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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 (4 OF 5)

FOIA

F02-071/2

Box Number 90527

COLLINS

57

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
30165	PAPER	THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE: [SETTING, OBJECTIVES AND ANNOTATED AGENDA, EDITED R 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	11	ND	B1
30166	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF # ³⁰¹⁶⁰ 30160 ; THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE - MARKED APRIL 6, 1984 R 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	11	4/6/1984	B1
30167	PAPER	THE SETTING, OBJECTIVES AND ANNOTATED AGENDA FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE R 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	7	ND	B1
30168	PAPER	THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE - FINAL, APPROVED COPY, CA. 4/20/84 R 6/12/2008 NLRRF02-071/2	11	ND	B1

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

The paper highlights your
substantive meetings and public statements.

prepared the attached

Secret

Action

McFarlane to the President
Subject: Your Trip to Europe - Annotated Agenda

Issue

To outline the events of your trip and acquaint you at an early stage with the themes and objectives of your trip.
Discussion

the person

of your major events in Europe.

During the recent advance trip to Europe, the NSC staff worked with Mike Deaver's staff, the Advance Office, Speechwriters and State on an annotated agenda. It outlines major events and statements and unifying themes of your stops in Ireland, Normandy and the United Kingdom.

(THBA)

working closely

people,

highlighting

The London Summit is the centerpiece of your trip. It has been organized along the informal and relaxed lines of Williamsburg, and will broaden the successful initiatives adopted there. Also while you are in London, you will have the opportunity to meet bilaterally with the seven other Summit country leaders. (You have been invited to a private dinner at #10 Downing Street to meet with Mrs. Thatcher.)

In addition, you will have the opportunity to make three public statements while in Europe - two foreign policy speeches and a TV interview. The interview in London will probably be in a person-to-person format, involving audience questions. The speech before the Irish Parliament will be a major foreign policy address touching on US - European and East-West relations, while your remarks on the beaches of Normandy on the fortieth anniversary of its liberation will be patriotic, stirring and personal.

Recommendation

OK No

— — That you read the attached annotated agenda.

White
By alb

11/16/04

Prepared by:
William F. Martin
Catherine A. Torgerson

While we are in the midst of heavy briefing for China I thought you might wish to get a quick overview of some of the items of your European trip, which will occur please one month following your trip to China.

~~SECRET~~

April 16, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE *rcm*
SUBJECT: Your Trip to Europe -- Annotated Agenda

Issue

To acquaint you at an early stage with the themes and objectives of the major events of your visit to Europe in June.

Facts

During the recent advance trip to Europe, the NSC staff working closely with Mike Deaver's people, the Speechwriters, and State Department prepared an annotated agenda for your forthcoming trip to Europe, which is attached at Tab A for your review.

While we are still in the midst of heavy briefing for China, we thought you might wish to get a quick review of some of the themes of your European trip, which will take place one month following your trip to China.

The Department of State concurs with this package.

Recommendation

OK No

WR _____

That you review the attached annotated agenda and approve the themes identified.

Attachment:

White House
By *dlb* 11/14/08

Tab A Annotated Agenda

Prepared by:
William F. Martin
Catherine A. Torgerson

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

cc Vice President
Mike Deaver

NLRR FOZ-07-1/2 #30165

30165

BY Cv NARA DATE 6/12/08*Setting, objectives and*SECRETTHE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE- ANNOTATED AgendaTHE 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,~~ ^{has} the President will also have made two trips to East Asia ~~within a period of six months~~ ^{since last November} 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)

FitzGerald and President Hillery

Saturday, June 2

2:50

~~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 include*

-- *a* 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.

-- *the* 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.

-- *the* 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.

Sunday, June 3

1:10 p.m.

Ballyporeen: (Reagan ancestral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman, visit 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.~~ *will*

3:55

~~4:20~~ p.m.

Arrive Dublin

Courtesy Call on President Hillary: (30 minutes) *Hillary*
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.

Presentation of the "Freedom of the City of Dublin" at Dargfield.

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.~~ *will*

Monday, June 4

11:20 am

Meeting with Fitzgerald: The major topic will likely be the implications of the New Ireland Forum Report (on future of Northern Ireland), which ~~will~~ *has* 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.

been just
~~SECRET~~

Foreign policy

12:00 pm

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:

will

will

- 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.

-- 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.

11:35 p.m.

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.~~

3:00¹⁰ 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 do 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. 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. The President will want to assure her that he shares her commitment to Allied consultations and greatly values their special relationship.

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.

Visit with Anglo-American High School Students:
(Meeting Hall of Quintan Kynaston School; 5 minutes opening remarks, followed by questions and answers from audience of student Council members from the American School of London and its sister school, Quintin Kynaston) *the role of the successor generation -- and American quest for security and a lasting global peace could be emphasized*

- 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.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 7-9

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.
- Initiate international manned space station program. Provide the political framework for future detailed, technical negotiations. Seek public announcement.
- Political Issues. Meals and other informal occasions will be used to exchange views on global political issues, such as East-West, Middle East, Persian Gulf (including energy preparedness should Gulf oil be curtailed), etc.
- 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.

Bilaterals. As at past Summits, there may be opportunities for the President to meet privately with some of the leaders. The major topics ~~would~~ *will* 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 progressive arms control. Continuation and support of German economic recovery produced by the more market-oriented policies adopted by Kohl may also be discussed.

~~Conversations~~ will center
on East-West relations
and arms control

~~SECRET~~
~~-II-~~

Italy:

-- 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.

Prime Minister Craxi
is a genuine ally
strong ally
and one of our key security partners
Discussion will
focus on East-West
relations, INF deployment
arms control

-- 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.

Sunday, 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.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

April 16, 1984

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE *rcm*
SUBJECT: Your Trip to Europe -- Annotated Agenda

Issue

To acquaint you at an early stage with the themes and objectives of the major events of your visit to Europe in June.

Facts

During the recent advance trip to Europe, the NSC staff working closely with Mike Deaver's people, the Speechwriters, and State Department prepared an annotated agenda for your forthcoming trip to Europe, which is attached at Tab A for your review.

While we are still in the midst of heavy briefing for China, we thought you might wish to get a quick review of some of the themes of your European trip, which will take place one month following your trip to China.

The Department of State concurs with this package.

Recommendation

OK No

RR

That you review the attached annotated agenda and approve the themes identified.

Attachment:

Tab A Annotated Agenda

Prepared by:
William F. Martin
Catherine A. Torgerson

SECRET

Declassify on: OADR

cc Vice President
Mike Deaver

DECLASSIFIED
 NLR Authority F02-071/2 30166
 BY CU NARS DATE 6/12/08

30166

~~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

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:

- 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 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.

- 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.

Sunday, June 3

1:10 p.m.

Ballyporeen: (Reagan ancestral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman, visit 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 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.

-- 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. 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. The President will want to assure her that he shares her commitment to Allied consultations and greatly values their special relationship.

-- 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.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 7-9

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.
- Initiate international manned space station program. Provide the political framework for future detailed, technical negotiations. Seek public announcement.
- Political Issues. Meals and other informal occasions will be used to exchange views on global political issues, such as East-West, Middle East, Persian Gulf (including energy preparedness should Gulf oil be curtailed), etc.
- 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.

Bilaterals. As at past Summits, there may be opportunities for the President to meet privately with some of the leaders. The major topics would 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 progressive 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.

Sunday, 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.

30167

THE SETTING, OBJECTIVES AND ANNOTATED AGENDA
FOR THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE

THE SETTING

- o 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.
- o The President has made two trips to East Asia since last November 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.
- 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 a 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 and exchange rates, trade disputes and protectionism, the U.S. stance in 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 U.S. 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.

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DECL: OADR

NLRR F02-071/2 #30167

BY CU 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, and enhanced cooperation between the democracies of the Pacific, Europe and the Americas.
- o 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 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 continued improvement 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.
- 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), Atlantic solidarity and the necessity for a peaceful, democratic solution to the problem of Northern Ireland.
- o Focus on Normandy as the beginning of 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 continuing U.S. commitment to the security of Europe.

AGENDA

Friday, June 1

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

Saturday, June 2

2:55 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 will emphasize the important bonds between the US and Ireland.

Sunday, June 3

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

3:45 p.m. Arrive Dublin

Courtesy Call on President Hillery: (30 minutes) Once an active politician and former Prime Minister, Hillery 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 FitzGerald.)

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Monday, June 4

- 11:00 p.m. Meeting with FitzGerald: The major topic will likely be the implications of the New Ireland Forum Report (on future of Northern Ireland), which has recently been released. 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.
- 12:00 p.m. Speech to Joint Session of the Parliament: (20 minutes; about 200 people will attend.) The President's most important foreign policy speech in Europe. The speech will emphasize broader East-West relations, peace, arms control, and the robust nature and promise of the economic recovery. In addition, the President will present his views on present US-European relations and prospects, and look forward to the future with a sense of purpose and confidence.
- 1:30 p.m. Luncheon in Honor of President Hillery: (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 (Dublin Airport): brief remarks
- 3:30 p.m. Leave for London

Tuesday, June 5

- 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 and Working Dinner with Margaret Thatcher: Thatcher will likely raise the Summit, East-West relations, and the Persian Gulf. The President will want to assure her that he shares her commitment to Allied consultations and greatly values their special relationship.

Wednesday, June 6

11:40 p.m. Meeting with Conservative Parliamentarians: (10 minutes). Approximately 25 young Conservative MP's will present the President with a letter of welcome and appreciation for his support of NATO.

Visit to Normandy: (Three sites: Point du Hoc, the American cemetery memorial and Utah Beach.) Normandy symbolizes US commitment to Europe, which led directly to the Atlantic Alliance. The President will make brief (8-10 minutes) remarks at the Point du Hoc ceremony to a crowd including 62 surviving Rangers and other veteran groups. 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.

Thursday, June 7

Bilaterals: As at past Summits, there will be opportunities for the President to meet privately with some of the leaders. The major topics would include:

11:30 a.m. 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.

4:15 p.m. Italy: Craxi is an unusually strong Italian Prime Minister and one of our key security partners. Discussion will focus on East-West relations, INF and arms control.

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5:15 p.m. 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 progressive arms control. Continuation and support of German economic recovery produced by the more market-oriented policies adopted by Kohl may also be discussed.

6:00 p.m. 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.

Thursday (evening), Friday, and Saturday, June 7-9

The London Economic Summit. (Same format and length as Williamsburg. A more detailed annotated agenda is in the London Economic Summit briefing book.) 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.
- Initiate international manned space station program. Provide the political framework for future technical negotiations.
- Political Issues. At meals and other informal occasions, exchange views on global political issues, such as East-West relations, arms control, terrorism, Persian Gulf activity including energy preparedness.

Sunday, 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 the families of officers.

Prepared by:
William F. Martin
Catherine A. Torgerson

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Martin

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
SECRET ATTACHMENT

April 20, 1984

CLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL OF
ENCLOSURE(S) *RM/KMB*

MEMORANDUM FOR CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Annotated Agenda for the President's Trip to
Europe

The President has approved the attached annotated agenda on his June trip to Europe. The agenda benefited from extensive comments by the Department of State. Please use it as a framework for preparations for the June trip.

Paul B. Thompson for
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Attachment

Annotated Agenda

UNCLASSIFIED WITH
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NLR 102-071/2 #30168

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BY CW NARADATE 6/12/08

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THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE

THE 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.

AGENDAFriday, 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:

- 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 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.
- 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.

Sunday, June 3

1:10 p.m.

Ballyporeen: (Reagan ancestral home. The President will attend a short church service, meet with the local clergyman, visit 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 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.

-- 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 do 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 co-operation 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. 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. The President will want to assure her that he shares her commitment to Allied consultations and greatly values their special relationship.

-- 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.

Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 7-9

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.

- Initiate international manned space station program. Provide the political framework for future detailed, technical negotiations. Seek public announcement.

- Political Issues. Meals and other informal occasions will be used to exchange views on global political issues, such as East-West, Middle East, Persian Gulf (including energy preparedness should Gulf oil be curtailed), etc.

- 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.

Bilaterals. As at past Summits, there may be opportunities for the President to meet privately with some of the leaders. The major topics would 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 progressive 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.

Sunday, 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.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~UNCLASSIFIED WITH
SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

April 19, 1984

CLASSIF ~~IN CASE OF REMOVAL OF
ENCLOSURE(S)~~ db 1116/04

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: WILLIAM F. MARTIN *WFM*

SUBJECT: Forwarding Annotated Agenda to State

Attached is a memo to Charles Hill forwarding the annotated agenda for the trip to Europe, which the President has seen and approved. We should forward it to State.

Recommendation

That you sign the attached memo to State.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachment

- Tab I Memo for Charles Hill
- Tab A Annotated Agenda

~~UNCLASSIFIED WITH
SECRET ATTACHMENT~~