.* **Terrain:** Rugged, mountainous islands. **Climate:** Varies from subtropical to temperate.

Government

Type: Parliamentary democracy. **Constitution:** May 3, 1947.

Branches: *Executive—prime minister (head of government). Legislative—bicameral Diet (House of Representatives and House of Councilors). Judicial—Civil law system with Anglo-American influence.*

Subdivisions: 47 prefectures.

Political parties: Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), Komeito

(Clean Government Party), Japan Communist Party (JCP). **Suffrage:** Universal over age 20.

Flag: Red sun on white field.

Economy

GNP (1982): \$1.046 trillion. **Real growth rate:** 2.5% 1982, 4.0% 1972-82. **Per capita GNP** (1982): \$8,836.

Natural resources: Negligible mineral resources, fish.

Agriculture: Rice, vegetables, fruits, milk, meat, silk.

Industries: Machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles, autos, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment.

Trade (1981): *Exports—\$152 billion: machinery and equipment, metals and metal products, textiles. Major markets—US 25%, EC 12.4%, Southeast Asia 22.6%, communist countries 6.0%. Imports—\$143.2 billion: fossil fuels, metal ore, raw materials, foodstuffs, machinery and equipment. Major suppliers—US 17.5%, EC 6.0%, Southeast Asia 22.0%, communist countries 5.4%.*

Fiscal year: April 1-March 31.

Official exchange rate (April 1983, floating): About 235 yen = US\$1.

Total official development assistance: \$4.5 billion (budget 1982 = 0.34% of GNP).

Membership in International Organizations

UN and its specialized agencies, such as International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Court of Justice (ICJ), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and International Labour Organization; International Energy Agency (IEA); Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); INTELSAT.

Official Name:
Italian Republic



PROFILE

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*—Italian(s). **Population** (1981): 57 million. **Annual growth rate** (1970–79): 0.6%. **Ethnic groups:** Primarily Italian, but small groups of German-, French-, Slovene-, and Albanian-Italians. **Religion:** Roman Catholic. **Language:** Italian. **Education:** *Years compulsory*—8. *Adult literacy*—98%. **Health:** *Infant mortality rate*—18/1,000 live births. *Life expectancy*—73 yrs. **Work force** (22 million, 1982): *Agriculture*—15%. *Industry and commerce*—37%. *Services*—48%.

Geography

Area: 301,225 sq. km. (116,303 sq. mi.); about the size of Georgia and Florida combined. **Cities:** *Capital*—Rome (pop. 3.5 million). *Other cities*—Milan, Naples, Florence. **Terrain:** Mostly rugged and mountainous. **Climate:** Generally mild Mediterranean.

Government

Type: Republic. **Independence:** June 2, 1946. **Constitution:** January 1, 1948.

Branches: *Executive*—president (chief of state), Council of Ministers (Cabinet), headed by the president of the council (prime minister). *Legislative*—bicameral Parliament; 630-member Chamber of Deputies, 322-member Senate. *Judicial*—independent constitutional court.

Subdivisions: 94 provinces, 20 regions.

Political parties: Christian Democratic, Italian Communist, Italian Socialist, Italian Social Movement, Social Democratic, Republican, Liberal, Radical. **Suffrage:** Universal over age 18.

Defense (1980): 2.2% of GNP.

Flag: Three vertical bands—green, white, and red.

Economy

GNP (1980): \$394.4 billion. **Per capita income** (1980): \$6,914. **Avg. inflation rate last 4 yrs.:** 17%.

Natural resources: Fish, dwindling natural gas reserves.

Agricultural products: Wheat, rice, grapes, olives, citrus fruits.

Industries: Automobiles, machinery, chemicals, textiles, shoes.

Trade (1980): *Exports*—\$77.9 billion: machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear. *Imports*—\$99.7 billion: machinery and transport equipment, foodstuffs, ferrous and nonferrous metals, wool, cotton, petroleum. *Major trade partners*—FRG (18%), France (14%), UK (4%), Benelux countries (7%), US (7%), USSR (2%).

Official exchange rate (March 1982): 1,280 lire = US\$1.

Membership in international organizations: UN and its specialized agencies, NATO, OECD, EC, Western European Union, Council of Europe, INTELSAT.

Official Name:
European Communities (EC)



PROFILE

Background

ESTABLISHED: On April 18, 1951, when the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) Treaty was signed in Paris, and on March 25, 1957, when the treaties for the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) were signed in Rome.

PURPOSES: To reconcile France and Germany after World War II, and to make possible an eventual federation of Europe.

MEMBERS: "The Six"—Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands. "The Nine"—in 1973 Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom joined "the Six." "The Ten"—on January 1, 1981, Greece will join.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES: Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, and Italian. (Greek will be added January 1, 1981.)

Organization

PRINCIPAL ORGANS: Council of Ministers, Commission, Parliament, Court of Justice.

PRINCIPAL AREAS OF COMMUNITY COMPETENCE: Internal and external trade, agriculture, monetary coordination, fisheries, common industrial and commercial policies, assistance, science and research, common social and regional policies.

BUDGET (1979): About \$17 billion, funded by customs duties and 1% of each member's value added tax (VAT).

Trade

IMPORTS (1979): *Worldwide*—\$298.7 billion. *From US*—\$42.6 billion (23% of US exports). **EXPORTS:** *Worldwide*—\$265.8 billion. *To US*—\$33.3 billion (6% of EC exports).

EC and US Officials

COMMISSION PRESIDENT: Roy Jenkins (UK). Luxembourg's Foreign Minister, Gaston Thorn, becomes President January 5, 1981.

US REPRESENTATIVE TO THE EC: Thomas Enders (40 Blvd. du Regent, Brussels, tel. 513-38-30).

EC REPRESENTATIVE TO THE US: Roland de Kergolay (2100 M St. NW., Washington, DC 20037, tel. 202-862-9500).

*Logo of the EC Commission; the Community as a whole has no logo.

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TRIP OF PRESIDENT REAGAN TO IRELAND, NORMANDY
AND THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT [2 OF 4]

FOIA

F01-037
THOMAS HACHEY

Box Number

OA17071

2

<i>ID</i>	<i>Document Type</i> <i>Document Description</i>	<i>No of</i> <i>pages</i>	<i>Doc Date</i>	<i>Restric-</i> <i>tions</i>
27326	REPORT REPORT	1	3/19/1984	B1

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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27327	REPORT REPORT	1	5/21/1984	B1

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27328	REPORT REPORT	1	5/21/1984	B1

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27329	REPORT	1	1/11/1984	B1
	REPORT			

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

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27330	REPORT REPORT	1	1/11/1984	B1

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

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27331	REPORT REPORT	1	3/15/1984	B1

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

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27332	REPORT REPORT	1	3/16/1984	B1

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

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27333	REPORT REPORT	1	5/21/1984	B1

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

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	<i>Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
27334	REPORT	1	4/11/1984	B1
	REPORT			

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]**
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27335	REPORT REPORT	1	2/28/1984	B1

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]**
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27336	REPORT REPORT	1	1/11/1984	B1

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]**
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27337	REPORT REPORT	1	5/21/1984	B1

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]
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27338	REPORT REPORT	1	5/21/1984	B1

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]**
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27339	REPORT REPORT	1	5/1/1984	B1

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]**
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27340	REPORT REPORT	1	5/1/1984	B1

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]
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27341	REPORT REPORT	1	5/18/1984	B1

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]**
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27342	REPORT REPORT	1	12/30/1983	B1

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]
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27343	REPORT	1	5/18/1984	B1
	REPORT			

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]
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27344	REPORT REPORT	1	5/21/1984	B1

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]**
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27345	REPORT REPORT	1	12/9/1983	B1

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]**
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27346	REPORT REPORT	1	5/21/1984	B1

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]**
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27347	REPORT REPORT	1	5/21/1984	B1

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]**
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27348	REPORT REPORT	1	5/21/1984	B1

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]**
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