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Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: TRIP FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 6/29/2006

File Folder THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE: IRELAND, UK,
AND NORMANDY, 06/01/1984-06/10/1984 - JOHN M.
POINDEXTER (NOTEBOOK) (1 OF 6)

FOIA

F01-051

Box Number 91427 RAC Box 8

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
26390	MEMO	ROBERT MCFARLANE TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: YOUR EUROPEAN TRIP: BILATERAL ASPECTS R 3/10/2008 NLRRF01-051	3	5/18/1984	B1
26391	PAPER	ANNOTATED SCHEDULE FOR EUROPEAN TRIP R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	7	ND	B1
26392	MEMO	GEORGE SHULTZ TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: YOUR TRIP TO IRELAND: SETTING AND ISSUES R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	3	5/14/1984	B1

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

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THE WHITE HOUSE



THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE: IRELAND, UK AND NORMANDY

June 1 - 10, 1984

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JOHN M. POINDEXTER

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

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all 6/29/06

May 31, 1984

TO: Senior White House Staff
Accompanying the President to Europe

Attached are your revised copies of the President's Briefing Books for his visit to Europe. The latest version of the public statements have been incorporated.

Any comments you may have on either of these books may be provided to Bob Kimmitt or to me.

William F. Martin

William F. Martin

Attachments: Briefing Books

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THE TRIP OF PRESIDENT REAGAN
TO
IRELAND, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND FRANCE

BILATERAL PROGRAMS

June 1 - 10, 1984

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UNITED KINGDOM

Shultz Memorandum

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Tuesday, June 5

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 18, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ROBERT C. McFARLANE *RCM*
SUBJECT: Your European Trip: Bilateral Aspects

Issue

In conjunction with the London Economic Summit, you will make stops in Ireland, the U.K., and Normandy. On the margins of the Summit, you will also have bilateral meetings with Prime Ministers Nakasone and Craxi, Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand. The bilateral program offers an opportunity to lay the groundwork for a successful Summit and to advance our foreign policy objectives by building greater public support and Allied understanding.

Facts

Your trip signifies a return to American's as well as your own personal roots and a reconfirmation of U.S. interest in a strong and viable Europe. This is particularly important given the public and private perception of a shifting U.S. orientation toward Asia. The settings for the visits are both dramatic and colorful. The return home to Ireland, the lessons and sacrifices associated with Normandy, and the historical stability of London provide an ideal backdrop for your central themes of peace, prosperity, and Alliance solidarity.

While no longer entirely preoccupied by INF, there remains a sense of unease and disquiet, especially among European youth, over the state of East-West relations, your commitment to arms control, and the general direction of U.S. foreign policy, especially in Central America. Economic problems such as slow growth and unemployment, however, are the primary concerns of the general population and Europe's political leadership. There is growing sense that Western Europe is lagging behind the U.S. and Japan in restructuring its economies to the technology challenges of the 1980s. Without a significant economic upturn and market-oriented adjustment, unemployment will remain high in Europe. Unless checked, this situation will strain our economic, political, and security relationships with our European partners.

The chill in U.S.-Soviet relations has set off considerable soul-searching over the future of Atlantic relations. Ironically those countries where there has been a shift in power toward the left in recent elections -- France, Italy,

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Spain and Portugal -- often take a more determined view of how to deal with the Soviets than the more conservative governments in central and northern Europe. The fact that those on the southern tier have strong local communist parties has much to do with this dichotomy. Your message on East-West relations should be that standing firm in the face of Soviet recalcitrance is a prerequisite for moving forward, and that while you have no more compelling priority than arms reductions, you do not intend to make concessions to bring the Soviets back to the negotiating table. You will also wish to underscore the other fora where we are pursuing multilateral negotiations, i.e., the CDE in Stockholm, MBFR in Vienna, and CW in Geneva. The centrality of improved verification to progress in arms control should also be underlined.

Our European Allies have been making loud noises about improving NATO's conventional capabilities and greater cooperation in arms procurement. But progress has been limited to date, primarily because of budgetary constraints related to Europe's slow economic recovery and costly social programs. Your European Summit partners will all be looking ahead to the European Parliament election on June 14 and 17. This election will be tantamount to a series of national referenda on the popularity of EC member governments. Opposition parties are using the campaign to attack governments' domestic policies and may succeed in weakening both Mitterrand and Craxi.

Discussion

Ireland in its broadest sense will be a homecoming for you. It will also be the scene of your major speech during the trip -- your address to the Irish Parliament. Your speech will emphasize peace, arms control, economic recovery and prosperity. You will also stress the need to find peaceful solutions to conflicts, including Northern Ireland. A late April report issued by the New Ireland Forum calls on the British Government to cooperate in facilitating movement toward Irish unity. You will wish to avoid direct involvement, while reaffirming our support for all efforts -- by both the Irish and British -- to find a peaceful and constitutional solution to the problems of North Ireland.

Your schedule includes private meetings with Irish President Hillery and Prime Minister FitzGerald, whom you saw in Washington on St. Patrick's Day. You will also receive an honorary degree from University College, Galway and visit your ancestral home in Ballyporeen. We are expecting loud and perhaps even major demonstrations in at least Galway, Dublin, and possibly Ballyporeen. These planned demonstrations are being organized by a coalition of students and religious groups disturbed by U.S. policy, most notably in Latin America and, to a lesser extent, on East-West relations.

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Your bilateral meetings with Mrs. Thatcher prior to the Summit (which include a one-hour restricted session and a working dinner) offer an opportunity to reinforce your close, personal ties and our special relationship with Great Britain. She may complain about unitary taxation, protectionism and extra-territoriality, but overall our views on international issues are in step. She undoubtedly would appreciate any tips you care to give on chairing the Summit. There will also be a major public diplomacy event in London -- a live TV interview with U.S. and British students. We also anticipate demonstrations in London, where there is a long tradition of public protests.

Normandy will be the public affairs highlight of your trip. It will be an emotional and stirring celebration of past sacrifices and the meaning of solidarity in the face of adversity. Seven heads of state will join you in commemorating the greatest wartime amphibious assault in history. Pointe du Hoc on the Normandy beachhead will be the site of your other important speech on this trip. You will be emphasizing reconciliation among former adversaries, how postwar cooperation has kept the peace, Alliance solidarity, and, most importantly, the bravery of our soldiers and sailors on June 6 of 1944.

Prior to the evening opening of the Summit, you will have bilaterals on June 7 with Prime Ministers Nakasone and Craxi, Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand. We also anticipate a request by Trudeau to meet, but your schedule is not very flexible. With Nakasone you will want to stress the importance you personally attach to the U.S.-Japan relationship. You will also wish to thank Nakasone for his personal efforts to resolve some of the irritants in our trade and economic relations, while noting that problems remain. With Craxi you should focus on East-West relations and the need to maintain a united NATO position on arms control issues, if we are to bring the Soviets back to the negotiating table.

Talk of a U.S. tilt toward Asia and allegations that your Strategic Defense Initiative will leave a helpless Europe between an invulnerable U.S. and Soviet Union have made the insecure Germans even more nervous. With Kohl, therefore, you should reconfirm your deep commitment to Europe and to arms reductions. With Mitterrand you will wish to build on the success of his March State visit. Unlike earlier Summits, we anticipate fewer differences with the French on economic policy, though differences on Central America remain potentially contentious.

Attached are the comprehensive briefing materials from George Shultz on the individual events and meetings for the bilateral portion of the trip.

Prepared by: Peter R. Sommer

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TRIP OF THE PRESIDENT
TO EUROPE
JUNE 1 - 10, 1984

OUTLINE SCHEDULE

Friday, June 1, 1984

Depart The White House (8:40 am)
Depart Andrews Air Force Base (9:00 am)
Arrive Shannon Airport, Arrival Ceremony (8:20 pm)
Brief remarks
Arrive Ashford Castle (9:20 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - ASHFORD CASTLE

Saturday, June 2, 1984

WASHINGTON WORK (Morning)
Depart en route Galway (1:50 pm)
University College Galway Ceremony (2:55 pm)
Honorary Degree Presentation/Freedom of the City
Presentation
Remarks
Depart en route Ashford Castle (3:50 pm)
Arrive Ashford Castle (4:05 pm)
Radio Address (5:06 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - ASHFORD CASTLE

Sunday, June 3, 1984

WASHINGTON WORK (Morning)
Depart en route Ballyporeen (11:55 am)
Courtesy Call on Father Murphy, Church of the Assumption
Rectory (1:05 pm)
Parish Prayer Service, Church of the Assumption (1:15 pm)
Drop-by O'Farrell's Pub (1:50 pm)
Cultural Performance, Village Square (2:05 pm)
Remarks
Depart en route Dublin (2:50 pm)
Arrive Deerfield (3:45 pm)
Courtesy Call with President Hillery, Aras an Uachtarain
(4:45 pm)
Photo opportunity with President and Mrs. Hillery, Aras an
Uachtarain (5:00 pm)
Tree Planting Ceremony, Aras an Uachtarain (5:15 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK (5:35 pm - 2 hrs. 5 mins.)
State Dinner hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. FitzGerald,
Dublin Castle (8:10 pm)
Toasts
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - DEERFIELD

Monday, June 4, 1984

Working Breakfast (9:30 am)
Private Meeting with Prime Minister FitzGerald, Leinster House (11:00 am)
Expanded Meeting, Leinster House (11:20 am)
Address Joint Session of Parliament, Leinster House (12:05 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK (12:50 pm - 15 mins.)
Reception in honor of President and Mrs. Hillery, Deerfield (1:15 pm)
Luncheon in honor of President and Mrs. Hillery, Deerfield (1:30 pm)
Toasts
Departure Ceremony, Dublin Airport (3:05 pm)
Brief Remarks
Depart en route London, England (3:30 pm)
Arrive London, England (4:30 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK (4:50 pm - 35 mins.)
Official Welcoming Ceremony, Kensington Palace Gardens (5:45 pm)
Tea hosted by Prime Minister Thatcher, Orangery, Kensington Palace (6:00 pm)
Arrive Winfield House (6:30 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - WINFIELD HOUSE

Tuesday, June 5, 1984

WASHINGTON WORK
Private Luncheon with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, Buckingham Palace (1:00 pm)
WASHINGTON WORK (2:50 pm - 2 hrs. 50 mins.)
Bilateral with Prime Minister Thatcher, #10 Downing (6:00 pm)
Reception hosted by Prime Minister Thatcher, #10 Downing (7:00 pm)
Working Dinner hosted by Prime Minister Thatcher, #10 Downing (7:30 pm)
Arrive Winfield House (9:15 pm)
REMAIN OVERNIGHT - WINFIELD HOUSE

Wednesday, June 6, 1984

WASHINGTON WORK
Members of Parliament Presentation, Winfield House (11:40 am)
Depart en route Normandy, France (11:50 am)
Arrive Pointe du Hoc and tour Bunker (2:10 pm)
Remarks to assembled Veterans and unveiling of plaques commemorating Pointe du Hoc (2:30 pm)
Tour of Ranger Memorial (2:45 pm)
Cronkite Interview (2:50 pm)
Depart en route Omaha Beach (3:10 pm)

5/31/84 9:00 a.m. EDT

Wednesday, June 6, 1984 (continued)

PRIVATE TIME, Omaha Beach Visitors' Center

(3:30 pm - 10 mins.)

Visit Omaha Beach Chapel for silent prayer (3:45 pm)

Lay flowers at Roosevelt Brothers' Gravesite (3:55 pm)

Greet President Mitterrand, Visitor's Center (4:15 pm)

Joint Ceremony, Omaha Beach Memorial (4:20 pm)

Wreath Laying

Brief remarks

Depart en route Utah Beach (4:50 pm)

Joint Ceremony, Utah Beach (5:50 pm)

Depart en route London, England (7:20 pm)

Arrive Winfield House (7:40 pm)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT - WINFIELD HOUSE

Thursday, June 7, 1984

Briefing for Nakasone Bilateral, Winfield House (11:00 am)

Nakasone Bilateral, Winfield House (11:30 am)

Working Luncheon (briefing for Summit/afternoon

Bilaterals), Winfield House (12:30 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK (1:30 pm - 2 hrs. 45 mins.)

Craxi Bilateral, Winfield House (4:15 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK (4:45 pm - 30 mins.)

Kohl Bilateral, Winfield House (5:15 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK (5:45 pm - 15 mins.)

Mitterrand Bilateral, Winfield House (6:00 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK (6:30 pm - 40 mins.)

Reception with Summit Leaders, St. James Palace (7:30 pm)

Photo Opportunity with Prime Minister Thatcher

Working Dinner with Summit Heads of Delegation, #10 Downing

(8:00 pm)

Arrive Winfield House (10:30 pm)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT - WINFIELD HOUSE

Friday, June 8, 1984

Working Breakfast (Morning)

Group Photo with Summit Leaders, Lancaster House (9:30 am)

Meeting with Summit Heads of Delegation, Lancaster House

(10:00 am)

WASHINGTON WORK, US Delegation Room, Lancaster House

(12:30 pm - 20 mins.)

Working Luncheon with Heads of Delegation, Lancaster House

(1:00 pm)

Plenary Session, Lancaster House (2:30 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK, Winfield House (5:15 pm - 2 hrs. 30 mins.)

Working Dinner with Summit Leaders, National Portrait

Gallery (8:00 pm)

Arrive Winfield House (10:30 pm)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT - WINFIELD HOUSE

5/31/84 9:00 a.m. EDT

Saturday, June 9, 1984

Working Breakfast (Morning)

Meeting with Summit Heads of Delegation, Lancaster House
(9:30 am)

WASHINGTON WORK, US Delegation Room, Lancaster House
(12:30 pm - 20 mins.)

Working Luncheon with Heads of Delegation, Lancaster House
(1:00 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK, Winfield House (2:50 pm - 30 mins.)

Reception with Summit Leaders, Guild Hall (3:40 pm)

Joint Press Statement, Guild Hall (4:05 pm)

WASHINGTON WORK, Winfield House (4:40 pm - 3 hrs. 30 mins.)
Radio Address (5:06 pm)

Queen's Dinner, Buckingham Palace (8:30 pm)

Arrive Winfield House (11:00 pm)

REMAIN OVERNIGHT - WINFIELD HOUSE

Sunday, June 10, 1984

Meet with Embassy Personnel, Winfield House (10:00 am)
Brief remarks

Depart en route Heathrow Airport (10:30 am)

Depart en route Andrews Air Force Base (10:50 am)

Arrive Andrews Air Force Base (1:40 pm)

Arrive The White House (2:00 pm)

NOTE: All times reflected are local times.

5/31/84 9:00 a.m. EDT

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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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.

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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.

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- 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

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

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WASHINGTON 84 MAY 14 12:54

May 14, 1984

MREMEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: George P. Shultz *GPS*
SUBJECT: Your Trip to Ireland: Setting and Issues

I. THE SETTING

Your visit to Ireland can be both the occasion for warm personal diplomacy as well as an opportunity to communicate to a small European neutral, with a young population (one-half under 25), your concerns for peace and harmony in Europe. The Irish Government believes that your visit will also help highlight the potential for American investment in Ireland (350 companies--\$4.3 billion invested) and contribute to Irish tourism.

Prior to Ireland's entry into the EC in 1973, Irish political life--largely because of family ties--was oriented toward the US. Large scale emigration to the US ended in the 1960's. Ireland's young population shares with the successor generations in Europe less automatic support for the US and its policies than earlier Irish generations. Coupled with a growing internal political attachment to Irish neutrality as a national doctrine, these factors have hastened the attenuation of Ireland's old links with the US.

Although a deep friendship exists with the US, Irish positions on many international issues are closer to those of other European neutrals than to those of the US or of Ireland's EC partners in NATO. Ireland, with its own "colonial" past, identifies readily with Third World issues, particularly in the UN. The Irish see their international role as a bridge both between East and West, and between the Third World and western democracies.

A sense of unease and disquiet, particularly among the younger generation, centers on the state of East-West relations, the nuclear arms race, and on their perception that the US has abandoned its moral claim (e.g. in Central America) to be the leader of the western democracies. Church groups and Irish politicians, including Labor Party Leader and Deputy Prime Minister Dick Spring, join in expressing these concerns. Because of this coalition of forces, there may well be coordinated non-violent demonstrations during your visit.

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Your various public remarks, including your speech to the Joint Session of the Irish Parliament, will convey:

- the importance of the US-Ireland relationship;
- the importance of shared values;
- your concern with the Northern Ireland problem;
- America's commitment to free trade and to putting our economic house in order; and
- our readiness for improved East-West relations;

Prime Minister FitzGerald's centrist coalition government is grappling with serious economic problems, 17 percent unemployment and a large foreign debt (equivalent to 60 percent of GNP). Initial oil drilling in the Celtic Sea indicates possible reserves to cover Ireland's domestic needs for 10-15 years, but further drilling and testing will be required to determine whether the field is commercial.

Personally popular, FitzGerald seems likely to remain Prime Minister for several more years. One of the coalition's stronger points is the disorganized state of the opposition Fianna Fail Party under former Prime Minister Haughey.

II. ISSUES

1. Northern Ireland: FitzGerald will outline for you the content of the report of the New Ireland Forum--the congress of nationalist parties from both parts of Ireland which he convened in Dublin last year. The report calls on the British Government to cooperate in facilitating movement toward Irish unity. FitzGerald may ask you to use your good offices with Mrs. Thatcher to "be more forthcoming." Without commenting on the merits of the report itself, your best course of action is to reaffirm your support for all efforts, of both the Irish and British governments, to find a peaceful and constitutional solution to the problems of Northern Ireland, and our encouragement of the Anglo-Irish dialogue on this problem. Ultimately, the only workable solution seems to be one which can be supported by both governments and by both communities in the North.

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2. Central America: FitzGerald will express concern about US policy in Central America, noting the reports from the many Irish missionaries there of extensive human rights abuses, especially in El Salvador. Many Irish people identify with Nicaragua's revolutionary struggle and see the US/Nicaragua confrontation in David/Goliath terms. You should reiterate our concern for human rights and reform in the region, and express our firm support for the Contadora process.

3. East-West Relations: The Irish are concerned about strained relations between the US and USSR, and many believe that US rhetoric is at least partially to blame. Your visit will help to clear the air by stressing US willingness to find practical and pragmatic ways of working and interacting with the Soviets, to lower the over-all level of tension without compromising western security. The Irish are particularly proud of their role in proposing the Limited Test Ban Treaty in the 1960's.

4. European Community: Ireland assumes the presidency of the European Community on July 1. During its six-month term, Ireland may inherit the unresolved EC budgetary crisis, and possibly confront an empty EC Treasury. Spanish-Portuguese accession negotiations must be completed by the end of the Irish presidency if their membership is to begin in January, 1986 as scheduled. With an important agricultural sector, Ireland is a major beneficiary of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and a strong supporter of EC export subsidies. But the Irish have not focused on the depth of political feeling on these issues in the US. Although FitzGerald met with Secretary Block and Ambassador Brock during his Washington visit in March, we will want to restate both our support for European unity and our objections to EC agriculture subsidies and efforts to limit imports of US corn gluten feed, worth about half a billion dollars in American farm sales.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 1



Arrival Ceremony at Shannon Airport

-- The President will be met by both President Hillery and Prime Minister FitzGerald. He will be invited by the Army Chief of Staff to review a Guard of Honor, a tradition for visiting dignitaries.

-- The President's prepared remarks will highlight the close bonds between the US and Ireland, arising in part from the massive emigration in the last century from the West of Ireland to the US. He will also express a desire to meet with President Hillery and Prime Minister FitzGerald to discuss common interests.





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Visit to University College Galway

-- In Galway, the President will be met by Mayor Michael Leahy and Galway County Manager Seamus Keating.

-- He will proceed to University College Galway (UCG) where he will meet Dr. Kenneth Whitaker, Chancellor of the National University of Ireland (NUI), who will confer upon him an honorary Doctor of Laws degree. The founding of UCG in the mid-1800's coincided with the potato famine and the first wave of emigration to the New World, which included the President's great-grandfather. Also present will be NUI President Colm O'Heocha, a graduate of the University of California, who served as chairman of the just-concluded New Ireland Forum. The President will be awarded the freedom of Galway City.

-- The President will pay tribute to Galway as it celebrates the 500th anniversary of its founding. He will emphasize the economic and cultural ties and personal bonds between Ireland and the US and reaffirm the importance of shared values. He will express our desire to see progress toward resolution of the Northern Ireland problem.

-- The President will present a proclamation recognizing Galway's 500th anniversary.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 3

Ballyporeen

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Visit to Ballyporeen

-- The visit to the President's ancestral home begins with an overflight of the former village of Doolis (the home of his great-grandfather), now a field, and the Templetenny Cemetery, where the President's ancestors are believed to have been buried.

-- He will call on the parish priest of Ballyporeen, Father Murphy, at the rectory of the Church of the Assumption of Our Lady. Father Murphy, who is in poor health, will turn the church's baptismal records over to the President for his examination.

-- The President will examine the records in Father Murphy's house. He will then take them outside to show them to the press.

-- The President then walks across the street to the Church of the Assumption of Our Lady and there will join a prayer service.

-- Upon leaving the church, the President is introduced to prominent local citizens, including Martin Neville, chairman of the Ballyporeen town council.

-- He will walk to the Ronald Reagan Lounge (a hall next to O'Farrell's Pub) and go inside for 15-20 minutes to meet with the proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Farrell. He can freshen up and have a cup of tea with the O'Farrells.

-- The President then goes outside to the dais, where he will review a 15-20 minute cultural performance.

-- He is introduced to the citizenry, by either Prime Minister FitzGerald or Foreign Minister Peter Barry.

-- The President will make brief remarks, focusing on returning to his roots and the importance millions of Americans attach to their ancestry and shared values such as self-reliance, private initiative, and hard work.

-- At the conclusion of his remarks, the President will depart Ballyporeen for Dublin.

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By dlb NARA, Date 6/29/04

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