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Annotated Agenda (3 of 5)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MARTIN, WILLIAM: FILES

Withdrawer

DLB 11/16/2006

File Folder JUNE TRIP: SCENE SETTER AND ANNOTATED
AGENDA (3 OF 5)

FOIA

F02-071/2

Box Number 90527

COLLINS

56

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
30159	PAPER	THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE - MARKED DRAFT (1) 4/4/84 PAR 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	11	4/4/1984	B1
30160	PAPER	THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE - MARKED APRIL 6, 1984 R 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	11	4/6/1984	B1
30161	PAPER	THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE, PAGES 3-11 ONLY, ANNOTATED R 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	9	ND	B1
30162	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF #30160, MISSING PAGE 6 R 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	10	4/6/1984	B1
30163	PAPER	SCHEDULE BY DAY WITH FULL NARRATIVE PAR 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	8	ND	B1
30164	PAPER	THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE - MARKED DRAFT (1) 4/3/84, EDITED PAR 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	10	4/3/1984	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]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

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

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

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

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30159

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE

THE SETTING

- o The President's leadership of the Summit process has grown steadily since Ottawa in 1981. He has exhibited consistency and resolve in advancing a common allied approach to key economic, trade, financial and security objectives and transformed the uncertain atmosphere surrounding Versailles into a crescendo of unity at Williamsburg.
- o By June, the President will also have made two trips to East Asia within a period of six months visiting Japan, Korea and China. This represents a dramatic demonstration of our interest in strengthening our overall relations with the Pacific community of nations, opening new avenues of cooperation with the new center of global economic activity, and enhancing the prospects for peace and prosperity in the region.
- o Thus the stage is set for a very successful trip by the President to Europe. It signifies a return to our roots and a reassertion of U.S. interest in a strong and viable Europe. In addition, the President can use this opportunity to further explain the importance he attaches to improving ties with the Soviet Union.
- o The settings for the visits are colorful and dramatic. The return home to Ireland, the remembrance of Allied sacrifices forty years before in Normandy, and the historic splendor of London provide the President with an ideal backdrop for his themes of peace and prosperity, and the importance of Allied support and cooperation in the achievement of both.
- o Despite optimism about continued world economic recovery and allied relations in general, the President will again face questions and some criticism of U.S. policies. The deficit, interest rates, the U.S. stance in Lebanon and Central America, relations with the Soviet Union-- will be on the minds of his seven Summit counterparts.

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DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

DECLASSIFIED IN PART

NLRR FOI-071/2 #30159BY CN NARA DATE 6/12/08

OBJECTIVES

- o Advance American foreign policy objectives. Reconfirm our commitment to close Allied cooperation on political and economic issues throughout the world, including European economic recovery, a strong NATO, a democratic Central America and broader relations among Pacific Basin countries.
- o Recommitment to the "spirit of Williamsburg". Build upon the momentum of past Summits to achieve non-inflationary growth, reduce trade barriers, forge a consensus on East-West economic relations.
- o Reaffirmation of the Role of the United States in Leading World Recovery. Call attention to the strength of the American economy and its positive impact in spreading economic growth to the rest of the free world.
- o Bolster allied cooperation in key areas. Pledge to work for the continuing improvement of the Alliance, and be prepared to broaden cooperative efforts with initiatives such as counterterrorism, the manned-space program and the development of a strategy to deal with a crisis in the Persian Gulf.
- o Reaffirmation of close relations with Ireland. Stress American-Irish cultural and historic ties, mutual support of freedom and democracy, the importance of European integration (Ireland will assume the EC presidency less than a month after the visit) and Atlantic solidarity.
- o Focus on Normandy as the beginning of the trans-Atlantic relationship. Pay tribute to the Americans and other allies who gave their lives in the fight for liberation and link the events at Normandy forty years ago with the reconciliation of former adversaries and the establishment of the current period of unprecedented peace and prosperity to Europe.

AGENDA

Friday, June 1

8:20p.m.

Remarks on Arrival. (Shannon airport; met by Prime Minister Fitzgerald -- 5 minutes highlighting close bonds between Ireland and the U.S.)

Saturday, June 2

The President and Mrs. Reagan will have private time.

Sunday, June 3

11:00a.m.

Speech at University College in Galway: (10-12 minute remarks. Audience will be representational cross-section of community.) Focus should be on Galway, an historic port village celebrating its 500th anniversary. The President will be made an honorary citizen, receive the keys to the city and be presented with an honorary doctorate from the University. The speech should emphasize the important bonds between the US and Ireland from the micro to the macro. Recommended themes:

- Tribute to West Ireland: Highlight 500th anniversary of Galway. The University College's founding in the mid 1800's coincides with the potato famine and the first wave of immigration whereby people sought new lives in the New World, including the President's great grandfather.
- Importance of Immigration: Emphasize the economic and cultural ties and personal bonds between President and other Irish Americans and Ireland; importance of Irish Americans to United States and the importance of Americans to Ireland today through tourism, investment, technology flow and job creation. Emphasize cultural ties with Irish authors, poets and playwrights; songs and musicians and friendships between citizens.

- Importance of shared values: Reaffirm democracy; religious freedom and rights of man; common aspirations for world peace and prosperity; importance of tolerance and rejection of violence.

1:10p.m.

Ballyporeen: (Reagan ancestral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman, lunch at the Ronald Reagan Pub, view a cultural performance and make short remarks). Remarks should focus on returning to his roots and importance 42 million Americans attach to their ancestry, and shared values such as self reliance, private instructure and hard work. President could say he wants his grandchildren and great grandchildren to visit Ballyporeen in a free and prosperous Europe.

4:20p.m.

Arrive Dublin

Courtesy Call on President Hillary: (30 minutes). Once an active politician and former Prime Minister, Hillary now serves as a constitutional president with no governmental responsibilities. He was instrumental in getting Ireland to join the EC and has recently visited China.

State Dinner in Dublin Castle: (3 minute toast to Hillary. In addition to being the formal venue for State visits, Dublin Castle is also the site of the New Ireland Forum). Theme of toast could be tribute to all people of good will who are trying to find peaceful solutions to world problems. The President should call attention to Ireland's cultural, religious, political and economic contributions. Ireland's involvement with international organization, such as EC and UN, its unique position between Europe and the US.

Monday, June 4

Meeting with Fitzgerald: The major topic will likely be the results and implications of the New Ireland Forum Report (on future of Northern Ireland) to be released in early April. In addition, Fitzgerald may ask about U.S. foreign policy positions and raise current European economic issues and concerns.

Speech to Joint Session of the Parliament: (20 minutes - about 200 people will attend.) The President's most important speech in Europe; should be a major foreign policy address. It should be optimistic. Irish are most concerned about the state of US-Soviet relations and their vulnerable position in the superpower struggle. The speech should emphasize broader East-West relations, peace, arms control and the robust nature and promise of the economic recovery. In addition, to hear President's views on present US-European relations and prospects; look back with a sense of pride and accomplishment over the forty years since the Normandy invasion; look forward to the future with a sense of purpose and confidence. Some major themes should include:

- U.S.-Ireland: An important relationship in the past and a thriving future together. Given the youth of Irish population (average age 25), place emphasis on reaching out to post WWII generation. Key contribution of Ireland -- its youth and vigor. One-way flow of the last century has developed into a healthy two-way flow today -- in investment, trade and tourism. Importance of values which we share from our common experience: democracy, freedom of the individual, free enterprise and the family. Importance of finding peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflict, including the Northern Ireland issue.

- U.S.-Europe: The problems facing Europe are not easy: unemployment, particularly among the young; industrial transition which is necessary for 21st century economic prosperity. It is essential that we honor the commitment made at Williamsburg and stay the course of free trade and break down barriers to open trade. America is contributing by getting our own economic house in order leading to robust economic recovery worldwide. The Atlantic Alliance is alive and well; the economic and military strength of the West provides a basis for improved relations with the East. The need for closer cooperation among industrialized nations (including Japan) to maintain deterrence, combat protectionism, promote regional order and cope with global debt/development problems.

- East-West relationship: There are concerns in Europe about being caught in the middle of the relationship between the U.S. and Soviet Union. Stress our

readiness for improved East/West relations and what we have done/offered to bring this about. We are willing to do our part to build a realistic relationship -- which will benefit not only those in the U.S. and USSR, but people everywhere. Note Irish role in the United Nations in the Non Proliferation Treaty in 1963. We share these views today. The arms control policy of the US is not window dressing -- we are deeply dedicated to not only stopping the increase, but to totally eliminate nuclear arms.

Reciprocal Lunch: (US Ambassador's residence -- 3 minute toast). The President will host this event as a thank you for the State Dinner the previous night.

Departure Statement: (brief remarks). A summary of his visit.

Leave for London

3:00p.m.

Tuesday, June 5

Television Interview: (Could be either one interviewer or questions from a cross-section of British public.)

- Key economic questions may include the US budget deficit, unemployment levels in OECD economies, cooperative actions needed by Summit countries to sustain non-inflationary growth; and trade issues, particularly what to do about rising protectionism. Cite strong U.S. economic recovery which is leading the world out of recession. Recall the Williamsburg Summit as a benchmark in the turnaround of world economic performance. On trade, urge continued resistance to protectionist tendencies and a new round of multilateral trade talks.
- Politically, paramount attention will be focused on East-West relations, the Middle East and Central America. On East-West relations the President should emphasize his effective defense posture which has allowed the U.S. to negotiate from a position of equality on these crucial arms control negotiations. Stress importance of Western arms control initiatives. Indicate readiness for improved East-West relations.

-- On Middle East issues, stress that America remains firm in its search for the Arab-Israeli solution. We have faced serious difficulties in Lebanon, as a result of Syrian influence. Accordingly we have been unable to pursue our endeavors to stimulate a settlement in Lebanon. Nonetheless we pursue negotiations on the West Bank. At the same time the response should emphasize the commitment to Israel, affirm that we have pursued, contrary to our critics claims, a balanced approach between Israel and the Arab states, as reflected in the very large annual aid program for Egypt and our contributions to military assistance for Saudi Arabia, Jordan and others.

-- On Central America, stress our support for moderate center against extremes of right or left in the hope of establishing democratic society able to foster sustained economic growth. Note the importance of the CBI/Jackson Plan to deal on a fresh and innovative basis with the problems which plague Central/Caribbean region. Point toward the strategic importance in that 50% of manpower to reinforce Europe would have a pass through US Gulf ports. Moreover, distracting instability in Central America would tie down US forces which otherwise could be earmarked for Europe.

-- On Trans-Atlantic Opportunities: (Poll data shows that only about 1/3 of the British feel confident about US leadership and there remains widespread antipathy towards deployment of INF.) Stress substantial majority on U.S. approve of your efforts to rebuild America's economy and strengthen the nation's defenses. Our sustained recovery and growth is an essential anchor of prosperity for the West and makes easier the economic recovery and further growth of our Allies. Note that our defense programs have resulted in a restoration of an effective balance in our defensive capability. We are restoring credibility. Moreover, as a contribution to Europe's defense, we have strengthened capability in Gulf -- so vital to Europe's oil flows. Emphasize importance of arms control as a complement to US search for renewed military strength.

1:00p.m.

Luncheon with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip (90 Minutes)

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[REDACTED]

the President could review East-West relations, outlook in the Middle East and the situation in Central America. She will value, as well, a frank discussion of the American elections and plans for a second term.

6:00p.m.

Bilateral with Margaret Thatcher: (Thatcher will likely raise the Summit, East-West relations and the Middle East.)

East-West relations: Thatcher's own instinct is to encourage resumption of serious East-West dialogue as reflected in her recent visit to Hungary and her attendance at Andropov's funeral. She will be interested in prospects for a US-Soviet summit and for such ways to urge a more forthcoming attitude from Soviets, including concessions on INF and Start.

Middle East: Thatcher's objective will be to persuade the President that the US has leaned too far toward Israel at the expense of relations with Arabs, when it is clear that we need to soften Syrian rigidity and enhance Jordanian flexibility. She will counsel renewed efforts to build bridges to Arab leaders and offer Britain's good offices in support of our fundamental objectives. In the absence of any separate European initiative we would expect her to pledge full support to your initiative. She will also indicate that she has been glad to be helpful in terms of naval reinforcements in the Persian Gulf.

Summit: Thatcher's objective is to achieve a personal success as chairwoman of the proceedings. For her own domestic purposes, she will want to spotlight prospects for growth, and will be touting the UK budget adopted this year which has a strong emphasis on the supply side, including significant tax reductions. Otherwise we expect her to be supportive of broad Summit objectives, in line with her past participation in these gatherings.

June 6, 1984

Visit to Normandy: (Three sites: Point du Hoc, the American cemetery memorial and Utah Beach). This site is symbolic of the birth of the Atlantic Alliance. The President will participate in a wreath laying ceremony and make brief remarks at the American Cemetery to about 500 people including veteran groups. This should be emotional, stirring and personal. The themes include reconciliation of former adversaries, how postwar cooperation has kept the peace for the longest period in modern European history, and Alliance solidarity.

June 7, 1984

The London Economic Summit (same format and length as Williamsburg.) Main focus of meetings will be economic issues; political issues will be discussed at dinner. Thatcher will again stress informality. The objective of the President will be to highlight U.S. economic recovery and to continue to be forceful on Williamsburg themes too:

- Achieve world non-inflationary growth. Ensure that non-inflationary growth is sustained through shared macro-economic policies, a continued commitment to open markets, and a reduction of domestic economic rigidities.
- Urge further trade liberalization. Endorse multi-lateral round of trade-liberalizing negotiations is recognized by our Allies.
- Stabilize world Finance/Debt situation. Review the current status of the international debt crisis including the increasingly delicate balance between economic austerity measures and the political/social stability of debtor countries.
- Review Energy preparedness: Endorse ongoing work within the International Energy Agency to ensure proper Western energy preparedness should Gulf oil flows be curtailed.
- Counter Terrorism. Announce determination to combat terrorism could be announced, assuming agreement to common action in the interim in negotiations between the governments which have begun outside the Summit process.
- Initiate International Manned Space Station Program. Discuss the political underpinnings for future detailed, technical negotiations during the Summit.

Bilaterals. During his stay in London, the President will meet in private with some or, time permitting, all the other leaders. The principle meetings include:

- Germany. Chancellor Helmut Kohl will likely continue his push for an American gesture to improve the East-West political climate with a particular focus on the arms control agenda, and the chances for arms control. Improvement and support of project German economic recovery produced by the market-oriented policies adopted by Kohl may also be discussed.
- France. President Mitterand may reiterate his support for the U.S. role in the defense of Europe, including our firm position on arms negotiations. The leaders may also emphasize the importance of continued U.S.-French cooperation and coordination on key regional issues, such as Lebanon, Chad and the Gulf. While the French will highlight the health of our relations, they may decide to voice disagreement with U.S. policy in Central America and continuing high interest rates and deficits.
- Japan. During the President's state visit to Japan, Nakasone and the President discussed issues involving trade, finance, energy, security assistance and defense. Officials from both have been working, since November, and the two leaders will review their progress in these areas.

Other. The President may also meet with the leaders of Canada, Italy, and the EC. This will be Pierre Trudeau's last Summit and meeting with the President, and the mood should be friendly and reminiscent. The meeting with Prime Minister Craxi is also important; Italy has emerged as one of our most reliable allies. We see all of these meetings as an opportunity to review what has been accomplished since they last met, to refine their thinking on the directions they have separately and collectively traced for their governments to follow and to discuss possible new avenues of cooperation.

Monday, June 10

10:00a.m.

Embassy Greeting: This event will provide the President with the occasion to express your gratitude to the members of the American foreign service for their contribution to the life of the nation. Stress numbers of

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foreign service officers who have been killed in recent years in terrorist and other hostile acts and the sacrifices made by wives and children of officers.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Annotated Schedule for the President's Trip to Europe

We have reviewed the draft annotated schedule for the President's June trip to Europe and have a few suggested changes, as reflected in the attached draft. Obviously, this paper will have to be refined further as the schedule develops and in light of events. We were unable to show the section on the Economic Summit to Under Secretary Wallis, who is currently at the Sherpa meeting in London and may have some additional comments reflecting the outcome of that meeting.

Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Draft Annotated Schedule

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DECL: OADR

11/16/06

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR FOZ-071/2#20/60

BY CS NARADATE 6/2/08

30/60

~~SECRET~~THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPETHE SETTING

- The President's leadership in the Summit process has grown steadily since Ottawa in 1981. He has exhibited consistency and resolve in advancing a common Allied approach to key economic, trade, financial and security objectives and transformed the uncertain atmosphere surrounding Versailles into a display of unity at Williamsburg.
- By June, the President will also have made two trips to East Asia within a period of six months visiting Japan, Korea and China. This represents a dramatic demonstration of our interest in strengthening our overall relations with the Pacific community of nations, opening new avenues of cooperation with a new center of global economic activity, and enhancing the prospects for peace and prosperity in the region.
- Thus the stage is set for a very successful trip by the President to Europe. It signifies a return to our roots and a reassertion of US interest in a strong and viable Europe. In addition, the President can use this opportunity to explain further the importance he attaches to improving ties with the Soviet Union.
- The settings for the visits are colorful and dramatic. The return home to Ireland, the remembrance of Allied sacrifices forty years before in Normandy, and the historic splendor of London provide the President with an ideal backdrop for his themes of peace and prosperity and the importance of Allied support and cooperation in the achievement of both.
- Despite optimism about continued world economic recovery and Allied relations in general, the President will again face questions and some criticism of US policies. The deficit, interest and exchange rates, trade disputes and protectionism, the US stance on the Middle East and Central America, relations with the Soviet Union and arms control, will be on the minds of his seven Summit counterparts. At the same time, there has been over the past year an important convergence of US and European views on economic policies, on East-West issues, and on basic Summit issues to which we should point and on which we want to build.

~~SECRET~~
DECL: OADR

OBJECTIVES

- Advance American foreign policy objectives. Reconfirm our commitment to close Allied cooperation on political and economic issues throughout the world, including European economic recovery, a strong NATO, a democratic Central America, broader relations among Pacific Basin countries, and enhanced cooperation between the democracies of the Pacific, Europe and the Americas.
- Recommitment to the "spirit of Williamsburg." Build upon the momentum of past Summits to achieve sustained non-inflationary growth, reduce trade barriers, move toward a new trade round, and strengthen the consensus on East-West economic relations.
- Reaffirmation of the role of the United States in leading world recovery. Call attention to the strength of the American economy and its positive impact in spreading economic growth to the rest of the free world.
- Bolster Allied cooperation in key areas. Pledge to work for the continued strengthening of the Alliance and be prepared, if there is an Allied consensus, to broaden cooperative efforts with initiatives such as counterterrorism, the manned-space program and the development of an approach to deal with a crisis in the Persian Gulf.
- Reaffirmation of close relations with Ireland. Stress American-Irish cultural and historical ties, mutual support of freedom and democracy, the importance of European integration (Ireland will assume the EC Presidency less than a month after the visit), Atlantic solidarity, and the necessity for a peaceful, democratic solution to the problem of Northern Ireland.
- Focus on Normandy as a landmark in the transatlantic relationship. Pay tribute to the Americans and other Allies who gave their lives in the fight for liberation and link the events at Normandy forty years ago with the reconciliation of former adversaries and the establishment of the current period of unprecedented peace and prosperity to Europe, based on the continued and continuing US commitment to the security of Europe.

AGENDA

Friday, June 1

8:20 p.m. Remarks on Arrival. (Shannon airport; met by Prime Minister FitzGerald -- five minutes highlighting close bonds between Ireland and the US)

Saturday, June 2

The President and Mrs. Reagan will have private time.

Sunday, June 3

11:00 a.m. Speech at University College in Galway. (Ten to 15 minute remarks. Audience will be representational cross-section of community.) Focus should be on Galway, an historic port village celebrating its 500th anniversary. The President will be made an honorary citizen, receive the keys to the city and be presented with an honorary doctorate from the university. The speech should emphasize the important bonds between the US and Ireland from the micro to the macro. Recommended themes:

- Tribute to West Ireland: Highlight 500th anniversary of Galway. The University College's founding in the mid-1800's coincides with the potato famine and the first wave of emigration whereby people sought new lives in the New World, including the President's great-grandfather.
- Importance of Immigration: Emphasize the economic and cultural ties and personal bonds between President and other Irish Americans and Ireland; importance of Irish Americans to United States and the importance of Americans to Ireland today through tourism, investment, technology flow and job creation. Emphasize cultural ties with Irish authors, poets and playwrights; songs and musicians and friendships between citizens.
- Importance of Shared Values: Reaffirm democracy; religious freedom and rights of man; common aspirations for world peace and prosperity; importance of tolerance and rejection of violence.

1:10 p.m. Ballyporeen: (Reagan ancestral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman, lunch at the Ronald Reagan Pub, view a cultural performance and make short remarks.) Remarks should focus on returning to his roots and importance 42 million Americans attach to their ancestry, and shared values such as self-reliance, private initiative and hard work. President could say he wants his grandchildren and great-grandchildren to visit Ballyporeen in a free and prosperous Europe.

4:20 p.m. Arrive Dublin

Courtesy Call on President Hillary: (30 minutes). Once an active politician and former Prime Minister, Hillary now serves as a constitutional president with no governmental responsibilities. He was instrumental in getting Ireland to join the EC and has recently visited China.

State Dinner in Dublin Castle: (3 minute toast to Hillary. In addition to being the formal venue for State visits, Dublin Castle is also the site of the New Ireland Forum). Theme of toast could be tribute to all people of good will who are trying to find peaceful solutions to world problems. The President should call attention to Ireland's cultural, religious, political and economic contributions. Ireland's involvement with international organization, such as EC and UN, its unique position between Europe and the US.

Monday, June 4

Meeting with FitzGerald: The major topic will likely be the results and implications of the New Ireland Forum Report (on future of Northern Ireland) to be released in early April. FitzGerald will want to carry forward his March discussions with the President. In addition, FitzGerald may ask about US foreign policy positions and raise current European economic issues and concerns with an eye to the Summit. Ireland assumes the EC Presidency on July 1, and FitzGerald may want to review US-EC trade problems as preparation for that responsibility.

Speech to Joint Session of the Parliament. (20 minutes, about 200 people will attend.) The President's most important speech in Europe; should be a major foreign policy address. It should be upbeat. Irish are most concerned about the state of US-Soviet relations and

their vulnerable position in East-West relations. The speech should emphasize broader East-West relations, peace, arms control and the robust nature and promise of the economic recovery. In addition, the President can present his views on present US-European relations and prospects; look back with a sense of pride and accomplishment over the forty years since the Normandy invasion; look forward to the future with a sense of purpose and confidence. Some major themes should include:

- US-Ireland: An important relationship in the past and a thriving future together. Given the youth of Irish population (average age 25), place emphasis on reaching out to post-WWII generation. Key contribution of Ireland -- its youth and vigor. One-way flow of the last century has developed into a healthy two-way flow today -- in investment, trade and tourism. Importance of values which we share from our common experience: democracy, freedom of the individual, free enterprise and the family. Importance of finding peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflicts, including the Northern Ireland issue.

- US-Europe: The problems facing Europe are not easy: unemployment, particularly among the young; industrial restructuring which is necessary for 21st century economic prosperity. It is essential that we honor the commitment made at Williamsburg and stay the course of free trade and break down barriers to open trade. America is contributing by getting our own economic house in order leading to robust economic recovery worldwide. The Atlantic Alliance is alive and well; the economic and military strength of the West provides a basis for improved relations with the East. The need for closer cooperation among industrialized nations (including Japan) to maintain deterrence, combat protectionism, promote regional order and cope with global debt/development problems.

- East-West Relationship: Stress our readiness for improved East-West relations and what we have done/offered to bring this about. We are willing to do our part to build a realistic relationship -- which will benefit not only those in the US and USSR, but people everywhere. Note Irish role with the United States in the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1963. We share these views today. The arms control policy of the US is not window dressing --

we are deeply dedicated not only to stopping the increase, but to total elimination of nuclear arms.

Reciprocal Lunch: (US Ambassador's residence -- three minute toast). The President will host this event as a thank you for the State Dinner the previous night.

Departure Statement: (brief remarks) A summary of his visit.

3:00 p.m. Leave for London

Tuesday, June 5

Television Interview: (Could be either one interviewer or questions from a cross-section of British public.)

- Key economic questions may include the US budget deficit, unemployment levels in OECD economies, cooperative actions needed by Summit countries to sustain non-inflationary growth; trade issues, particularly what to do about rising protectionism; and how to continue successfully to manage international debt problems, based on the Williamsburg understandings. Cite strong US economic recovery which is leading the world out of recession. Recall the Williamsburg Summit as a benchmark in the turnaround of world economic performance. On trade, urge continued resistance to protectionist tendencies and support for a new round of multilateral trade talks.

- Politically, paramount attention will be focused on East-West relations, the Middle East and Central America. On East-West relations, the President should emphasize his effective defense posture which has allowed the US to negotiate from a position of equality on these crucial arms control negotiations. Stress importance of Western arms control initiatives and readiness for improved East-West relations.

- On Middle East issues, stress that America remains firm in its search for progress between the Arabs and the Israelis. Accordingly, we are continuing our efforts aimed at negotiations on the West Bank. At the same time the response should emphasize the commitment to Israel, affirm that we have pursued, contrary to our critics' claims, a

balanced approach between Israel and the Arab states, as reflected in the very large annual aid program for Egypt and our military cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Jordan and others.

- On Central America, stress our support for moderate center, against extremes of right or left, aimed at establishing democratic societies able to foster sustained economic growth. Note the importance of the CBI/Jackson Plan to deal on a fresh and innovative basis with the problems which plague Central/Caribbean region. Point toward the strategic importance in that 50 percent of manpower to reinforce Europe would have to pass through US Gulf ports.

- On Transatlantic Opportunities: (Poll data shows that only about 1/3 of the British feel confident about US leadership and there remains widespread antipathy towards deployment of INF.) Stress substantial majority in US approve of your efforts to rebuild America's economy and strengthen the nation's defenses. Our sustained recovery and growth is an essential anchor of prosperity for the West and makes easier the economic recovery and further growth of our Allies. Note that our defense programs have resulted in a restoration of an effective balance. We have restored credibility. Moreover, as a contribution to Europe's defense, we have strengthened capability in Gulf -- so vital to Europe's oil flows. Emphasize importance of arms control as a key complement to restored military strength.

1:00 p.m. Luncheon with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip (90 minutes)

Apart from personal discussion, the President could review East-West relations, outlook in the Middle East and the situation in Central America. She will value, as well, a frank discussion of the American elections and plans for a second term.

6:00 p.m. Bilateral with Margaret Thatcher: Thatcher will likely raise the Summit, East-West relations and the Middle East. In light of the Grenada controversy, she will want to impress upon the President the need for close, frequent and early consultations. The President will want to assure her that he shares her commitment to Allied consultations, while pointing out that events will

not always allow as much time for consultations as we would like.

East-West Relations: Thatcher's own instinct is to encourage resumption of serious East-West dialogue as reflected in her recent visit to Hungary and her attendance at Andropov's funeral. She will be interested in prospects for a US-Soviet summit and in ways to pursue arms control.

Middle East: Thatcher's objective will be to persuade the President that the US has leaned too far toward Israel at the expense of relations with Arabs, when it is clear that we need to soften Syrian rigidity and enhance Jordanian flexibility. She will counsel renewed efforts to build bridges to Arab leaders and offer Britain's good offices in support of our fundamental objectives. In the absence of any separate European initiative we would expect her to pledge full support to the President's September 1, 1982 initiative. She will also indicate that she will be prepared to be helpful in terms of naval reinforcements in the Persian Gulf.

Summit: Thatcher's objective is to achieve a personal success as chairwoman of the proceedings. For her own domestic purposes, she will want to spotlight prospects for growth, and will be touting the UK budget adopted this year, which has a strong emphasis on the supply side, including significant tax reductions. Otherwise, we expect her to be supportive of our broad Summit objectives, in line with her past participation in these gatherings.

Wednesday, June 6

Visit to Normandy: (Three sites: Point du Hoc, the American cemetery memorial and Utah Beach.) Normandy symbolizes the US commitment to Europe, which led directly to the Atlantic Alliance. The President will make brief (10-15 minutes) remarks at the Point du Hoc ceremony to about 500 people, including veteran groups. This should be emotional, stirring and personal. The themes include reconciliation of former adversaries, how postwar cooperation has kept the peace for the longest period in modern European history, Alliance solidarity, and the strength of the American commitment to Europe.

June 7, 1984

The London Economic Summit. (Same format and length as Williamsburg.) Main focus of meetings will be economic issues; political issues will be discussed at meals. Thatcher will again stress informality. The objective of the President will be to highlight US economic recovery and to continue to be forceful on Williamsburg themes:

- Achieve world non-inflationary growth. Ensure that non-inflationary growth is sustained through compatible macro-economic policies, a continued commitment to open markets, and a reduction of domestic economic rigidities.
- Urge further trade liberalization. Seek Allied agreement to begin planning for a multilateral round of trade-liberalizing negotiations.
- Stabilize world finance/debt situation. Obtain reiteration of the Williamsburg approach. Review the current status of the international debt crisis, including the delicate balance between economic adjustment and the political/social stability of debtor countries.
- Review energy preparedness: Endorse ongoing work within the International Energy Agency to ensure proper Western energy preparedness should Gulf oil flows be curtailed.
- Counter-Terrorism. Commitment to enhanced struggle against terrorism could be announced, assuming agreement to common action in the interim in negotiations between the governments which have begun outside the Summit process.
- Initiate international manned space station program. Provide the political framework for future detailed, technical negotiations. Seek public announcement.
- Political Issues. Use meals and other informal occasions to exchange views on global political issues, such as East-West, Middle East, Persian Gulf, etc.

Bilaterals. During his stay in London, the President will meet in private with some or, time permitting, all the other leaders. The principal meetings include:

-- Germany. Chancellor Kohl may feel a bit bruised by the Normandy commemoration, despite its emphasis on reconciliation. He will likely continue his push for an American gesture to improve the East-West political climate, with a particular focus on a US-Soviet summit, and the chances for arms control. Continuation and support of German economic recovery produced by the more market-oriented policies adopted by Kohl may also be discussed.

-- France. President Mitterrand may reiterate his support for the US role in the defense of Europe, including our firm position on arms negotiations. The leaders may also emphasize the importance of continued US-French cooperation and coordination on key regional issues, such as Lebanon, Chad and the Gulf. While Mitterrand will highlight the health of our relations, he may also voice disagreement with US policy in Central America and continuing high interest rates and deficits.

-- Japan. During the President's state visit to Japan, Nakasone and the President discussed issues involving trade, finance, energy, security assistance and defense. Officials from both sides have been working since November, and the two leaders will review their progress in these areas. The meeting also provides an opportunity to encourage continued movement by Japan toward an enhanced contribution to Western defense.

Other. The President may also meet with the leaders of Italy, the EC, and Canada. The meeting with Prime Minister Craxi is important; Italy has emerged as one of our most reliable Allies and Craxi as one of Italy's most effective Prime Ministers. This will be Pierre Trudeau's last Summit (he has attended more than any other Head of State/Government) and meeting with the President, and the mood should be friendly and reminiscent. We see all of these meetings as an opportunity to review what has been accomplished since they last met, to refine their thinking on the directions they have separately and collectively traced for their governments to follow, and to discuss possible new avenues of cooperation.

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Monday, June 10

10:00 a.m. Embassy Greeting. This event will provide the President with the occasion to express his gratitude to the members of the American Foreign Service for their contribution to the life of the nation. Stress admiration for the dedication of Foreign Service officers, some of whom have tragically given their lives for their country in recent years in terrorist and other hostile acts, and the sacrifices made by wives and children of officers.

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Trip to Emper

AGENDA

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Friday, June 1

8:20 p.m. Remarks on Arrival. (Shannon airport; met by Prime Minister FitzGerald -- five minutes highlighting close bonds between Ireland and the US)

Saturday, June 2

The President and Mrs. Reagan will have private time.

Sunday, June 3

11:00 a.m. Speech at University College in Galway. (Ten to ~~15~~ *OK* minute remarks. Audience will be representational cross-section of community.) Focus should be on Galway, an historic port village celebrating its 500th anniversary. The President will be made an honorary citizen, receive the keys to the city and be presented with an honorary doctorate from the university. The speech should emphasize the important bonds between the US and Ireland from the micro to the macro. Recommended themes:

- Tribute to West Ireland: Highlight 500th anniversary of Galway. The University College's founding in the mid-1800's coincides with the potato famine and the first wave of emigration whereby people sought new lives in the New World, including the President's great-grandfather.
- Importance of Immigration: Emphasize the economic and cultural ties and personal bonds between President and other Irish Americans and Ireland; importance of Irish Americans to United States and the importance of Americans to Ireland today through tourism, investment, technology flow and job creation. Emphasize cultural ties with Irish authors, poets and playwrights; songs and musicians and friendships between citizens.
- Importance of Shared Values: Reaffirm democracy; religious freedom and rights of man; common aspirations for world peace and prosperity; importance of tolerance and rejection of violence.

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BY CU NARA DATE 6/12/08

1:10 p.m. Ballyporeen: (Reagan ancestral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman, lunch at the Ronald Reagan Pub, view a cultural performance and make short remarks.) Remarks should focus on returning to his roots and importance 42 million Americans attach to their ancestry, and shared values such as self-reliance, private initiative and hard work. President could say he wants his grandchildren and great-grandchildren to visit Ballyporeen in a free and prosperous Europe.

4:20 p.m. Arrive Dublin

Courtesy Call on President Hillary: (30 minutes). Once an active politician and former Prime Minister, Hillary now serves as a constitutional president with no governmental responsibilities. He was instrumental in getting Ireland to join the EC and has recently visited China.

State Dinner in Dublin Castle: (3 minute toast to Hillary. In addition to being the formal venue for State visits, Dublin Castle is also the site of the New Ireland Forum). Theme of toast could be tribute to all people of good will who are trying to find peaceful solutions to world problems. The President should call attention to Ireland's cultural, religious, political and economic contributions. Ireland's involvement with international organization, such as EC and UN, its unique position between Europe and the US.

Monday, June 4

Meeting with FitzGerald: The major topic will likely be ~~the results and implications of the New Ireland Forum Report (on future of Northern Ireland), to be released in early April. FitzGerald will want to carry forward his March discussions with the President.~~ In addition, FitzGerald may ask about US foreign policy positions and raise current European economic issues and concerns with an eye to the Summit. Ireland assumes the EC Presidency on July 1, and FitzGerald may want to review US-EC trade problems as preparation for that responsibility.

Speech to Joint Session of the Parliament. (20 minutes, about 200 people will attend.) The President's most important speech in Europe; should be a major foreign policy address. It should be upbeat. Irish are most concerned about the state of US-Soviet relations and

their vulnerable position in East-West relations. The speech should emphasize broader East-West relations, peace, arms control and the robust nature and promise of the economic recovery. In addition, the President can present his views on present US-European relations and prospects. ~~look back with a sense of pride and accomplishment over the forty years since the Normandy invasion~~ look forward to the future with a sense of purpose and confidence. Some major themes should include:

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-- US-Ireland: ~~An important relationship in the past and a thriving future together.~~ Given the youth of Irish population (average age 25), place emphasis on reaching out to post-WWII generation. Key contribution of Ireland -- its youth and vigor. One-way flow of the last century has developed into a healthy two-way flow today -- in investment, trade and tourism. Importance of values which we share from our common experience: democracy, freedom of the individual, free enterprise and the family. Importance of finding peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflicts, including the Northern Ireland issue.

keep

may wish to move to page 3

-- US-Europe: The problems facing Europe are not easy: unemployment, particularly among the young; industrial restructuring which is necessary for 21st century economic prosperity. It is essential that we honor the commitment made at Williamsburg and stay the course of free trade and break down barriers to open trade. America is contributing by getting our own economic house in order leading to robust economic recovery worldwide. The Atlantic Alliance is alive and well; the economic and military strength of the West provides a basis for improved relations with the East. The need for closer cooperation among industrialized nations (including Japan) to maintain deterrence, combat protectionism, promote regional order and cope with global debt/development problems.

Keep all this

-- East-West Relationship: Stress our readiness for improved East-West relations and what we have done/offered to bring this about. We are willing to do our part to build a realistic relationship -- which will benefit not only those in the US and USSR, but people everywhere. Note Irish role with the United States in the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1963. We share these views today. The arms control policy of the US is not window dressing --

we are deeply dedicated not only to stopping the increase, but to total elimination of nuclear arms.

Reciprocal Lunch: (US Ambassador's residence -- three minute toast). The President will host this event as a thank you for the State Dinner the previous night.

Departure Statement: (brief remarks) A summary of his visit.

3:00 p.m. Leave for London

Tuesday, June 5

Television Interview: (Could be either one interviewer or questions from a cross-section of British public.)

-- Key economic questions may include the US budget deficit, unemployment levels in OECD economies, cooperative actions needed by Summit countries to sustain non-inflationary growth; trade issues, particularly what to do about rising protectionism; and how to continue successfully to manage international debt problems, based on the Williamsburg understandings. Cite strong US economic recovery which is leading the world out of recession. Recall the Williamsburg Summit as a benchmark in the turnaround of world economic performance. On trade, urge continued resistance to protectionist tendencies and support for a new round of multilateral trade talks.

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-- Politically, paramount attention will be focused on East-West relations, the Middle East and Central America. On East-West relations, the President should emphasize his effective defense posture which has allowed the US to negotiate from a position of equality on these crucial arms control negotiations. Stress importance of Western arms control initiatives and readiness for improved East-West relations.

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-- On Middle East issues, stress that America remains firm in its search for progress between the Arabs and the Israelis. Accordingly, we are continuing our efforts aimed at negotiations on the West Bank. At the same time the response should emphasize the commitment to Israel, affirm that we have pursued, contrary to our critics' claims, a

Keep

balanced approach between Israel and the Arab states, as reflected in the very large annual aid program for Egypt and our military cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Jordan and others.

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-- On Central America, stress our support for moderate center, against extremes of right or left, aimed at establishing democratic societies able to foster sustained economic growth. Note the importance of the CBI/Jackson Plan to deal on a fresh and innovative basis with the problems which plague Central/Caribbean region. Point toward the strategic importance in that 50 percent of manpower to reinforce Europe would have to pass through US Gulf ports.

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-- On Transatlantic Opportunities: (Poll data shows that only about 1/3 of the British feel confident about US leadership and there remains widespread antipathy towards deployment of INF.) Stress substantial majority in US approve of your efforts to rebuild America's economy and strengthen the nation's defenses. Our sustained recovery and growth is an essential anchor of prosperity for the West and makes easier the economic recovery and further growth of our Allies. Note that our defense programs have resulted in a restoration of an effective balance. We have restored credibility. Moreover, as a contribution to Europe's defense, we have strengthened capability in Gulf -- so vital to Europe's oil flows. Emphasize importance of arms control as a key complement to restored military strength.

1:00 p.m. Luncheon with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip (90 minutes)

Apart from personal discussion, the President could review East-West relations, outlook in the Middle East and the situation in Central America. She will value, as well, a frank discussion of the American elections and plans for a second term.

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6:00 p.m. Bilateral with Margaret Thatcher: Thatcher will likely raise the Summit, East-West relations and the Middle East. In light of the Grenada controversy, she will want to impress upon the President the need for close, frequent and early consultations. The President will want to assure her that he shares her commitment to Allied consultations, while pointing out that events will

and greatly values their special relationship.

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OK not always allow as much time for consultations as we would like.

East-West Relations: Thatcher's own instinct is to encourage resumption of serious East-West dialogue as reflected in her recent visit to Hungary and her attendance at Andropov's funeral. She will be interested in prospects for a US-Soviet summit and in ways to pursue arms control.

Middle East: Thatcher's objective will be to persuade the President that the US has leaned too far toward Israel at the expense of relations with Arabs, when it is clear that we need to soften Syrian rigidity and enhance Jordanian flexibility. She will counsel renewed efforts to build bridges to Arab leaders and offer Britain's good offices in support of our fundamental objectives. In the absence of any separate European initiative we would expect her to pledge full support to the President's September 1, 1982 initiative. She will also indicate that she will be prepared to be helpful in terms of naval reinforcements in the Persian Gulf.

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-- France. President Mitterrand may reiterate his support for the US role in the defense of Europe, including our firm position on arms negotiations. The leaders may also emphasize the importance of continued US-French cooperation and coordination on key regional issues, such as Lebanon, Chad and the Gulf. While Mitterrand will highlight the health of our relations, he may also voice disagreement with US policy in Central America and continuing high interest rates and deficits.

-- Japan. During the President's state visit to Japan, Nakasone and the President discussed issues involving trade, finance, energy, security assistance and defense. Officials from both sides have been working since November, and the two leaders will review their progress in these areas. The meeting also provides an opportunity to encourage continued movement by Japan toward an enhanced contribution to Western defense.

Other. The President may also meet with the leaders of Italy, the EC, and Canada. The meeting with Prime Minister Craxi is important; Italy has emerged as one of our most reliable Allies and Craxi as one of Italy's most effective Prime Ministers. This will be Pierre Trudeau's last Summit (he has attended more than any other Head of State/Government) and meeting with the President, and the mood should be friendly and reminiscent. We see all of these meetings as an opportunity to review what has been accomplished since they last met, to refine their thinking on the directions they have separately and collectively traced for their governments to follow, and to discuss possible new avenues of cooperation.

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Monday, June 10

10:00 a.m. Embassy Greeting. This event will provide the President with the occasion to express his gratitude to the members of the American Foreign Service for their contribution to the life of the nation. Stress admiration for the dedication of Foreign Service officers, some of whom have tragically given their lives for their country in recent years in terrorist and other hostile acts, and the sacrifices made by wives and children of officers.

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BY CN NARADATE 6/12/08~~SECRET~~THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPETHE SETTING

- The President's leadership in the Summit process has grown steadily since Ottawa in 1981. He has exhibited consistency and resolve in advancing a common Allied approach to key economic, trade, financial and security objectives and transformed the uncertain atmosphere surrounding Versailles into a display of unity at Williamsburg.
- By June, the President will also have made two trips to East Asia within a period of six months visiting Japan, Korea and China. This represents a dramatic demonstration of our interest in strengthening our overall relations with the Pacific community of nations, opening new avenues of cooperation with a new center of global economic activity, and enhancing the prospects for peace and prosperity in the region.
- Thus the stage is set for a very successful trip by the President to Europe. It signifies a return to our roots and a reassertion of US interest in a strong and viable Europe. In addition, the President can use this opportunity to explain further the importance he attaches to improving ties with the Soviet Union.
- The settings for the visits are colorful and dramatic. The return home to Ireland, the remembrance of Allied sacrifices forty years before in Normandy, and the historic splendor of London provide the President with an ideal backdrop for his themes of peace and prosperity and the importance of Allied support and cooperation in the achievement of both.
- Despite optimism about continued world economic recovery and Allied relations in general, the President will again face questions and some criticism of US policies. The deficit, interest and exchange rates, trade disputes and protectionism, the US stance on the Middle East and Central America, relations with the Soviet Union and arms control, will be on the minds of his seven Summit counterparts. At the same time, there has been over the past year an important convergence of US and European views on economic policies, on East-West issues, and on basic Summit issues to which we should point and on which we want to build.

OBJECTIVES

- Advance American foreign policy objectives. Reconfirm our commitment to close Allied cooperation on political and economic issues throughout the world, including European economic recovery, a strong NATO, a democratic Central America, broader relations among Pacific Basin countries, and enhanced cooperation between the democracies of the Pacific, Europe and the Americas.
- Recommitment to the "spirit of Williamsburg." Build upon the momentum of past Summits to achieve sustained non-inflationary growth, reduce trade barriers, move toward a new trade round, and strengthen the consensus on East-West economic relations.
- Reaffirmation of the role of the United States in leading world recovery. Call attention to the strength of the American economy and its positive impact in spreading economic growth to the rest of the free world.
- Bolster Allied cooperation in key areas. Pledge to work for the continued strengthening of the Alliance and be prepared, if there is an Allied consensus, to broaden cooperative efforts with initiatives such as counterterrorism, the manned-space program and the development of an approach to deal with a crisis in the Persian Gulf.
- Reaffirmation of close relations with Ireland. Stress American-Irish cultural and historical ties, mutual support of freedom and democracy, the importance of European integration (Ireland will assume the EC Presidency less than a month after the visit), Atlantic solidarity, and the necessity for a peaceful, democratic solution to the problem of Northern Ireland.
- Focus on Normandy as a landmark in the transatlantic relationship. Pay tribute to the Americans and other Allies who gave their lives in the fight for liberation and link the events at Normandy forty years ago with the reconciliation of former adversaries and the establishment of the current period of unprecedented peace and prosperity to Europe, based on the continued and continuing US commitment to the security of Europe.

AGENDA

Friday, June 1

8:20 p.m. Remarks on Arrival. (Shannon Airport; met by Prime Minister Fitzgerald -- five minutes highlighting close bonds between Ireland and the US)

Saturday, June 2

4:30 p.m. Speech at University College in Galway. (Ten-minute remarks. Audience will be representational cross-section of community.) Focus should be on Galway, an historic port village celebrating its 500th anniversary. The President will be made an honorary citizen, receive the keys to the city and be presented with an honorary doctorate from the University. The speech should emphasize the important bonds between the US and Ireland from the micro to the macro. Recommended themes:

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- Importance of Immigration: Emphasize the economic and cultural ties and personal bonds between the President and other Irish Americans and Ireland; importance of Irish Americans to United States and the importance of Americans to Ireland today through tourism, investment, technology flow, and job creation. Emphasize cultural ties with Irish authors, poets, and playwrights; songs and musicians and friendships between citizens.
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1:10 p.m. Ballyporeen: (Reagan ancestral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman, lunch at the Ronald Reagan Pub, view a cultural performance, and make short remarks.) Remarks should focus on returning to his roots and importance 42 million Americans attach to their ancestry, and shared values such as self-reliance, private initiative, and hard work. President could say he wants his grandchildren and great-grandchildren to visit Ballyporeen in a free and prosperous Europe.

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State Dinner in Dublin Castle: (3-minute toast to Hillary. In addition to being the formal venue for State visits, Dublin Castle is also the site of the New Ireland Forum.) Theme of toast could be tribute to all people of good will who are trying to find peaceful solutions to world problems. The President should call attention to Ireland's cultural, religious, political, and economic contributions. Ireland's involvement with international organizations, such as EC and UN; Ireland's unique position between Europe and the United States.

Monday, June 4

Meeting with Fitzgerald: The major topic will likely be the implications of the New Ireland Forum Report (on future of Northern Ireland), which will likely be released in April. Fitzgerald may ask about US foreign policy positions and raise current European economic issues and concerns with an eye to the Summit. Ireland assumes the EC Presidency on July 1, and Fitzgerald may want to review US-EC trade problems as preparation for that responsibility.

Speech to Joint Session of the Parliament. (20 minutes; about 200 people will attend.) The President's most important speech in Europe; should be a major foreign policy address. It should be upbeat. Irish are most concerned about the state of US-Soviet relations and their vulnerable position in East-West relations. The speech should emphasize broader East-West relations, peace, arms control, and the robust nature and promise of the economic recovery. In addition, the President can present his views on present US-European relations and prospects, and look forward to the future with a sense of purpose and confidence. Some major themes should include:

- US-Ireland: An important relationship in the past and a thriving future together. Given the youth of Irish population (average age is 25), place emphasis on reaching out to post-WWII generation. Key contribution of Ireland -- its youth and vigor. One-way flow of the last century has developed into a healthy two-way flow today -- in investment, trade, and tourism. Importance of values which we share from our common experience: democracy, freedom of the individual, free enterprise, and the family. Importance of finding peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflicts, including the Northern Ireland issue.

- US-Europe: The problems facing Europe are not easy: unemployment, particularly among the young; industrial restructuring which is necessary for 21st century economic prosperity. It is essential that we honor the commitment made at Williamsburg and stay the course of free trade and break down barriers to open trade. America is contributing by getting our own economic house in order leading to robust economic recovery worldwide. The Atlantic Alliance is alive and well; the economic and military strength of the West provides a basis for improved relations with the East. The need for closer cooperation among industrialized nations (including Japan) to maintain deterrence, combat protectionism, promote regional order, and cope with global debt/development problems.

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and further growth of our Allies. Moreover, as a contribution to Europe's defense, we have strengthened capability in Gulf -- so vital to Europe's oil flows. Emphasize importance of arms control as a key complement to restored military strength.

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(90 minutes)

Apart from personal discussion, the President could review East-West relations, outlook in the Middle East, and the situation in Central America. She will value, as well, a frank discussion of the American elections and plans for a second term.

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- Stabilize world finance/debt situation. Obtain reiteration of the Williamsburg approach. Review the current status of the international debt crisis, including the delicate balance between economic adjustment and the political/social stability of debtor countries.
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- France. President Mitterrand may reiterate his support for the US role in the defense of Europe, including our firm position on arms negotiations. The leaders may also emphasize the importance of continued US-French cooperation and coordination on key regional issues, such as Lebanon, Chad, and the Gulf. While Mitterrand will highlight the health of our relations, he may also voice disagreement with US policy in Central America and continuing high interest rates and deficits.

- Japan. During the President's state visit to Japan, Nakasone and the President discussed issues involving trade, finance, energy, security assistance, and defense. Officials from both sides have been working since November, and the two leaders will review their progress in these areas. The meeting also provides an opportunity to encourage continued movement by Japan toward an enhanced contribution to Western defense.

Other. The President may also meet with the leaders of Italy, the EC, and Canada. The meeting with Prime Minister Craxi is important; Italy has emerged as one of our most reliable Allies and Craxi as one of Italy's most effective Prime Ministers. This will be Pierre Trudeau's last Summit (he has attended more than any other Head of State/Government) and meeting with the President, and the mood should be friendly and reminiscent. We see all of these meetings as an opportunity to review what has been accomplished since last they met, to refine their thinking on the directions they have separately and collectively traced for their governments to follow, and to discuss possible new avenues of cooperation.

Monday, June 10

10:00 a.m. Embassy Greeting. This event will provide the President with the occasion to express his gratitude to the members of the American Foreign Service for their contribution to the life of the nation. Stress admiration for the dedication of Foreign Service officers, some of whom have tragically given their lives for their country in recent years in terrorist and other hostile acts, and the sacrifices made by wives and children of officers.

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NLRR F02-071/2 #30163

BY CN NARA DATE 6/12/08

30163

Friday, June 1

Remarks on Arrival. (Shannon airport; met by Prime Minister Fitzgerald- 5 minutes highlighting the close bonds between Ireland and the US.) The President should briefly set forth the reasons he came to Ireland: to explore his ancestry (mention 42 million Americans who have Irish ancestors), promote closer US-Irish ties, particularly in the economic field, and explain his approach to achieving greater world prosperity and peace.

Saturday, June 2

The President and Mrs. Reagan will have private time.

Sunday, June 3

Speech in Galway (10-12 min remarks. Audience will be representational cross-section of community. While the setting is at University College the President's focus should be on Galway, an historic port village celebrating its 500th anniversary. The President will be made an honorary citizen of Galway, receive the keys to the city and be presented with an honorary doctorate from the university. The speech should emphasize the important bonds between the US and Ireland from the micro to the macro. Recommended themes:

--Tribute to West Ireland (500th anniversary of Galway. University College was founded in the mid 1800s, almost at the same time of potato famine which caused tremendous suffering and triggered the first wave of immigration whereby people sought new lives in the New World, including the President's great grandfather.

--Importance of Immigration/personal bonds between President and other Irish Americans and Ireland; Emphasize two way nature of these ties: importance of Irish Americans to United States and the importance of Americans to Ireland today through investment and technology flow; importance of American investment to future jobs (Digital Equipment Corp example) high technology leading to jobs for tomorrow's youth; people to people (friendship between citizens; importance of tourism). Emphasize cultural ties: (Irish authors, poets and playwrights; songs and musicians. Example: John MacCormack, beloved both in Ireland and in the US).

--Importance of shared values of democracy; religious freedom and rights of man; common aspirations for world peace and prosperity; Importance of tolerance and rejection of violence.

Visit to Digital Equipment Plant (3 minute remarks). The President should stress the importance of US investment to the Irish economy: One out of every six jobs is in an American plant. Over 300 US firms providing advanced training to their Irish employees, bolstering internal Irish management and infrastructure important to long term economic growth, job creation and exports.

Ballyporeen (Reagan ancestral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman Father Murphy, lunch at the Ronald Reagan Pub, view a cultural performance and make short remarks). Remarks should focus on returning to his roots and the importance 42 million Americans attach to their ancestry. Many American families, including the President's

shared in the suffering of the 19th C. Americans and Irish share experiences and values (self reliance; private initiative, hard work) President wants his grandchildren and great grandchildren to visit Ballyporeen in a free and prosperous Europe.

Arrive Dublin

Courtesy Call on President Hillary (30 minutes- Once an active politician and former Prime Minister, Hillary now serves as a constitutional president with no governmental responsibilities.) Hillary was instrumental in getting Ireland to join the EC and has recently visited China. The discussion could focus on these two issues.

State Dinner in Dublin Castle (3 minute toast to Hillary) In addition to being the formal venue for State visits, Dublin Castle is also the site of the New Ireland Forum). Major theme of toast could be a tribute to all people of good will who are trying to find peaceful solutions to world problems. The President should call attention to Ireland's contribution in so many areas cultural; political; and economic. Ireland's involvement with EC. Ireland's unique position between Europe and the US; contributions to religious faiths. Admired for significant contributions to the United Nations (UNIFIL, non proliferation).

Meeting with Fitzgerald (Fitzgerald was very pleased with his March official visit to the US. The major topic of this discussion could be the results and implications of the New Ireland Forum report which is due to be released in early April. In addition, Fitzgerald may ask about the Middle East, East-West relations, Central America. He may raise with the President current European economic issues and concerns.

Speech to Joint Session of the Parliament (20 minutes - About 200 people will attend.) The President's most important speech in Europe; should be global in character. Irish are most concerned about the state of US-Soviet relations and feel somewhat helpless that their future is inescapably linked to the superpower struggle. The Irish will be looking for reassurance of the importance the President attaches to seeking practical cooperative steps with the Soviets to enhance world stability. In addition, they will want to hear the President's views on present US-European relations and prospects; his views on a stronger Atlantic-Pacific alliance; and the importance he attaches to democratic development in many parts of the Third World. The speech might usefully start with a youth and the future theme. (average age 26 years; 1/3 of population under 15) They look to Ronald Reagan to reassert basic American values and explain his foreign policy based on these fundamentals. Some major themes should include:

--US-Ireland: An important relationship in the past and a thriving future together. Our past is rich- early Irish contribution to American revolution. Wave of immigration in late 80s helped to build America. Key contribution of Ireland - its youth and vigor. That one-way flow of the Last century has developed into a healthy two-way flow today - in investment, trade and tourism. Importance of values which we share from our common experience: democracy, freedom of the individual, free enterprise and the family. These lay the basis for our approach to world economic and security issues. Importance of finding peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflict, including the Northern Ireland issue. In discussing his family roots and strong US-Irish family ties, the tone of the President's remarks should be reserved and factual. The Irish people although proud of their historical family ties with the US, do not indulge in emotional displays of affinity such as those generally associated with St. Patrick's day in the US. Fewer Irish are immigrating to the US and foreign policy emphasis is now focussed on

European-Irish relations.

--US-Europe: Ireland is both ties a close friend and a vital element of a free and prosperous Europe. Ireland has key role to play as honest broker in European and world affairs. In the next few weeks, Ireland will take on Presidency of the European Community at a critical time in its history. The problems we all face are not easy: unemployment, particularly among the young; industrial transition which is necessary for 21st century economic prosperity. Our political wills are tested daily. Yet, we have come a long way. The goals we laid down at Williamsburg last year are leading the world out of recession into bountiful recovery. It is essential that we stay the course of free trade and break down barriers to open trade. American is helping fulfil that by getting our own economic house in order. Ireland too has much to offer the world community, particularly in high tech industries. Move into theme of Atlantic-Pacific partnership.

--East-West relationship: There are concerns in Europe about the relationship between the US and Soviet Union- concerns about being caught in the Middle. We too want to see a better relationship; no matter what we think of Soviet ideology and system, it is essential to find the means to live together. We are willing to do our part to build a realistic relationship--which will benefit not only those in the US and USSR, but people everywhere. Europe has been a battlefield too often; it must never be so again. We know of Ireland's role in the United Nations in the non proliferation treaty in 63. we share these views today. The arms control policy of the US is not window dressing- these are the most vital issues that we face and we are deeply dedicated to not only stopping the increase, but to eliminate nuclear arms from the face of the earth.

Reciprocal Lunch (US Ambassador's residence- 3 minute toast). The President will host this event as a thank you for the State Dinner the previous night.

Departure Statement (brief remarks summarizing his visit; no new themes; wrap-up)

Leave for London

TUESDAY, JUNE 5

Television Interview (opening statement by the President followed by questions; interviewer may be Allister Barrett, a distinguished journalist who recently interviewed Margaret Thatcher. He's strongly recommended by the US Embassy in London as a fair, objective and pro-US interviewer.

Key economic questions may include the US budget deficit, unemployment levels in OECD economies, cooperative actions needed by Summit countries to continue down the path of non inflationary growth; and trade issues, particularly what to do about rising protectionism. The President can rest much of his argument on the strong domestic economic recovery which is leading the world out of recession. He can cite the Williamsburg Summit as a benchmark in the turnaround of world economic performance and indicate that Summit economies are converging towards the goal of non inflationary growth. On trade, the President should urge continued resistance to protectionist tendencies and urge a new round of multilateral trade talks.

Politically, paramount attention will be focussed on East-West relations, the Middle East and Central America. On East-West relations the President should emphasize his effective defense posture which has allowed the US to negotiate

from a situation of equality with the Soviet Union on these crucial arms control negotiations. Place the onus squarely on the Soviets first for breaking off the talks and second for refusing to consider an agreement in INF providing for actual reductions in their system in return for limited deployments of Allied INF. At the same time, the President should signal that we are ready to meet at any time as long as there is the prospect of real progress in arms control.

On Middle East issues, stress that America remains unflinching in its search for the Arab-Isreli solution. We have faced serious difficulties in Lebanon as a result of the intransigence of the Syrians. Accordingly we have been unable to pursue our endeavors to stimulate a settlement which would have offered greater hope of stability in Lebannon, nontheless we continue to hope that the evolution of events will allow us to pursue negotiations on the West Bank. At the same time your response should emphasize the commitment to Israel, affirm that we have pursued a balanced approach between Israel and the Arab states, as reflected in the very large annual aid program for Egypt and our contributions to military assistance for Saudi Arabia, Jordan and others. (Accusation is that we tilt toward Israel and this is discrediting our credibility as an effective mediator.)

On Central America, emphasize that our objective is to support the moderate center against extremes of right or left in the hope of establishing democratic society able to foster sustained economic growth. Note the importance of the CBI/Jackson Plan to deal with on a fresh and innovative basis with the problems which have plagued Central/Caribbean region over the decades. Point toward the strategic importance for European in that 50% of manpower to reinforce Europe would have to pass through US Gulf ports. Moreover, distracting instability in Central America would tie down US forces which otherwise could be earmarked for Europe.

On Transatlantic Opportunities (Poll date shows that only about 1/3 of the British feel confident about US leadership and there remains wide spread antipathy towards deployment of INF.) Stress substantial majority approve of your efforts to rebuild America's economy and strengthening the nation's defenses. Indicate economic prospects are good for continued sustained recovery and growth. This provides an essential anchor of prosperity for the West and makes easier the economic recovery and further growth of our Allies. Note that defense programs (MX, conventional force strengthening) have resulted in a restoration of an effective balance in our defensive capability. We are restoring credibility. Moreover, as a contribution to Europe's defense, we have srenghened capability in Gulf - so vital to Europe's oil flows. Emphasize importance of arms control as a complement to US search for renewed military strength; e)emphasize Alliance coherence on East-West economic issues. Note progress on energy dependence, commercial rates of interest on loans to the Soviet Union and importance of COCOM to stopping the flow of strategically useful material to East Bloc.

12:00 Luncheon with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip (90 Minutes)

B1

[REDACTED] the President could review East-West relations, outlook in the Middle East and the situation in Central America. She will value, as well, a frank discussion of the American elections and plans for a second term.

6:00 Bilateral with Margaret Thatcher: Thatcher will likely raise the US elections, East-West relations, the Middle East, the situation in Central America and the main features of the Summit.

East-West relations: Thatcher's own instinct is to extend to encourage resumption of serious East-West dialogue as reflected in her recent visit to Hungary and her attendance at Andropov's funeral. She will be interested in prospects for a US-Soviet summit and steps the US might take in preparation for such a meeting to urge a more forthcoming attitude from Soviets, including concessions on INF and Start.

Middle East: Thatcher's objective will be to persuade the President that the US has leaned too far toward Israel at the expense of relations with Arabs at a time when it is clear that we need maximum arab support to soften Syrian rigidity and enhance Jordanian flexibility. She will counsel renewed efforts to build bridges to Arab leaders and offer Britain's good offices in support of our fundamental objectives. In the absence of any separate European initiative we would expect her to pledge full support to your initiative. She will also indicate that she has been glad to be helpful in terms of naval reinforcements in the Persian gulf, which has taken the form of several mind counter measure vessels and other naval support.

Central America: While Thatcher will not wish to make an issue of consultations in advance of our rescue operation in Grenada she would welcome an acknowledgement on the President's part that we might have been in closer touch before mounting the operation. In defense of the US action the President should underline his concern about the evolving strategic situation in the Caribbean/Central America and the importance of making the Soviets and their surrogates aware of the limits of Western tolerance. Specifically, it would be helpful to outline our views on El Salvador and Nicaragua against the background of the Administration's continuing effort to build moderate, democratic programs such as CBI, Jackson plan and carefully tuned military assistance.

Ireland: The President should emphasize continued commitment to search for peaceful resolution of Irish situation, avoidance of violence and the readiness of your Administration to persecute those who abet the law (re: terrorism).

Summit: Thatcher's objective is to achieve a personal success as chairwoman of the proceedings. Though she will be anxious as well in the US elections to accord the President a prominent role among summit participants. For her own domestic purposes, she will want to spotlight prospects for growth, and to this end will be touting the UK budget adopted this year which has a strong emphasis on the supply side, including significant tax reductions. Otherwise we expect her to be supportive of broad summit objectives, in line with her past participation in these gatherings.

June 6, 1984

Visit to Normandy (Three sites: Point du Hoc, the American cemetery memorial and Utah Beach. This site is symbolic of the birth of the Atlantic Alliance. He will participate in a wreath laying ceremony and make brief remarks at the

American Cemetery to about 500 people including veteran groups. This should be short, emotional, stirring and personal. One of the key highlights of the entire visit.) The major themes: American heroism at its finest;; dedication to basic values including freedom and democracy; willingness to use force when necessary to defend these values; importance of the Alliance; Looking back as an inspiration to future generations. A quotation inscribed on the exterior of the chapel wall may be used: "The graves are the permanent and visible symbol of their heroic devotion and their sacrifice in the common cause of humanity."

June 7, 1984

The London Economic Summit (same format and length as Williamsburg. Main focus of meetings will be economic issues; political issues will be discussed at dinner. Thatcher will again stress informality. The objective of the President will be to highlight U.S. economic recovery and to continue to be forceful on Williamsburg themes to:

-- achieve worldwide non-inflationary growth. The industrialized nations must ensure that non-inflationary growth is sustained through shared macro-economic policies, a continued commitment to open markets, and a reduction of domestic economic rigidities.

-- expand Multilateral surveillance and convergence consultations. The multilateral surveillance process established at Williamsburg is partly responsible for the convergence of inflation rates, at significantly reduced levels, and generally strong growth rates among Summit countries.

-- urge further trade liberalization. The need for a multilateral round of trade-liberalizing negotiations, in an effort to a more open trade environment, is recognized by our Allies. The President should call for affirmative steps in organizing these negotiations with our trading partners.

-- Stabilize world Finance/Debt situation. The Heads should review the current status of the international debt crisis and assess the risks to the Williamsburg debt strategy, including the increasingly delicate balance between economic austerity measures and the political/social stability of debtor countries, the ability of governments and banks to provide adequate new financing, the potentially inhibiting effects of bank regulations (particularly in the U.S.), and the ability to deal with destabilizing unilateral actions by some debtor countries.

-- Emphasize Energy preparedness: We are working within the International Energy Agency to ensure proper Western energy preparedness should Gulf oil flows be curtailed.

-- Reaffirm East-West economic framework. Allies should reconfirm their commitment to maintaining a close dialogue aimed at preserving a close consensus on the security dimensions of East-West economic relations. They should also assess the result of the on-going work programs undertaken by NATO, COCOM, the OECD and IEA.

-- Counter Terrorism. A statement of mutual determination to combat terrorism could be announced, assuming agreement to common action

in the interim and French acquiescence in a statement. The substantive depth of the agreement depends on the progress made in negotiations between the governments which have begun outside the Summit process.

-- Initiate Manned Space Station Program. The Allies will discuss the political underpinnings for future detailed, technical negotiations during the Summit.

Bilaterals

During his stay in London, the President will meet in private with some or, time permitting, all the other leaders.

Germany. Chancellor Helmut Kohl will likely continue his push for an American gesture to improve the East - West political climate and the chances for arms control. Improvement and support of project German economic recovery produced by the market-oriented policies adopted by Kohl may also be discussed.

France. During their meeting, President Francois Mitterand may reiterate his support for the U.S. role in the defense of Europe, including our firm position on arms negotiations. The leaders may also emphasize the importance of continued U.S.-French cooperation and coordination on key regional issues, such as Lebanon, Chad and the Gulf. Another possible topic for discussion is the progress the two governments have made in coordinating activities against terrorism. While the French will highlight the health of the relations between our two countries, they may decide to use this opportunity to voice disagreement with U.S. policy in Central America and continuing high interest rates and deficits.

Japan. . During the President's state visit to Japan, Nakasone and the President discussed issues involving trade, finance, energy, security assistance and defense. Officials from both have been working since November, and the two leaders will review their progress in the areas of trade, finance, energy, defense and security assistance. If the Vice President's follow-up efforts have been successful, the President should express his pleasure at the steps taken by the Japanese to open their markets. If success has not been achieved, then the President should urge Nakasone to act swiftly to take steps to further open the Japanese market. This meeting is also another chance for the President to convey directly to Nakasone and the world that close relations with Japan and other nations of East Asia and the Pacific region are a high priority for the United States.

Other. The President should also meet with the leaders of Canada, Italy, and the EC. This will be Pierre Trudeau's last summit and meeting with the President, and it should be an occasion for reflection on Trudeau's many years of involvement in the Western Alliance activities. The meeting with Prime Minister Craxi is also important; Italy has emerged as one of our most reliable allies. We see all of these meetings as an opportunity to review what has been accomplished since the leaders last met, to refine their thinking on the direction they have separately and collectively traced for their governments to follow and to

discuss possible new avenues of cooperation.

Within the context of these bilaterals, the President must also be prepared to discuss various foreign policy issues, such as Lebanon and the Middle East, Central America and relations with the Soviet Union.

Embassy Greeting: This event will provide the President with the occasion to express your gratitude to the members of the American foreign service for their contribution to the life of the nation. Stress numbers of foreign service officers who have been killed in recent years in terrorist and other hostile acts and the sacrifices made by wives and children of officers. Recall Benjamin Franklin, James Madison first diplomatic. Describe development of foreign service and its vital role.

URGENT

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

April 3, 1984

Unclassified with
Secret Attachment

UNCLASSIFIED

ALL OF (S) d/b 11/16/06

MEMORANDUM FOR DOUG MCMINN
DON FORTIER
JACK MATLOCK
GASTON SIGUR
ROGER ROBINSON
TY COBB
PETER SOMMER ✓
STEVE STEINER
OLLIE NORTH
GIL RYE
GEOFF KEMP
CONSTANTINE MENGES

*To Cathy
from Peter Sommer*

FROM: BILL MARTIN *WTF!*
SUBJECT: Annotated Agenda for the President's Trip to Europe

Attached please find a draft annotated agenda of the President's trip to Europe which I compiled on the advance trip. In the past the use of the annotated agenda has served as a very effective tool for coordination and early planning of the President's trip. Since the issues involved cut across so many areas, I have copied this memo to a number of you. Obviously, I am looking for guidance on the principle areas of your concern.

I would welcome any comments you may have by 1:00 on Wednesday. Thank you.

Unclassified with
Secret Attachment

URGENT

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE

30164

I.

THE SETTING

- o The President's leadership of the Summit process has grown steadily since Ottawa in 1981. He has exhibited consistency and resolve in advancing a common allied approach to key economic, trade, financial and security objectives and transformed the uncertain atmosphere surrounding Versailles into a crescendo of unity at Williamsburg.
- o By June, the President will also have made two trips to East Asia within a period of six months visiting Japan, Korea and China. This represents a dramatic demonstration of our interest in strengthening our overall relations with the Pacific community of nations, opening new avenues of cooperation with the new center of global economic activity, and enhancing the prospects for peace and prosperity in the region.
- o Thus the stage is set for a very successful trip by the President to Europe. It signifies a return to our roots and a reassertion of U.S. interest in a strong and viable Europe. In addition, the President can use this opportunity to further explain the importance he attaches to improving ties with the East.
- o The settings for the visits are colorful and dramatic. The return home to Ireland, the remembrance of Allied sacrifices forty years before in Normandy, and the historic splendor of London provide the President with a ^{rich} ~~perfect~~ backdrop for his themes of peace and prosperity, and the importance of Allied support and cooperation in the achievement of both.
- o Despite optimism about continued world economic recovery and allied relations in general, the President will again face questions and some criticism of U.S. policies. The deficit, interest rates, the U.S. stance in Lebanon and Central America, relations with the Soviet Union-- will be on the minds of his seven Summit counterparts. ~~in the course of his visit.~~

II.

OBJECTIVES

- o Advance American foreign policy objectives. Use events during this trip to reconfirm our commitment to close Allied cooperation on political and economic issues throughout the world, including European economic recovery, a strong NATO, a democratic Central America and broader relations among Pacific Basin countries.

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NLRR EOL-071/2 #30164

BY CW NARA DATE 6/12/08

- o Recommitment to the "spirit of Williamsburg". Build upon the momentum of past Summits to achieve non-inflationary growth, reduce trade barriers, forge a consensus on East-West economic relations.
- o Reaffirmation of the Role of the United States in Leading World Recovery. Call attention to the strength of the American economy and its positive impact in spreading economic growth to the rest of the free world.
- o Bolster allied cooperation in key areas. Pledge to work for the continuing improvement of the Alliance, and be prepared to broaden cooperative efforts with initiatives such as counterterrorism, the international manned-space program and the development of a *Common View* ~~strategy~~ to deal with a crisis in the Persian Gulf.
- o Reaffirmation of close relations with Ireland. Stress American-Irish cultural and historic ties, mutual support of freedom and democracy, the importance of European integration (Ireland will assume the EC presidency less than a month after the visit) and Atlantic solidarity.
- o Focus on Normandy as the beginning of the trans-Atlantic relationship. Pay tribute to the Americans and other allies who gave their lives in the fight for liberation and link the events at Normandy forty years ago with establishment of the current period of unprecedented peace and prosperity to Europe. *the reconciliation of former adversaries and the*

III.

AGENDA

Friday, June 1

8:20 p.m.

Remarks on Arrival. (Shannon airport; met by Prime Minister Fitzgerald -- 5 minutes highlighting close bonds between Ireland and the U.S.) ~~The President should briefly set forth the reasons he came to Ireland. to explore his ancestry (shared with 42 million Americans), promote closer US-Irish ties, and explain his approach to achieving greater world prosperity and peace.~~

Saturday, June 2

The President and Mrs. Reagan will have private time.

Sunday, June 3

Speech at University College in Galway: (10-12 minute remarks. Audience will be representational cross-section

of community.) Focus should be on Galway, an historic port village celebrating its 500th anniversary. The President will be made an honorary citizen, receive the keys to the city and be presented with an honorary doctorate from the University. The speech should emphasize the important bonds between the US and Ireland from the micro to the macro. Recommended themes:

- Tribute to West Ireland: Highlight 500th anniversary of Galway. The University College's founding in the mid 1800's coincides with the potato famine and the first wave of immigration whereby people sought new lives in the New World, including the President's great grandfather.
- Importance of Immigration: Emphasize the economic and cultural ties and personal bonds between President and other Irish Americans and Ireland; importance of Irish Americans to United States and the importance of Americans to Ireland today through tourism investment, technology flow and job creation, (Digital Equipment Corp example). Emphasize cultural ties with Irish authors, poets and playwrights; songs and musicians and friendships between citizens.
- Importance of shared values: Reaffirm democracy; religious freedom and rights of man; common aspirations for world peace and prosperity; importance of tolerance and rejection of violence.

11:55a.m.

Visit to Digital Equipment Plant: (3 minute remarks). Stress importance of US investment to Irish economy: one out of every six jobs is in an American plant. Over 300 U.S. firms provide advanced training to their Irish employees (with special emphasis on youths) bolstering internal Irish management and infrastructure important to long-term economic growth, job creation and exports.

1:05p.m.

Ballyporeen: (Reagan ancestral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman, lunch at the Ronald Reagan Pub, view a cultural performance and make short remarks). Remarks should focus on returning to his roots and importance of 42 million Americans attached to their ancestry, and the shared values such as self reliance, private instructure and hard work. President could say he wants his grandchildren and great grandchildren to visit Ballyporeen in a free and prosperous Europe.

4:10p.m.

Arrive Dublin

Courtesy Call on President Hillary: (30 minutes). Once an active politician and former Prime Minister, Hillary now serves as a constitutional president with no governmental responsibilities. He was instrumental in getting Ireland to join the EC and has recently visited China. ~~The discussion could focus on these two issues.~~

State Dinner in Dublin Castle: (3 minute toast to Hillary). In addition to being the formal venue for State visits, Dublin Castle is also the site of the New Ireland Forum). Theme of toast could be tribute to all people of good will who are trying to find peaceful solutions to world problems. The President should call attention to Ireland's cultural, political and economic contributions. Ireland's involvement with international organization, such as EC and UN, its unique position between Europe and the US; contributions to religious faiths.

Meeting with Fitzgerald: The major topic of this discussion could be the results and implications of the New Ireland Forum Report (on future of Northern Ireland) to be released in early April. In addition, Fitzgerald may ask about U.S. foreign policy positions and raise current European economic issues and concerns.

Speech to Joint Session of the Parliament: (20 minutes - about 200 people will attend.) The President's most important speech in Europe, ~~should be global in character.~~ Irish are most concerned about the state of US-Soviet relations and their vulnerable position in the superpower struggle. The Irish will be looking for reassurance of the importance the President attaches to seeking practical cooperative steps with the Soviets to enhance world stability. In addition, they want to hear the President's views on present US-European relations and prospects; ~~his views~~ on a stronger Atlantic-Pacific alliance; and the importance he attaches to democratic development in many parts of the Third World. The speech might start with a youth and the future theme. (Irish age 26 years; 1/3 under 15). They look to ~~Ronald Reagan~~ to reassert basic American values and to explain his foreign policy based on these fundamentals. Some major themes should included:

-- U.S.-Ireland: An important relationship in the past and a thriving future together. Key contribution of Ireland -- its youth and vigor. One-way flow of the last century has developed into a healthy two-way flow today -- in investment, trade and tourism. Importance of values which we share from our common experience: democracy, freedom of the individual, free enterprise and the family. These lay the basis for our approach to world economic and security

Please make this conform to NSC Log 2503 which already tasked State.

ME

issues. Importance of finding peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflict, including the Northern Ireland issue. The tone of the President's remarks should be reserved and factual. The Irish people although proud of their ties with the U.S., do not indulge in emotional displays of affinity such as those generally associated with St. Patrick's Day in the US.

-- U.S.-Europe: Ireland is a close friend and a vital element of free and prosperous Europe. In the next few weeks, Ireland will take on Presidency of the European Community at a critical time in its history. The problems facing Europe are not easy: facing problems of unemployment, particularly among the young; industrial transition which is necessary for 21st century economic prosperity. It is essential that we honor the commitment made at Williamsburg and stay the course of free trade and break down barriers to open trade. America is contributing by getting our own economic house in order. Ireland has much to offer the world community, particularly in high tech industries. Move into theme of Atlantic-Pacific partnership.

-- East-West relationship: There are concerns in Europe about being caught in the middle of the relationship between the U.S. and Soviet Union. We want to reassure that we see a better relationship; it is essential to find the means to live together. We are willing to do our part to build a realistic relationship -- which will benefit not only those in the U.S. and USSR, but people everywhere. Note Irish role in the United Nations in the Non Proliferation Treaty in 1963. We share these views today. The arms control policy of the US is not window dressing -- we are deeply dedicated to not only stopping the increase, but to totally eliminate nuclear arms.

Reciprocal Lunch: (US Ambassador's residence -- 3 minute toast). The President will host this event as a thank you for the State Dinner the previous night.

Departure Statement: (brief remarks). A summary of his visit.

Leave for London

Tuesday, June 5

Television Interview: (opening statement by the President followed by questions. Interviewer may be Allister Barrett, a distinguished journalist who recently interviewed Margaret Thatcher. He's fair, objective and pro-US interviewer.)

NSC log
2503

- Key economic questions may include the US budget deficit, unemployment levels in OECD economies, cooperative actions needed by Summit countries to sustain non-inflationary growth; and trade issues, particularly what to do about rising protectionism. Cite strong U.S. economic recovery which is leading the world out of recession. Recall the Williamsburg Summit as a benchmark in the turnaround of world economic performance. On trade, urge continued resistance to protectionist tendencies and a new round of multilateral trade talks.
- Politically, paramount attention will be focused on East-West relations, the Middle East and Central America. On East-West relations the President should emphasize his effective defense posture which has allowed the U.S. to negotiate from a situation of equality on these crucial arms control negotiations. Place the onus squarely on the Soviets first for breaking off the talks and second for refusing to consider an agreement in INF for actual reductions in their system in return for limited deployments of Allied INF. At the same time, the President should signal that we are ready to meet at any time as long as there is the prospect of real progress in arms control.
- On Middle East issues, stress that America remains firm in its search for the Arab-Israeli solution. We have faced serious difficulties in Lebanon, as a result of Syrian influence. Accordingly we have been unable to pursue our endeavors to stimulate a settlement in Lebanon. Nonetheless we pursue negotiations on the West Bank. At the same time the response should emphasize the commitment to Israel, affirm that we have pursued, contrary to our critics claims, a balanced approach between Israel and the Arab states, as reflected in the very large annual aid program for Egypt and our contributions to military assistance for Saudi Arabia, Jordan and others.
- On Central America, stress our support for moderate center against extremes of right or left in the hope of establishing democratic society able to foster sustained economic growth. Note the importance of the CBI/Jackson Plan to deal on a fresh and innovative basis with the problems which plague Central/Caribbean region. Point toward the strategic importance in that 50% of manpower to reinforce Europe would have a pass through US Gulf ports. Moreover, distracting instability in Central America would tie down US forces which otherwise could be earmarked for Europe.
- On Trans-Atlantic Opportunities: (Poll data shows that only about 1/3 of the British feel confident

about US leadership and there remains widespread antipathy towards deployment of INF.) Stress substantial majority on U.S. approve of your efforts to rebuild America's economy and strengthen the nation's defenses. Our sustained recovery and growth is an essential anchor of prosperity for the West and makes easier the economic recovery and further growth of our Allies. Note that your defense programs have resulted in a restoration of an effective balance in our defensive capability. We are restoring credibility. Moreover, as a contribution to Europe's defense, we have strengthened capability in Gulf -- so vital to Europe's oil flows. Emphasize importance of arms control as a complement to US search for renewed military strength.

12:00p.m.

Luncheon with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Phillip (90 Minutes)



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the President could review East-West relations, outlook in the Middle East and the situation in Central America. She will value, as well, a frank discussion of the American elections and plans for a second term.

6:00p.m.

Summit

Bilateral with Margaret Thatcher: (Thatcher will likely raise the ~~US~~ elections, East-West relations, the Middle East, ~~the situation in Central America and the main features of the Summit.~~)

Too many topics for bilateral drop me or two

East-West relations: Thatcher's own instinct is to encourage resumption of serious East-West dialogue as reflected in her recent visit to Hungary and her attendance at Andropov's funeral. She will be interested in prospects for a US-Soviet summit and for such ways to urge a more forthcoming attitude from Soviets, including concessions on INF and Start.

Middle East: Thatcher's objective will be to persuade the President that the US has leaned too far toward Israel at the expense of relations with Arabs, when it is clear that we need to soften Syrian rigidity and enhance Jordanian flexibility. She will counsel renewed efforts to build bridges to Arab leaders and offer Britain's good offices in support of our fundamental objectives. In the absence of any separate European initiative we would

expect her to pledge full support to your initiative. She will also indicate that she has been glad to be helpful in terms of naval reinforcements in the Persian Gulf.

~~Central America: While Thatcher will not wish to make an issue, she would welcome an acknowledgement on the President's part that we might have been in closer touch before mounting the reserve operation in Grenada. The President, however, should underline his concern about the evolving strategic situation in the Caribbean/Central America and the importance of making the Soviets and their surrogates aware of the limits of Western tolerance. Specifically, it would be helpful to outline our views on El Salvador and Nicaragua against the background of the Administration's continuing effort to build moderate, democratic programs such as CBI, Jackson Plan and carefully tuned military assistance.~~

~~Ireland: The President should emphasize continued commitment to search for peaceful resolution of Irish situation, and the readiness of your Administration to persecute those who abate the law (re: terrorism).~~

Summit: Thatcher's objective is to achieve a personal success as chairwoman of the proceedings. For her own domestic purposes, she will want to spotlight prospects for growth, and will be touting the UK budget adopted this year which has a strong emphasis on the supply side, including significant tax reductions. Otherwise we expect her to be supportive of broad Summit objectives, in line with her past participation in these gatherings.

June 6, 1984

Visit to Normandy: (Three sites: Point du Hoc, the American cemetery memorial and Utah Beach). This site is symbolic of the birth of the Atlantic Alliance. The President will participate in a wreath laying ceremony and make brief remarks at the American Cemetery to about 500 people including veteran groups. This should be short, emotional, stirring and personal. One of the key highlights of the entire visit.

Ty will comment

Major themes include: American heroism at its finest; dedication to basic values including freedom and democracy; willingness to use force when necessary to defend these values; importance of the Alliance; looking back as an inspiration to future generations. Looking ahead to world peace and prosperity.

June 7, 1984

The London Economic Summit (same format and length as Williamsburg.) Main focus of meetings will be economic issues; political issues will be discussed at dinner. Thatcher will again stress informality. The objective of

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the President will be to highlight U.S. economic recovery and to continue to be forceful on Williamsburg themes too:

- Achieve world non-inflationary growth. Ensure that non-inflationary growth is sustained through shared macro-economic policies, a continued commitment to open markets, and a reduction of domestic economic rigidities.
- Urge further trade liberalization. Endorse multilateral round of trade-liberalizing negotiations is recognized by our Allies.
- Stabilize world Finance/Debt situation. Review the current status of the international debt crisis including the increasingly delicate balance between economic austerity measures and the political/social stability of debtor countries.
- Review Energy preparedness: Endorse ongoing work within the International Energy Agency to ensure proper Western energy preparedness should Gulf oil flows be curtailed.
- Counter Terrorism. Announce determination to combat terrorism could be announced, assuming agreement to common action in the interim in negotiations between the governments which have begun outside the Summit process.
- Initiate Manned Space Station Program. Discuss the political underpinnings for future detailed, technical negotiations during the Summit.

Bilaterals. During his stay in London, the President will meet in private with some or, time permitting, all the other leaders. The principle meetings include:

- Germany. Chancellor Helmut Kohl will likely continue his push for an American gesture to improve the East-West political climate, and the chances for arms control. Improvement and support of project German economic recovery produced by the market-oriented policies adopted by Kohl may also be discussed.
- France. President Mitterand may reiterate his support for the U.S. role in the defense of Europe, including our firm position on arms negotiations. The leaders may also emphasize the importance of continued U.S.-French cooperation and coordination on key regional issues, such as Lebanon, Chad and the Gulf. While the French will highlight the health of our relations, they may decide to voice disagreement with U.S. policy in Central America and continuing high interest rates and deficits.

with a particular focus on the arms control agenda.

-- Japan. During the President's state visit to Japan, Nakasone and the President discussed issues involving trade, finance, energy, security assistance and defense. Officials from both have been working since November, and the two leaders will review their progress in these areas.

Embassy Greeting: This event will provide the President with the occasion to express your gratitude to the members of the American foreign service for their contribution to the life of the nation. Stress numbers of foreign service officers who have been killed in recent years in terrorist and other hostile acts and the sacrifices made by wives and children of officers. ~~Recall Benjamin Franklin, James Madison first diplomatic. Describe development of foreign service and its vital role.~~