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French President Francois Mitterrand]

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: MEETING FILE

Withdrawer

CAS 1/11/2011

File Folder NSC 00102 3/13/84

FOIA

M10-325/2

Box Number 5

RAKU

6

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
102785	LIST	RE NSC MEETING PARTICIPANTS	1	3/13/1984	B1 B3
102786	MEMO	CHARLES HILL TO ROBERT MCFARLANE RE STATE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE <i>R 11/30/2012 M325/2</i>	3	2/29/1984	B1
102787	PAPER	RE ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE STATE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE <i>R 11/30/2012 M325/2</i>	2	ND	B1
102788	MEMO	DUPE OF 102786 <i>R 11/30/2012 M325/2</i>	3	2/29/1984	B1
102789	PAPER	DUPE OF 102787 <i>R 11/30/2012 M325/2</i>	2	ND	B1
102790	MEMO	MCFARLANE TO THE PRESIDENT RE NSC MEETING <i>R 9/26/2013 M325/2</i>	2	3/8/1984	B1
102791	AGENDA	FOR NSC MEETING <i>R 9/26/2013 M325/2</i>	1	3/9/1984	B1
102792	TALKING POINTS	FOR MCFARLANE FOR NSC MEETING <i>R 9/26/2013 M325/2</i>	2	3/9/1984	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]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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

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

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions	
102793	MEMO	VYCKY LARA TO ROBERT KIMMITT RE ATTENDANCE LIST FOR NSC MEETING	1	3/12/1984	B1	B3
102794	FORM	RE ATTENDANCE LIST	1	3/13/1984	B1	B3
102797	LIST	OF ATTENDEES FOR NSC MEETING	1	3/13/1984	B1	B3
102795	FORM	RE ATTENDANCE LIST	1	3/9/1984	B1	B3
102798	LIST	OF ATTENDEES FOR NSC MEETING	1	3/13/1984	B1	B3
102796	MINUTES	FOR NSC MEETING PAR 9/26/2013 M325/2	5	3/13/1984	B1	B3

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

CHRON FILE
SYSTEM II
90288
ADD-ON

March 7, 1984

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RAYMOND LETT
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Agriculture

SUBJECT: National Security Council Meeting --
Mitterrand Visit (C)

There will be a National Security Council meeting on Friday, March 9, at 11:00 a.m. in the Cabinet Room on the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to Washington. Attached is an agenda for the meeting, and two papers drafted by State on "Themes and Policy Initiatives" and "Issues and Objectives" which will serve as a basis of the discussion. Please provide additional suggestions for discussion and names of attendees (principals plus one) by COB, Thursday, March 8. (C)

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Attachments

- Tab A - Agenda
- Tab B - Background Papers

cc: Mr. Alton Keel
OMB

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Declassify on: OADR

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Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA CA, DATE 1/11/11

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SYSTEM II
90288

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

Friday, March 9, 1984
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon
Cabinet Room

AGENDA

Introduction (5 minutes) Robert McFarlane
Themes and Objectives (10 minutes) George Shultz
Security Issues (5 minutes) Caspar Weinberger
Economic Issues (5 minutes) Donald Regan
Discussion (30 minutes) Principals
Conclusion (5 minutes) Robert McFarlane

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

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February 29, 1984

SECRETMEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: State Visit of the President of France: Themes and
Policy Initiatives

In connection with French President Francois Mitterrand's March 22 state visit, the Department, in conjunction with other agencies, has been considering a series of themes, events or policy initiatives designed to enhance the visit and help ensure its success. Described below is a group of such ideas, one of which has already been approved by the NSC. The Department would appreciate early NSC authorization to discuss these items with the French Government, both here and in Paris.

1. "Liberty Initiative". Work is well underway leading to the 1986 celebration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty. It would be appropriate to use the Statue as a symbol of our shared love of liberty and of the friendship between the two oldest democracies, the U.S. and France. Building on this theme, references could be made to the Statue and its symbolism in public statements by the two Presidents, including in the President's toasts. We could also encourage the French to arrange for Mitterrand to visit the Statue of Liberty while he is in New York. Tied in with this, we also propose that the President offer to send the Constitution and/or Bill of Rights to France for exhibition during their 1989 bicentennial celebration of the French Revolution. The Bill of Rights would be particularly appropriate since it was based on France's Declaration of the Rights of Man. Mitterrand -- and the French people generally -- would see this as a truly significant gesture on the part of the President. USIA concurs in this and is providing a parallel recommendation. If this proposal is approved, we would like White House assistance in obtaining agreement to lend the document(s).

2. Space Cooperation. The Department and NASA have already received NSC authorization for NASA Administrator Beggs to discuss the elements of a space cooperation package with appropriate French officials during his March 8-9 visit to Paris.

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(DECL: OADR)

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NLR/MIO-325/2 #168786
BY RW NASA DATE 11/30/12

3. Environmental Affairs Umbrella Agreement. EPA has proposed to the French a Memorandum of Understanding on environmental cooperation. French Government review of the text is going extremely well. With appropriate encouragement from us, the French would probably be ready to sign the agreement during the visit, perhaps at the level of EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus and French Ambassador Vernier-Palliez.

4. African Development Initiative. Both we and the French are deeply concerned about Africa's economic crisis. The French have traditionally provided major economic assistance to the region, particularly to their former colonies. For our part, the Administration has recently announced an African Economic Policy Initiative (EPI) and requested \$500 million over five years, additional to our current \$1 billion per year program. The French have not yet responded to Secretary Shultz's January 25 letter describing the EPI and the French are leery of joint activities in which they might appear to be the junior partner. However, French (and EC) policy would appear to be fully in line with the goals of the EPI. Our two governments have begun active -- if quiet -- aid cooperation in Senegal, the Ivory Coast and elsewhere. The Department believes it would be most appropriate during the visit to have a joint public statement noting that: a) the Presidents reviewed the economic crisis in sub-Saharan Africa; b) they exchanged views on efforts by both governments to provide both emergency food and other aid to drought victims; and c) they looked forward to further mutual cooperation in devising economic assistance programs which would restore stability and growth for Africa. In this connection, we would also plan to encourage the French to have Mitterrand make a statement of French interest and support for the EPI, pointing out how this would help us with Congress. If this initiative is successful, we should then see if similar agreements can be reached with the other Summit countries, with a view to having language in the London Summit communique on this issue and on the need for EPI-like measures.

5. Cooperation Against Terrorism. There have been encouraging signs in the past few months of increased French awareness of the terrorist threat they face, accompanied by an apparent new willingness to act. It is unlikely that they would agree to any joint public statements, but we may be able to get French agreement to move ahead on some quiet steps, such as: a) initiation of carefully organized bilateral discussions on the increased threat both countries face on terrorism; b) informal agreement to intensify the already imposing bilateral cooperation on counter-terrorism at the operational and technical levels; and c) most difficult, attempt to develop an understanding on clearer lines between the right of

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- 3 -

legitimate asylum and violations of same by the use of France or other countries for terrorist operations. There are considerable differences within the French Government on the terrorism issue, generally, and cooperation with the U.S., specifically. To achieve success, we would have to move rapidly with our potential allies, such as Defense Minister Hernu and State Secretary of Security Franceschi. Secretary Shultz made the first proposal to Hernu on February 24 and Hernu was interested and supportive. Franceschi will be here March 2-6 and, if we have NSC approval, the Department and other agencies will propose these items to him. Once we are authorized, we also intend to instruct Embassy Paris to move ahead, understanding that the degree of assurance of French concurrence is less than other proposals outlined here.

6. Bilateral Cultural Talks. USIA Director Wick has been exploring with the French the idea of holding bilateral meetings on a broad range of cultural and exchange issues. Embassy Paris is currently discussing with the French their willingness to begin such discussions. If they agree, it would be appropriate to announce it at the time of the visit. USIA will be providing the NSC with more background.

B. McKinley
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

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102787 a

ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE STATE VISIT OF THE
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

1. Issue: Western security, the Alliance and arms control.

Objective: To underline publicly and privately our close identity of views on security issues; emphasizing the strength of trans-Atlantic ties and our common desire to move forward on arms control with the USSR.

Mitterrand has been a potent champion of trans-Atlantic security cooperation and of Western firmness in arms control negotiations. The French see Alliance unity and the continued viability of the U.S. nuclear umbrella to be essential to countering a German drift toward neutralism. Mitterrand will want this visit to symbolize the themes he has struck repeatedly in public statements -- Alliance strength and U.S.-European common interests in defense of Europe. The discussions with the President should provide substance to underline these themes. In the context of the Kremlin leadership transition, we should be able to agree on a call for intensified East-West dialogue, a Soviet return to the nuclear arms talks and establishment of a more stable relationship with the USSR. On INF, they can agree on continued deployment in the absence of an agreement. The President should also lay down markers for the London Summit, stressing our interest in forming new partnerships for cooperation in the space station and in combatting terrorism.

2. Issue: Regional cooperation (Lebanon, Gulf, Chad).

Objective: To encourage continued close U.S.-French cooperation on regional issues.

More than any other ally, France has asserted a set of global interests which brings it into play on most regional issues of importance to the U.S. Our political-military cooperation has been particularly close in recent years in Lebanon and Chad, while we have pursued largely parallel policies in the Gulf. The French value this cooperation, even while wishing publicly to avoid any implication of loss of treasured French independence. Mitterrand will welcome an expression of our appreciation for the constructive French role in the Middle East and Africa. We should stress our hope that France will avoid independent actions detrimental to the President's Middle East peace initiative, along with our opposition to a wider Soviet role in the region. A common statement of concern about any restriction of Persian Gulf shipping could send a useful public signal.

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BY RW NARA DATE 11/30/2

3. Issue: U.S.-European relations.

Objective: To reiterate our support for an economically strong Europe, while cautioning against protectionist actions harmful to trans-Atlantic relations.

With France in the EC Presidency, U.S.-European economic problems will be very much on Mitterrand's mind. Just prior to coming to Washington, he will have chaired an EC Summit and will undoubtedly feel empowered to speak for Europe. He may criticize US monetary and fiscal policies; he may also advance the idea that the U.S. should help Europe solve its problems by accepting limits on certain U.S. agricultural exports (corn, gluten, soybeans). We should reemphasize our support for European unity, but frankly warn against reborn European protectionism. Containing protectionist pressures is an obligation Europe and America share. In recognition of the economic difficulties Europe faces; we may wish to suggest joint discussions of how to put technology to the service of economic growth.

4. Issue: Bilateral U.S.-French Relations.

Objective: To strengthen the bilateral relationship.

The fact that both our countries have global interests often complicates our bilateral relationship. Nonetheless, our two countries have a long history of friendship and a shared commitment to democracy and liberty. Mitterrand's advisors have articulated objectives for this visit quite similar to ours: to celebrate U.S.-French friendship; to strengthen personal relations between the two Presidents; and to give the relationship a forward-looking focus. To this end we are developing a package of specific initiatives, for example, in space cooperation, to stress the commonality of our efforts for the future. We should also emphasize in our public statements our mutually shared commitment to democracy and liberty. The Statue of Liberty centennial provides a reference point to highlight U.S.-French friendship.

5. Issue: Our policy toward Central America.

Objective: To solicit some increased understanding for our Central America policy.

This is the area of clearest policy divergency between us. The elections in El Salvador, coming in the middle of the Mitterrand visit, will heighten interest in this issue. The French value their self-appointed role as an interlocutor between the Central American/Caribbean left and the U.S. While we cannot change their mind, continued private dialogue may help contain any French impulse to oppose us publicly.

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MEMORANDUM

SYSTEM II
90288
ADD-ON

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

March 7, 1984

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TC*

SUBJECT: Additional Attendees for NSC Meeting
-- Friday, March 9

Agricultural issues will play a fairly prominent role in the Mitterrand visit and the French President is scheduled to spend some time at Secretary Block's farm. On that basis, State and I feel that Block should be added to the participants for the Friday NSC meeting. A memo from you to Agriculture notifying them of the meeting is at Tab I.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the memorandum to Agriculture at Tab I.

Approve K

Disapprove

Attachments

- Tab I - Memo to Agriculture
- Tab A - Agenda
- Tab B - Background Papers

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Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NDRA CN , DATE 11/11/11

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CONFIDENTIAL

March 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MR. DONALD GREGG
Assistant to the Vice President
for National Security Affairs

MR. THOMAS CORMACK
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

MR. CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

AMBASSADOR HARVEY FELDMAN
Washington Representative for
Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick
Department of State

MR. CHRISTOPHER HICKS
Executive Secretary
Department of the Treasury

MR. DENNIS WHITFIELD
Executive Assistant to the
United States Trade Representative

COL (P) JOHN STANFORD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

BRIG GENERAL GEORGE JOULWAN
Executive Assistant to the Chairman
Joint Chiefs of Staff

MS. HELEN ROBBINS
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Commerce

MR. KENNETH PEDERSEN
Director of International Affairs
National Aeronautics & Space
Administration

SUBJECT: National Security Council Meeting - Mitterrand Visit (C)

There will be a National Security Council meeting on Friday, March 9, at 11:00 a.m. in the Cabinet Room on the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to Washington. Attached is an agenda for the meeting, and two papers drafted by State on "Themes and Policy Initiatives" and "Issues and Objectives" which will serve as a basis of the discussion. Please provide additional suggestions for discussion and names of attendees (principals plus one) by COB, Wednesday, March 7. (C)

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

Attachments

Tab A - Agenda
Tab B - Background Papers

cc Mr Alton Keel
OMB

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Sec. 3.4 (D), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA 4, DATE 11/11/11

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SYSTEM II
90288

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

Friday, March 9, 1984
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon
Cabinet Room

AGENDA

Introduction (5 minutes) Robert McFarlane
Themes and Objectives (10 minutes) George Shultz
Security Issues (5 minutes) Caspar Weinberger
Economic Issues (5 minutes) Donald Regan
Discussion (30 minutes) Principals
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Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2006
BY NARA , DATE 11/11/11

February 29, 1984

~~SECRET~~MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSESubject: State Visit of the President of France: Themes and
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In connection with French President Francois Mitterrand's March 22 state visit, the Department, in conjunction with other agencies, has been considering a series of themes, events or policy initiatives designed to enhance the visit and help ensure its success. Described below is a group of such ideas, one of which has already been approved by the NSC. The Department would appreciate early NSC authorization to discuss these items with the French Government, both here and in Paris.

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NLR MID-325/2 #102788
BY RW NARA DATE 11/30/02

3. Environmental Affairs Umbrella Agreement. EPA has proposed to the French a Memorandum of Understanding on environmental cooperation. French Government review of the text is going extremely well. With appropriate encouragement from us, the French would probably be ready to sign the agreement during the visit, perhaps at the level of EPA Administrator Ruckelshaus and French Ambassador Vernier-Palliez.

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Bmckmleg
for Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

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ISSUES AND OBJECTIVES FOR THE STATE VISIT OF THE
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE

1. Issue: Western security, the Alliance and arms control.

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NLRR M10-32512#102789
BY RW NARA DATE 11/30/02

3. Issue: U.S.-European relations.

Objective: To reiterate our support for an economically strong Europe, while cautioning against protectionist actions harmful to trans-Atlantic relations.

With France in the EC Presidency, U.S.-European economic problems will be very much on Mitterrand's mind. Just prior to coming to Washington, he will have chaired an EC Summit and will undoubtedly feel empowered to speak for Europe. He may criticize US monetary and fiscal policies; he may also advance the idea that the U.S. should help Europe solve its problems by accepting limits on certain U.S. agricultural exports (corn gluten, soybeans). We should reemphasize our support for European unity, but frankly warn against reborn European protectionism. Containing protectionist pressures is an obligation Europe and America share. In recognition of the economic difficulties Europe faces, we may wish to suggest joint discussions of how to put technology to the service of economic growth.

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Objective: To strengthen the bilateral relationship.

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Objective: To solicit some increased understanding for our Central America policy.

This is the area of clearest policy divergency between us. The elections in El Salvador, coming in the middle of the Mitterrand visit, will heighten interest in this issue. The French value their self-appointed role as an interlocutor between the Central American/Caribbean left and the U.S. While we cannot change their mind, continued private dialogue may help contain any French impulse to oppose us publicly.

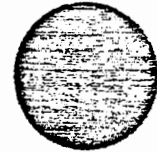
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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL



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ACTION

March 6, 1984

SIGNED

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

SUBJECT: NSC Meeting on Mitterrand Visit

Attached at Tab I for your signature is a memorandum from you to the Executive Secretaries in the agencies invited to the NSC meeting on the Mitterrand visit.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign and forward the memorandum to the agencies.

Approve IC

Disapprove _____

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to the Agencies

Tab A - Agenda

Tab B - Background Papers

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 8, 1984

DECLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

NLRR M325/2#102970

BY KML NARA DATE 9/26/13

DATE: Friday, March 9, 1984
TIME: 11:00 a.m.- 12:00 Noon
LOCATION: The Cabinet Room

FROM: ROBERT C. MCFARLANE *RCM*

PURPOSE: To consider proposed themes and policy initiatives aimed at enhancing your meeting with President Mitterrand.

BACKGROUND: President Mitterrand's visit to the United States offers an opportunity to focus on the overall status of Franco-American relations and to reaffirm traditional ties between our two countries. France has consistently been an irritant in our quest for Western cohesion on global issues, but the Mitterrand Government has pursued policies that closely reflect our own priorities and strategic interests. Moreover, the Socialist dominated Mitterrand Government has emerged as a leading critic of Soviet international behavior.

Mitterrand hopes to make his visit a highly visible success. As a Socialist President he will want to demonstrate his ability to engage a Conservative American President constructively; as the current President of the European Community (EC), he wishes to present himself as a diplomat of consensus, while still forcefully presenting European economic grievances against us; and, as the head of a nation preoccupied with the direction of German security policies, he will want to emphasize Western unity in the face of Soviet blandishments.

Mitterrand will be very concerned that the visit be perceived as one that is highly substantive and not ceremonial. He will likely seek to engage you in a broad review of numerous international economic and security issues and will probably take the discussion to a philosophical, even obtuse, level. We will want to impress on him that we highly value his advice and counsel, and seek his views on the following:

- International Security: We will want to highlight our close views on arms control issues and our common efforts to encourage the Soviets to negotiate seriously. Mitterrand will stress common U.S.-European interests in the defense of Europe. We have also closely cooperated with the French on regional issues, particularly in Chad and Lebanon, and we are pursuing largely parallel policies in the Gulf. Central America will be the area of the greatest policy divergence, but we will want to insure that Mitterrand clearly understands our efforts to strengthen the democratic process and promote economic reconstruction.

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- U.S.-European Relations: With France in the EC Presidency, U.S.-European problems will be high on Mitterrand's agenda. Just prior to his visit to the U.S., he will have chaired an EC Summit and will undoubtedly feel empowered to speak for Europe. Both the U.S. and Europe perceive that the other is turning more to protectionist measures and that trade and agricultural disputes are becoming more pronounced. We should also draw Mitterrand out on his recent call for greater European unity and ask what progress he sees in this area.
- Global Economic Problems: In addition to U.S.-EC irritants, Mitterrand will address international monetary reform (which he raised at Williamsburg), ballooning Third World debt and our lower contribution to IDA VII replenishment. He will undoubtedly raise French concerns over the size of the U.S. budget deficit and high interest rates.
- Bilateral Initiatives: We are working on a series of initiatives designed to enhance the visit and our bilateral ties. Included are:
- o "Liberty Initiative": This program will focus on France as our oldest ally, our shared love of liberty and respect for democratic principles and will be oriented to the 1986 celebration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty.
 - o Space Cooperation: We will explore cooperation on the manned space station and designation of a French Astronaut to fly on a future U.S. mission.
 - o Environmental Affairs: An environmental cooperation agreement should be ready for signing during the visit.
 - o African Development Initiative: We will look at possible cooperation on ameliorating the economic crisis in sub-Saharan Africa.
 - o Cooperation Against Terrorism: There have been encouraging signs of increased French attention to this threat; we cannot anticipate any agreement on public cooperation, but a discussion of the problem should lead to improved bilateral cooperation.

PARTICIPANTS:

To be provided

SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

See agenda at Tab A

Attachments

Tab A - Agenda

cc: Vice President
James Baker
Mike Deaver
Edwin Meese

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

Friday, March 9, 1984
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon
Cabinet Room

AGENDA

Introduction (5 minutes) Robert McFarlane
Themes and Objectives (10 minutes) George Shultz
Security Issues (5 minutes) Caspar Weinberger
Economic Issues (5 minutes) Donald Regan
Discussion (30 minutes) Principals
Conclusion (5 minutes) Robert McFarlane

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BY NARA 61, DATE 11/11/13

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

ACTION

March 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. MCFARLANE

SIGNED

FROM:

TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

SUBJECT:

NSC Meeting on the Mitterrand Visit
-- Friday, March 9, 1984 -- 11:00 a.m.

Attached at Tab I is a memorandum from you to the President providing background on the NSC meeting scheduled for March 9, 1984 at 11:00 a.m. in the Cabinet Room. The memorandum includes a proposed agenda at Tab A. The list of participants and the talking points for your use will be provided in a separate package.

The NSC meeting is designed to serve as a preliminary review of the issues likely to arise during Mitterrand's visit, and the themes and objectives we want to stress. In the ensuing two weeks, we will focus more on securing French agreement with our objectives and in achieving interagency coordination on our initiatives.

JW *me* *SA*
Jack Matlock, Peter Sommer and Doug McMinn concur.

RECOMMENDATION:

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

Approve

Disapprove

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to the President
Tab A - Agenda

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White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
BY NARA *LN*, DATE *1/11/11*

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MEMORANDUM

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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INFORMATION

March 8, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM:

TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

RCM HAS SEEN

SUBJECT:

Talking Points for Your Use in the March 9, 1984
NSC Meeting on the Mitterrand Visit

Attached at Tab A is an agenda for the NSC Meeting on the Mitterrand Visit. Your talking points for this meeting are at Tab B.

JM
Jack Matlock concurs.

Attachments

- Tab A - NSC Meeting Agenda
- Tab B - Talking Points

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BY NARA *CL*, DATE *11/11/11*

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

Friday, March 9, 1984
11:00 a.m.-12:00 Noon
The Cabinet Room

SUBJECT: Review of U.S.-French Relations in Preparation for the
State Visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to the
United States (March 21-28, 1984)

AGENDA

1. Introduction (5 minutes) Robert C. McFarlane
2. Current state of and prospects for Franco-American
relations; our objectives for President Mitterrand's
visit (10 minutes) George P. Shultz
 - International Security (East-West; Alliance; Persian Gulf)
 - Regional Policy Issues (Central America, Africa, Middle East)
 - U.S.-EC Relations
 - Themes and Initiatives
3. Defense and Politico-Military Issues
(5 minutes) Caspar Weinberger
 - Lebanon
 - COCOM and Technology Transfer
 - Military-to-Military Cooperation
 - D-Day and Wartime Anniversary Events
4. International Economic Issues (5 minutes) . . Donald T. Regan
 - French Criticism of U.S. Economic Policy (High interest rates;
deficits)
 - Monetary Reform
5. Conclusion (5 minutes) Robert C. McFarlane

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BY KML NARA DATE 9/26/13

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NSC MEETING ON THE MITTERRAND VISIT

Friday, March 9, 1984
11:00 a.m., The Cabinet Room

TALKING POINTS FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

INTRODUCTION

- The purpose of this meeting is to lay the foundation for a successful visit to the United States for French President Francois Mitterrand. He will be in the U.S. from March 21-28, and in Washington on March 22-23.
- France has always been somewhat of an irritant to the U.S., but relations between our two countries have seldom been better than they are today. We have achieved a remarkable degree of cohesion in our policies toward the USSR, on the nuclear and conventional arms control negotiations, and on regional security issues.
- France will be in the EC Presidency during this visit and we can anticipate that U.S.-European problems will be high on Mitterrand's agenda. We should expect that the greatest divergency of opinion will occur on global economic issues (Third World debt, our lower IDA VII replenishment, and the size of the American budget deficit and interest rates).

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BY KML NARA DATE 9/26/13

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2

But there are several initiatives, Mr. President, that we are considering that will enjoy a high public profile and contribute to making this a highly visible and successful visit.

- We have a number of issues and initiatives to review today and we will begin with a broad overview of our relations by Secretary Shultz.

(CALL ON OTHER SPEAKERS AS APPROPRIATE)

NOTE: Space cooperation will not be addressed explicitly, but Hans Mark is prepared to discuss if asked. Secretary Block will host Mitterrand at his farm on March 27 and will be ready to preview this trip if asked.

- If the following issues are not raised, you may wish to briefly note them:
 - TERRORISM: Encouraging signs of French willingness to cooperate, but little chance for public pronouncements on the subject.
 - ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT: Should be ready for signing by Ruckelshaus during the visit.
 - STYLE: Mitterrand is concerned that this trip be highly substantive and not be perceived as a largely ceremonial, highly programmed White House visit.

CONCLUSION

- This concludes our review of the preparations for Mitterrand's visit and the issues that are likely to be raised. We will provide you, Mr. President, with further background papers and a briefing memorandum prior to the visit. Thank you all.

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MEMORANDUM

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

VIA LDX
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March 9, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MR. DONALD GREGG
Assistant to the Vice President
for National Security Affairs

MR. THOMAS CORMACK
Executive Secretary
Central Intelligence Agency

MR. CHARLES HILL
Executive Secretary
Department of State

AMBASSADOR HARVEY FELDMAN
Washington Representative for
Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick
Department of State

MR. CHRISTOPHER HICKS
Executive Secretary
Department of the Treasury

MR. DENNIS WHITFIELD
Executive Assistant to the
United States Trade Representative

COL (P) JOHN STANFORD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

BRIG GENERAL GEORGE JOULWAN
Executive Assistant to the Chairman
Joint Chiefs of Staff

MS. HELEN ROBBINS
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Commerce

MR. KENNETH PEDERSEN
Director of International Affairs
National Aeronautics & Space
Administration

MR. RAYMOND LETT
Executive Assistant to the Secretary
Department of Agriculture

MS. TERESA COLLINS
Chief, Secretariat Staff
United States Information Agency

MR. ALTON KEEL
Associate Director, National Security
& International Affairs
Office of Management and Budget

SUBJECT: National Security Council Meeting - Mitterrand Visit (C)

We have rescheduled the National Security Council meeting on the visit of French President Francois Mitterrand to Washington for Tuesday, March 13, 1984, at 2:00 p.m. The agenda for the meeting and the two State discussion papers provided earlier are still in effect. Please provide additional suggestions for discussion and names of attendees (principals plus one) by 10:00, Monday, March 12. (C)

Robert M. Kimmitt
Robert M. Kimmitt
Executive Secretary

White House, Washington, Sept 11/2006
BY NARA, CN, DATE 1/11/11

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SITUATION ROOM

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THE WHITE HOUSE

C

URGENT

MESSAGE NO. 384 CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL PAGES 1

FROM R. KIMMITT
(NAME) (EXTENSION) (ROOM NUMBER)

MESSAGE DESCRIPTION NSC MTG - MITTERRAND VISIT (C)

<u>TO (AGENCY)</u>	<u>DELIVER TO:</u>	<u>DEPT/ROOM NO.</u>	<u>EXTENSION</u>
<u>BRAVO</u>	<u>CHARLES HILL</u>		
<u>KILO 1</u>	<u>CHRISTOPHER HICKS</u>		
<u>DELTA</u>	<u>JOHN STANFORD</u>		
<u>LIMA</u>	<u>HELEN ROBBINS</u>		
<u>ALPHA</u>	<u>THOMAS CORNACK</u>		
<u>BRAVO</u>	<u>HARVEY FELDMAN - REP FOR AMB KIRKPATRICK</u>		
<u>DELTA</u>	<u>GEORGE JOULWAN</u>		

REMARKS: RESCHEDULE OF MTG.

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BY NARA 41 DATE 11/11/11

MEMORANDUM

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ACTION

March 6, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

SIGNED

FROM: TYRUS W. COBB *TWC*

SUBJECT: NSC Meeting on Mitterrand Visit

Your memorandum attached at Tab I notifies participants of the new time for the NSC Meeting on the Mitterrand visit.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign and forward the memorandum to the agencies.

Approve K

Disapprove

Attachments

Tab I - Memo to the Agencies

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102793	MEMO VYCKY LARA TO ROBERT KIMMITT RE ATTENDANCE LIST FOR NSC MEETING	1	3/12/1984	B1 B3

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

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OMB:

Dr. Alton Keel

USUN

(unable to attend)

USTR:

Amb. William E. Brock

Mr. Ralph Johnson (Dep United States Trade Representative)

JCS:

General John W. Vessey, Jr.

Admiral Arthur S. Moreau

USIA:

Mr. Charles Wick

Mr. Charles E. Courtney (Director, Office of European Affairs)

NASA:

Mr. Hans Mark (Deputy Director)

White House:

Mr. James A. Baker, III

~~Mr. Michael A. Deaver~~

Mr. Robert C. McFarlane

Mr. Richard Darman

Mr. Craig Fuller

Mr. Michael McManus

Mr. Robert M. Kimmitt

NSC:

Dr. Tyrus Cobb

Approve _____

As Amended _____

MM

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102794	FORM RE ATTENDANCE LIST	1	3/13/1984	B1 B3

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- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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102797 LIST	OF ATTENDEES FOR NSC MEETING	1	3/13/1984	B1 B3

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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ACTION

March 8, 1984

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MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM: VYCKY LARA

← To

SUBJECT: Attendance List for National Security Council Meeting, March 9, 1984 (U)

The following officials plan to attend the National Security Council Meeting on Mitterrand Visit which is scheduled for March 9, 1984 in the Cabinet Room from 11:00 to 12:00. (C)

The President

The Vice President's Office

Admiral Daniel J. Murphy

Mr. Donald Gregg

State:

Secretary George P. Shultz

Mr. Richard Burt

Treasury

Secretary Donald T. Regan

Dr. Beryl Sprinkel

Defense:

Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger

Mr. Richard Perle

Agriculture

Dep Sec Richard Lyng

Executive Asst ~~Sec~~ Raymond Lett

Commerce

Secretary Malcolm Baldrige

~~Mr. Olin Weathington~~

CIA:

Mr. William J. Casey

USUN

(unable to attend)

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BY NARA DATE 11/11/11

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USTR

Amb. Michael Smith

JCS:

General John W. Vessey, Jr.
Admiral Arthur S. Moreau

NASA

Deputy Director (Mark Hans)

White House:

~~Mr. Edwin Meese, III (unable to attend)~~
Mr. James A. Baker, III
~~Mr. Micheal A. Deaver (unable to attend)~~
Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
Mr. Richard Darman
Mr. Craig Fuller
~~Admiral John M. Poindexter~~

NSC: — Robert M. Kimmitt
Dr. Tyrus Cobb

Approve _____

As Amended mm

USIA

MR. ROBERT EARLE
MR. SAMUEL COURTNEY

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102795 FORM		1	3/9/1984	B1
	RE ATTENDANCE LIST			B3

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 12, 1984

LIMITED OFFICIAL USEMEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE
SITE THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: National Security Council Meeting -- Mitterrand Visit

In response to the Kimmitt-Hill memorandum of March 9, Secretary Shultz and Acting Assistant Secretary for European Affairs Kelly will represent the Department of State at the March 13 meeting. The Department has no additional suggestions for discussion beyond those previously conveyed.

Charles Hill
by Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

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102798 LIST	OF ATTENDEES FOR NSC MEETING	1	3/13/1984	B1 B3

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

Friday, March 9, 1984
11:00 a.m. - 12:00 Noon
Cabinet Room

AGENDA

Introduction (5 minutes) Robert McFarlane
Themes and Objectives (10 minutes) George Shultz
Security Issues (5 minutes) Caspar Weinberger
Economic Issues (5 minutes) Donald Regan
Discussion (30 minutes) Principals
Conclusion (5 minutes) Robert McFarlane

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BY NARA 70, DATE 1/11/11

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MEMORANDUM

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CHRON FILE

ACTION

March 13, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT C. McFARLANE

FROM:

TYRUS W. COBB

TWC

SUBJECT:

Minutes of NSC Meeting on Mitterrand Visit
-- March 13, 1984 -- 2:00 p.m.

Attached are the minutes from the NSC Meeting on the Mitterrand visit.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the minutes at Tab A.

Approve

RMK

Disapprove

Excellent job, Ty!

Attachment

Tab A - Minutes

~~SECRET~~

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Sec. 3.4(b), E.O. 12958, as amended
White House Guidelines, Sept. 11, 2008
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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

March 13, 1984 - 2:00-3:00 P.M.
The Cabinet Room

SUBJECT: Visit of French President Francois Mitterrand

PARTICIPANTS:

The President

The Vice President

State

Secretary George P. Shultz
Mr. John Kelly

JCS

General John W. Vessey, Jr.
Admiral Arthur Moreau

Treasury

Secretary Donald T. Regan
Mr. R.T. McNamar

USIA

Mr. Charles Wick
Mr. Charles Courtney

Defense

Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger
Mr. Richard Perle

NASA

Mr. Hans Mark

Agriculture

Secretary John Block
Mr. Lionel Olmer

The Vice President's Office

Admiral Daniel J. Murphy

CIA

Director William J. Casey
[REDACTED]

13526
E.O. 12958
As Amended
Sec. 3.3(b)(1)

White House

Mr. Robert C. McFarlane
Mr. Richard G. Darman
Mr. Craig L. Fuller
Mr. Michael A. McManus

OMB

Dr. Alton Keel

NSC

Tyrus W. Cobb

USTR

Ambassador William E. Brock
Mr. Ralph Johnson

Minutes

Robert C. McFarlane opened the meeting, noting the purpose was to discuss the forthcoming visit of the President of France, Francois Mitterrand. He indicated that the meeting would address several issues

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where there are agreements as well as disagreements with the French, and seek the President's guidance on how we should proceed with this visit. He noted that Mitterrand will be in the U.S. for one week -- March 21-28, including two full days in Washington -- March 22-23.

Robert McFarlane noted that France has always been somewhat of an irritant to the U.S., but stressed that relations between our two countries have seldom been better. He noted that we have achieved a remarkable degree of cohesion in our policies toward the USSR on the major issues, including arms control, East-West and Technology Transfer matters. He added that France would be in the EC Presidency during this visit and U.S.-European problems will be high on Mitterrand's agenda. We anticipate that the greatest divergence of opinion will occur on global economic issues, particularly Third World debt and the size of the American budget deficit and interest rates.

Robert McFarlane indicated that we have developed several initiatives that will enjoy a high public profile and contribute to making this a highly successful visit. He invited George Shultz to begin the session with a broad overview of our relations.

Secretary Shultz indicated that we consider this an extremely significant visit, not only in its own right but as a second important session, along with the Kohl visit -- leading to the NATO Ministerials this spring, and the London Summit in June. Secretary Shultz noted that there has been considerable discussion regarding our disagreements, but it would be more appropriate to emphasize the extraordinary range of agreements we have with the French on major issues, ranging from trade to security to technology transfer. It is this commonality of positions that we will want to emphasize to Mitterrand.

The Secretary advised that we understand through French channels that President Mitterrand wants to make this a highly visible and very successful visit. We anticipate that his address to the Joint Session of Congress will stress the positive and downplay our differences. However, Mitterrand will certainly point out that France, and Europe in general, remain concerned over the size of the American budget deficit and our interest rates. The President interjected that he hoped that Mitterrand would also note that the French deficit, as a percentage of their national budget, is roughly equivalent to that of the U.S.

Secretary Shultz added that the French have a unique "world-view." Their foreign policy has a considerable global reach and is heavily focused on non-European areas, such as Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East. African affairs are especially important to Mitterrand who is, in his own right, quite an expert on this region. We should attempt to solicit his views and advice on African policy. With respect to Central America, the Secretary said, our differences are well known. We prefer not to highlight them, but we will not try to avoid this divergence of opinion.

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The Secretary noted that we are pleased that France is finally adopting a more realistic policy with regard to state-sponsored terrorism. In the past, the French seemed to think, "if we stay away from the problem, perhaps we will be left alone." They are now leaning more to cooperation, but will avoid any public pronouncements on this issue.

Secretary Shultz noted that a considerable portion of our discussions will address on-going economic and trade issues. Beneath the French concerns on bilateral economic irritants, the Secretary said, lies a nagging French desire to move quickly into the high technology area. With France in the Presidency of the EC, U.S.-EC relations will be high on his agenda. He will just be returning from an EC Summit meeting in Brussels that we doubt will be successful in resolving the multitude of intra-European issues. Therefore, we can anticipate that he will be carrying many of the budget and agricultural issues here from the EC discussions.

The Secretary noted that we will want to weigh in strongly against trends in Europe -- particularly in France -- toward protectionism. We will want to contrast the President's tough and courageous stand on the wine-equity issue, where he resisted considerable pressure from his home state of California and his close advisors to resort to restrictive tactics, with continuing European protectionist attitudes.

We are developing several initiatives around this meeting that will receive considerable public visibility, including agreements on space cooperation and an emphasis on our mutual commitment to the democratic tradition. We want this meeting to be a successful prelude to the NATO Ministerials and to the London Summit, he concluded.

Secretary Weinberger indicated that security themes will also be prominent during Mitterrand's visit. We will want to stress that the recent upsurge of anti-NATO rhetoric in this country -- such as Henry Kissinger's unhelpful article in Time magazine -- do not represent Administration policy. As such, we will want to stress our continuing commitment to the Alliance and seek to allay any apprehensions that Mitterrand may have on this score.

Secretary Weinberger reiterated that we are pleased with recent French interest and cooperation on anti-terrorist measures, and that we should signal our pleasure in the improved French attitude toward illegal technology transfers. We have reached an agreement with Defense Minister Hernu on this problem and should encourage Mitterrand to make an effort to get the Germans to adopt a similar tough approach. On Lebanon, we will show our willingness to continue to work with France and to engage in consultations, but the situation in Lebanon is so volatile that we will probably have to revise our appraisal on a day-by-day basis. We are particularly concerned that the Lebanese Army has not served as a force of national cohesion as we had anticipated. Still, we do have excellent cooperation with the French on Mid-East issues and enjoy excellent personal working relationships; myself with Hernu, and General Vessey with General Lacaze. Finally, we will want to demonstrate our willingness to work with the French on the 40th Anniversary of the Normandy landing.

Secretary Regan indicated that economic issues will be very prominent during this visit. In a brief review of the French economic situation, he noted that the French are still experiencing a period of slow growth, marked by an inflation rate of 8.9%, unemployment of 9.2% and overall growth between 2% and 3%. He attributed much of the French sluggishness to the disastrous economic program adopted by the Socialist Government in 1982. Under this program, government spending grew rapidly - a process of nationalization promoted greater inefficiencies and the country experienced a dangerous wage-price inflationary spiral. However, early last year Mitterrand reversed course and adopted an economic program not unlike our own -- stressing anti-inflationary measures. The emphasis on slowing wage hikes stemmed the rise in the rates of unemployment and inflation, but also created political difficulties for Mitterrand.

Incidentally, Secretary Regan noted, we have received an interesting analysis from a key Mitterrand Advisor, Jacques Attali, at a recent Summit Sherpa meeting. Attali stressed that the elements of a successful economic policy were: (1) reduce the role of government and state intervention; (2) emphasize profits and investment over wages; (3) lower budget deficits; (4) promote new small business activities; (5) eliminate price controls, which do not work to control inflation; and (6) promote, not retard, the shift to the high-technology era.

Secretary Regan indicated that we can expect intense discussions on measures the French believe are necessary to reform the international monetary system. We will tell the French that we are currently studying floating exchange rates, stabilizing currency markets, increasing global liquidity, and the future of the international monetary fund. We should tell Mitterrand that we are examining these issues, but feel that the key source of global economic difficulties are national in origin, not international. Mitterrand will also argue that the dollar is still too high and that the trade balance is still a matter of concern. We will want to stress to him that there has been a marked reduction of the flow of capital from Europe to the U.S. (\$15 billion in 1981; \$42 billion in 1982; and \$28.5 billion in 1983). We will also point out that our budget deficits as a percentage of our government budgets are remarkably close -- 3.7% in the U.S. this year vis 3.1% in France.

Secretary Block noted that European agricultural subsidies have led to excess inventories there and have become a keen source of irritation with the U.S. We will want to stress the need to reform the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy). We will want to indicate that their attempts to limit our exports of fats, vegetable oils and corn glutton are counter-productive to the trade liberalization we seek. We should note that they cannot expect the American farmer to bear the brunt of this erroneous policy. As noted earlier, you, Mr. President, took a courageous stand on wine equity and it is now time for Mitterrand to be equally responsive. We know, of course, that Mitterrand has taken considerable abuse from his farmers. Secretary Block indicated that he hoped his visit to Block's farm would serve to initiate greater agricultural cooperation between our countries.

Secretary Baldrige indicated that high technology issues will become more prevalent in the future in our bilateral relations. We are concerned that the French are striving to obtain a European cooperative effort in the high tech area that would exclude the U.S. and Japan. In turn, they believe that our emphasis on technology transfer controls is a thinly disguised trick designed to restrict European access to our high technology.

U.S. Trade Representative Brock reemphasized the necessity of stressing with Mitterrand the erroneous policy the Europeans are pursuing in attempting to reduce our exports of soybeans, vegetable oils and corn glutton feed. Further, as noted earlier, you, Mr. President, should point out the fantastic job you have done in resisting protectionist pressures which no other leader could have done in an election year given our high trade deficits. Finally, we should tell the French that if they are such strong proponents of Third World concerns, that they should reject protectionist measures since these tactics have a severe impact on the less-developed countries. In sum, we must shift toward more liberal international trade policies, and we ought to elicit French support for our efforts in this area.

Robert McFarlane noted that this concluded our preparations for the Mitterrand visit and the issues that were likely to be raised. He indicated that we would provide the President with further background papers and a briefing memorandum prior to the visit. The meeting concluded at 2:53 p.m.