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Robert M. Kimmitt (Notebook) (2 of 6)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: TRIP FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 7/3/2006

File Folder THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO EUROPE: IRELAND, UK AND
NORMANY 06/01/1985-06/10/1984 - ROBERT KIMMITT
(NOTEBOOK)

FOIA

F01-051

Box Number ~~91427~~ RAC Box 8

CHARTRAND

6

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
26490	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF #26396; PRIVATE MEETING WITH PRESIDENT HILLERY R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	1	ND	B1
26491	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF #26397; SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT HILLERY R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	1	ND	B1
26492	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF #26474; BILATERAL WITH PRIME MINISTER FITZGERALD R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	1	ND	B1
26493	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF #26475; SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER FITZGERALD R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	1	ND	B1
26494	MEMO	DUPLICATE OF #26476; SHULTZ TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: YOUR TRIP TO THE UNITED KINGDOM: SETTING AND ISSUES R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	3	5/14/1984	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]

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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]

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26496	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF #26478; BILATERAL WITH PRIME MINISTER THATCHER R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	1	ND	B1
26497	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF #26479;SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER THATCHER R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	1	ND	B1
26498	PAPER	DUPLICATE OF #26480; WORKING DINNER HOSTE BY PRIME MINISTER THATCHER R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	1	ND	B1
26499	MEMO	DUPLICATE OF #26481; SHULTZ TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: D-DAY CELEBRATIONS AT NORMANDY R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	3	5/14/1984	B1
26500	PAPER	UTAH BEACH CEREMONY R 7/3/2007 NLRRF01-051	1	ND	B1

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President Hillary
Courtesy Meeting

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26-03

Private Meeting with President Hillery

-- President Hillery was once an active politician and former Foreign Minister. As a constitutional president, he has no direct governmental responsibilities. He was instrumental in gaining Ireland's entry into the European Community and is a former Vice President of the EC Commission. He recently visited China and may be interested in the President's impressions of his recent China trip.

-- The President could give Hillery his impressions of his visit to Ireland and, if he wishes, raise substantive issues, such as the Northern Ireland problem. He could compliment Hillery on the government's efforts to find a solution. If time permits, he could mention Ireland's upcoming EC presidency, our hopes for peaceful democratic development in Central America, and US efforts to improve East/West relations.

-- Following the private meeting, there will be a photo opportunity. There will be no remarks. The President will participate in a tree-planting ceremony outside Hillery's residence before leaving.

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BY CU NARA DATE 7/3/07

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SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING
WITH PRESIDENT HILLERY

NORTHERN
IRELAND

-- I have been impressed by the efforts of your government to make progress on the Northern Ireland problem.

-- We will do everything we can to encourage Anglo-Irish cooperation on this issue.

EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY

-- It must be a particular pride and pleasure for you, as a former member of the European Commission, to see Ireland again assume the responsibilities of the EC presidency.

-- I know Ireland will acquit its responsibilities well. We look forward to working with our Irish friends and colleagues in the months ahead.

CENTRAL
AMERICA

-- The election of Duarte is cause for hope. He will consolidate reforms and act against violence. He will have our full support.

EAST/WEST
RELATIONS

-- I regret Chernenko's negative response to US and NATO initiatives. If no progress results, the record will show that it is the Soviets who bear sole responsibility.

CHINA

-- I understand that you recently visited China. Perhaps we could share some views on our impressions.

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State Dinner Hosted by Prime Minister FitzGerald

-- The dinner in Dublin Castle, the site of the New Ireland Forum, will include some 250 guests. Dublin Castle also could be the scene of peaceful demonstrations against US policy in Central America.

-- Prime Minister FitzGerald is expected to toast the President with themes of US-Irish friendship. In return, the President will call attention to Ireland's cultural, religious, and economic contributions; to its involvement in UN peacekeeping; and to its unique position between Europe and the US.

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By

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7/3/06

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MONDAY, JUNE 4

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Bilateral with Prime Minister FitzGerald

-- The President's 30-minute meeting with FitzGerald at Leinster House is a follow-on to their March meeting in Washington. The meeting will also give the two leaders an opportunity for further consultations as Ireland prepares to assume the EC Presidency on July 1. The major topic likely will be the report of the New Ireland Forum, issued May 2. FitzGerald may ask about US foreign policy positions and raise current US-EC issues.

-- The President will want to express US support for the efforts of FitzGerald to work with Britain toward a solution of the Northern Ireland problem and to reaffirm US policy. US policy in Central America, consultations with Ireland during its EC Presidency, and East/West relations could also be raised.

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BY ON NARA DATE 7/3/67

NLRR 601-051 #26493

BY CW NARA DATE 7/3/07

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING
WITH PRIME MINISTER FITZGERALD

NORTHERN
IRELAND

-- My St. Patrick's Day statements remain the basis of U.S. policy.

-- We continue to believe that the Northern Ireland problem is the responsibility of the people and governments most directly involved.

-- I hope that the New Ireland Forum process will lead to greater Anglo-Irish cooperation in resolving the problem.

-- (If raised) When I visit London, I would be interested in hearing Prime Minister Thatcher's assessment of prospects for progress in Northern Ireland.

CENTRAL
AMERICA

-- The election of Duarte is cause for hope. He will consolidate reforms and act against violence. He is open to dialogue and will have our full support.

-- We are supporting the Contadora. If the Contadora Document of Objectives is implemented on a verifiable and reciprocal basis, our concerns in Nicaragua will be satisfied.

-- We see little evidence that Nicaragua is prepared to make its elections free and fair. We hope that the EC will encourage the Sandanistas to create the conditions required.

-- Nicaragua's attack on Costa Rica's border posts is illustrative of the Sandanistas' bullying behavior.

EUROPEAN
COMMUNITY

-- As Ireland assumes the Presidency of the Community, we expect to be in particularly close contact. We wish you luck on the major issues confronting the Community, including the accession of Spain and Portugal.

-- We hope you will convey our concerns about proposed restrictions on our agricultural exports. We will hold firm against protectionist pressures and hope the Community will do likewise.

-- During this period, we will also look forward to consulting on political issues with the Community, through your government.

EAST/WEST
RELATIONS

-- The Soviets are still very much on defensive in their approach to the West. Their decision to boycott the Olympics is as regrettable as it is unjustified. We also regret Chernenko's negative response to U.S. and NATO initiatives.

-- In letters to Chernenko, I have stressed my commitment to improved relations and offered specific ideas for moving forward. If no progress results, record will show that it is Soviets who bear sole responsibility.



Speech to the Joint Session of the Irish Parliament

-- Prior to his address, the President will be introduced to the leaders of the political parties in the parliament. Besides FitzGerald, these are the Deputy Prime Minister and Labor Party Leader, Dick Spring; former Prime Minister and Fianna Fail Party leader Charles Haughey (who lunched with the President on St. Patrick's Day 1982); and Worker's Party leader Tomas MacGiolla. MacGiolla's party is Marxist-oriented, and he likely could use the occasion to make some kind of protest against the President.

-- The President is the second US President to address a joint session of the Irish parliament, following President Kennedy, who was accorded the honor in June, 1963. About 200 people will attend the address, although some deputies have threatened to boycott it in protest against US policy in Central America.

-- The President's most important speech in Europe, it will emphasize broad East-West relations, peace, arms control, and US economic recovery. It will emphasize the importance of finding peaceful solutions to conflict, including that in Northern Ireland.

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By alb

7/3/06

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Luncheon in Honor of President Hillery

-- The President will host this event at Deerfield as a thank-you for the State Dinner the previous night. He will participate in a receiving line for some 135 guests.

-- He will make a brief toast to President Hillery.

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White House Guide
By dlb NA Date 7/3/06

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Departure at Dublin Airport

-- Both President Hillery and Prime Minister FitzGerald will say farewell to the President at Dublin Airport.

-- The President's brief remarks will summarize his visit to Ireland and express his hope to return soon.

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By CMB

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1984 12:47

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: George P. Shultz *GPS*
SUBJECT: Your Trip to the United Kingdom:
Setting and Issues

I. THE SETTING

Your bilateral meetings in London prior to the Economic Summit provide an excellent opportunity to reinforce our strong links with the British. You last met with Prime Minister Thatcher on September 29, 1983, when she visited Washington.

Since that meeting the "special relationship" has come under severe strain from several sources. Because of a perceived lack of consultations, the joint action in Grenada elicited a strong reaction in British Parliamentary circles. Although HMG was critical of USG activities, both governments acted to avoid the creation of further bilateral strains.

In regard to the Middle East, there is a constant element of tension in the relationship because of HMG's opinion that the USG gives too much attention and weight to Israeli interests. Mrs. Thatcher cooperated with the USG on the MNF for Lebanon, but was relieved to withdraw British troops as soon as the opportunity arose. Despite consultations, differences persist over Britain's decision to continue arms sales to Iran and over possible use of force in contingency plans for the Persian Gulf. Although HMG views sympathetically our objectives in Central America, the government did express concern to us and publicly about the danger to international shipping caused by the mining of Nicaraguan ports.

Bilateral economic issues constitute the most chronic irritant in the relationship. The British lump most of these economic differences under the general rubric of "extra-territoriality," to wit, whether U.S. law and regulation constrain the activities of U.K. firms.

We have been actively working to overcome the bilateral frictions. Following Grenada, the Prime Minister called for more frequent, political-level consultations between us in as informal an atmosphere as possible. We have responded with an array of senior Administration representatives going to London this winter, viz., the Vice President, Secretary Weinberger, Secretary Regan, Counselor Meese and myself, plus numerous subcabinet officials. Members of the British Cabinet have been

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frequent visitors in Washington discussing everything from monetary policy to the Middle East. This consultation has produced positive results in the form of progress on some of the economic differences and defusing of potential sources of acrimony such as the human rights certification permitting arms sales to Argentina.

During your one-hour restricted session with Mrs. Thatcher and the subsequent 90-minute working dinner you will be able to have an exchange of views on East-West relations, particularly the arms control aspects, on the Middle East, with emphasis on the Gulf situation, and on terrorism. Mrs. Thatcher will undoubtedly want to discuss the Summit meeting, the American domestic political and economic scene, and may inquire about your trips to the People's Republic of China and to Ireland.

At your lunch with the Queen and Prince Philip (90 minutes), in addition to personal conversation, you might wish to raise the Middle East since the Queen recently visited Jordan. A review of East-West relations would also be of interest to the royal couple. The Queen may raise the topic of Grenada.

II. ISSUES

1. Economic Summit. There may be some specific summit-related issues which you should raise with the Prime Minister. Since we will not know which these are until just before your trip, I will make any specific suggestions at that time.

2. East-West Relations and Arms Control. Softening her rhetoric, Thatcher now emphasizes the need for more contact and broader dialogue over the long term so that arms control talks do not have to carry the whole load of the relationship. This posture derives from internal HMG reviews and her trips to Budapest and Moscow, and it has put her in step with your January 16 address. The Prime Minister will want to compare notes. The British agree with our START/INF approach, MBFR, and have publicly endorsed our chemical weapons ban initiative, although they privately indicated doubts about its sweeping verification measures. They also are concerned that your Strategic Defense Initiative could lead to a situation in which Soviet defenses are strong enough to render Britain's deterrent ineffective.

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3. Middle East. While HMG is worried about the Gulf and has agreed, in principle only, to US-UK naval cooperation in a crisis, it wants a "long cool look" prior to any possible use of force to keep the Strait of Hormuz open. You may wish to stress our desire for close consultations and the need for effective, timely efforts in both the diplomatic and military areas. You may also wish to note our desire to limit the flow of all arms to Iran; the U.K. has refused to sell "lethal items," but agreed to sales of items to which we have objected, such as noncombatant naval vessels.

4. Terrorism. HMG has not shown an interest equal to ours in a multilateral condemnation of international terrorism or in the development of multilateral policies or procedures to improve the Western response to terrorist acts. The recent siege of the Libyan Embassy modified the British point of view so they now want groundwork for a collective Western campaign against state terrorism discussed at the Summit. You may wish to state your personal belief that successful countering of state-sponsored terrorism will require a high degree of multilateral cooperation and coordination.

5. Northern Ireland. While the issue of Northern Ireland is relatively quiet at the moment, the Prime Minister may have to give it greater attention in the months ahead, in light of the just-issued report of FitzGerald's New Ireland Forum. She may inquire about your impressions after your trip to Ireland. Making clear that the U.S. does not wish to intrude into a problem which should be resolved by Anglo-Irish cooperation, you might ask for her assessment of prospects for progress.

6. Your Trip to the People's Republic of China. For the British, Hong Kong is the key issue in Asia at the present. With Parliament likely to be increasingly concerned with UK/PRC negotiations this fall, the Prime Minister will be interested in your views of the Chinese leadership and its attitudes especially regarding Hong Kong, in light of your trip. The USG is reluctant to become directly involved in an issue which the Chinese have closely linked to the Taiwan question. We ground our expressions of concern firmly on specific U.S. commercial and investment interests.

7. American Economic Scene. Contingent on what is happening to U.S. interest rates, Mrs. Thatcher will probably express her concerns about the link between the U.S. deficit, interest rates, and the world economic recovery. She may make a passing reference to unitary taxation if that issue is not resolved to HMG's satisfaction. It would be useful to reiterate our position that the U.S. deficit does not determine world interest rates and outline our reasons for optimism about the U.S. economy.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 5



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Private Lunch with Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip

-- Apart from personal discussion, the President could review East-West relations and outlook for the Middle East. The Queen will value a frank discussion of the American elections and plans for a second term. She may raise the topic of Grenada.

White House Guide
By dlb IV

Jul 28 1997
7/3/06

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SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT
WITH THE QUEEN AND PRINCE PHILIP

MIDDLE
EAST

-- Peace between Israel and the Arab states is our top priority. We do not see much opportunity for active U.S. diplomacy or new initiatives over next few months. Key parties are looking to results of July 23 elections in Israel. This is time for a low-profile posture and improving ties with states in the region, as we prepare to capitalize on what should be a better environment for moving peace process forward later this year.

-- There can be no progress toward peace without negotiations. Key to progress remains Jordanian entry into talks with Israel. U.S. has been and will remain an honest broker. We stand ready to play constructive peace process role when there is opportunity for diplomacy.

-- We are worried about threat of Iran-Iraq war to stability of region and access to Persian Gulf. We have had very useful consultations with your government on how we might work together in the diplomatic, energy and military areas to respond to a closure of the Gulf.

-- Soviets still very much on defensive in their approach to West. Chernenko's response to U.S. and NATO initiatives disappointing, but not surprising. Soviets may be unwilling to move on big issues for some time.

-- In letters to Chernenko, I have stressed my commitment to improved relations and offered specific ideas for moving forward. If no progress results, record will show that it is Soviets who bear sole responsibility.

EAST-WEST
RELATIONS

GRENADA

-- Since the October, 1983 rescue mission, Grenada under the leadership of Sir Paul Scoon has made good progress in returning to a free and open society. We believe the radical remnants of the Bishop regime command little or no respect.

-- The Interim Advisory Council is dealing with a number of very difficult issues such as preparing for elections as well as coping with serious economics problems. The Council needs, we believe deserves, our fullest support.

-- We have committed economic assistance funds (a total of about \$60 million) for a variety of projects, which we hope will encourage foreign investment and enhance the island's tourism industry.

-- Your government is making a very important contribution to reconstructing the Grenada police force. We believe it essential that the Grenadian Government be in a position, as soon as possible, to take full responsibility for protecting itself.

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PM Thatcher
Meeting

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Bilateral with Prime Minister Thatcher

-- Thatcher will likely raise the Summit, East-West relations, and the American domestic political scene.

-- Regarding East-West relations, Thatcher's own instinct is to encourage resumption of a serious East-West dialogue as reflected in her recent visit to Hungary and her attendance at Andropov's funeral. The President will want to underline his commitment to improve relations with the Soviets and the specific ideas for moving forward contained in his letters to Chernenko.

-- The Prime Minister will be interested in prospects for a US-Soviet summit and in ways to pursue arms control. The President should thank Mrs. Thatcher for past support and restate our belief that maintenance of a credible deterrent and firm principles will cause the Soviets to bargain seriously.

-- On the Summit, Mrs. Thatcher will want to spotlight prospects for growth, and will be touting the UK budget adopted this year, which has strong emphasis on the supply side, including significant tax reductions. She will be supportive of our broad Summit objectives, but the President may wish to emphasize some of his specific initiatives to make sure of her backing.

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BY CU NARA DATE 7/3/07

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SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S MEETING
WITH PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER

SUMMIT

-- To be supplied later.

EAST-WEST
RELATIONS

-- Soviets are still on defensive in their approach to West. Chernenko's response to U.S. and NATO initiatives disappointing, but not surprising. Soviets may be unwilling to move on big issues for some time.

-- In letters to Chernenko, I stressed my commitment to improved relations and offered specific ideas for moving forward. If no progress results, Soviets bear sole responsibility.

ARMS
CONTROL

-- I appreciate your support on these issues. If the Alliance maintains a credible deterrent and firm principles, the Soviets will bargain seriously.

-- (if raised) SDI research is essential given ongoing Soviet efforts. I hope results will prove defensive technologies can enhance deterrence and Alliance security, but we will not know for years.

MIDDLE
EAST

-- Our talks on plans to deal with a Gulf crisis have been useful. We must work together to be ready with timely diplomatic and military measures that respond effectively to a crisis.

-- One of most effective ways to persuade Iran to negotiate an end to the war is to stop sales of all arms to Iran. I would appreciate your taking another look at your policy in this regard.

TERRORISM

-- Western allies must reach a consensus on rising danger of international terrorism, especially involvement of some states in such acts. We must use all legal means available, including UN Charter's right of self-defense, to get states to stop using or promoting low-level warfare.

NORTHERN
IRELAND

-- I was impressed with depth of the Irish concern about what they see as a lack of progress toward a political solution in Northern Ireland. Are you optimistic on this issue?

CHINA

-- My visit to China resulted in a substantial strengthening of US-China relations. I held wide-ranging substantive discussions with Chinese leaders in a friendly atmosphere.

-- We have recently reiterated to Beijing our hope that any agreement reached with your government on the future of Hong Kong will preserve the system which makes Hong Kong such an attractive investment and business center for Americans.

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PM Thatcher Dinner

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Working Dinner Hosted by Prime Minister Thatcher

-- This small working dinner reflects Mrs. Thatcher's publicly stated desire for more frequent, high-level, exchanges of view with the USG in as informal a setting as possible.

-- Mrs. Thatcher will want to cover as many of the major foreign policy questions as possible. Probable topics include: East-West relations, particularly arms control aspects; the Middle East, especially the need for a balanced U.S. position vis-a-vis Israel and the Arab States; the President's trip to the People's Republic of China; and the President's impressions of Ireland.

-- The President may wish to raise the issue of multilateral cooperation to counter terrorism and the Persian Gulf situation, especially the need for close bilateral consultations and the necessity of stemming the flow of arms to Iran.

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NLRR FOI-051 #26498

BY CU NARA DATE 7/3/07

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6

Presentation of Letter to the President by
Conservative Members of Parliament

A delegation of approximately 25 Conservative members of Parliament will meet with you on June 6 at : a.m. to present you with a letter of welcome and appreciation for your strong support of NATO. This presentation is being arranged and led by Peter Viggers, who has just taken over from Winston Churchill as head of the Tory "Campaign for Defense and Multilateral Disarmament". He also coordinates Conservative back bench public affairs efforts to combat the campaign for nuclear disarmament. Foreign Secretary Howe gave his strong personal endorsement to the Conservative politicians' request for this meeting. We expect that this meeting will evoke considerable media coverage in Britain and help offset the effort of anti-nuclear demonstrations which may take place during the visit. At the same time you can have an impact on a group of younger politicians who are important to the Conservative Party's future.

After thanking the group for its warm welcome, you may want to use this opportunity to stress your strong commitment to NATO and to point out its accomplishments. Also you may wish to reiterate our aims of maintaining a strong deterrent while we seek to engage the Soviets in meaningful arms negotiation. In closing you might commend the group on its important work in maintaining public support for the vital role of NATO.

(Rohrabacher/BE)

May 31, 1984

3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL TALKING POINTS: MEETING WITH BRITISH M.P.'s
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1984

-- Thank you for your kind words of welcome and your letter of appreciation. Gestures of solidarity like this are not just a matter of courtesy, they reflect the spirit that binds the Alliance of the Western democracies.

-- NATO has succeeded in preserving peace for nearly 40 years. We can be exceptionally proud of this accomplishment. These four decades of peace are a tribute to the unity of free people and to the effectiveness of deterrence.

-- I hope all who are committed to the preservation of peace will note that this policy has worked; that peace through strength is not a slogan; it is a fact of life. People who say the debate taking place in the Western democracies is between those who want war and those who want peace are committing a serious injustice.

-- I'm proud today to be with you, elected representatives of the British people who reflect the high ideals, the courage, and the common sense of the this great nation. Your commitment to NATO has helped maintain a national recognition and appreciation of this time-tested method of preserving the peace.

-- As I told the NATO foreign ministers in Washington last week, I am confident that the Alliance will continue to be the cornerstone of American foreign policy. Its deterrent strength is something we can rely upon to preserve the peace, even while

we seek fair, equitable, and verifiable arms reduction agreements with the Soviet Union.

-- Continued public support for collective security in all NATO countries is absolutely essential. I want to thank you for all you're doing to foster that support. You can be proud that you are part of a small fraternity within the free nations on this planet who have taken upon yourselves the heavy burden of working for both peace and individual liberty.

Thank you very much.

NORMANDY

26499

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

'84 MAY 14 P2:09

May 14, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
From: George P. Shultz *gms*
Subject: D-Day Celebrations at Normandy

I. THE SETTING

The public relations highlight of your trip to Europe will undoubtedly be the celebrations in Normandy commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the Allied landings. In a reversal of long-standing French government non-participation, President Mitterrand has indicated a desire to establish a new tradition of French national celebration of the D-Day anniversary so that the younger generation will remember the sacrifices of their elders. The French have put together an impressive schedule of events to mark this historic occasion. Heads of state or government from seven allied nations (France, the United States, Britain, Canada, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium) will gather at various allied memorials and cemeteries to pay tribute to wartime sacrifices of our dead and to celebrate the continued solidarity of our alliance.

Your personal participation in the Normandy events will have particular significance for the French, many of whom vividly remember the American liberators. For the post-war generation Normandy marked the beginning of a firm and continuing commitment by the United States to the security of Europe. The intense media interest provides an opportunity for you personally, and allied leaders as a group, to reach an unprecedented audience on both sides of the Atlantic. The lessons of Normandy remain valid: the ultimate invincibility of a democratic alliance, the necessity for transatlantic unity, and the vital importance of military strength, even for nations intent on peace. The unprecedented span of forty years of peace in Europe testifies to the validity of these principles. At a time when some Europeans are questioning the reliability of the United States as a security partner, your presence and remarks at Normandy will serve as a tangible reminder that our peacetime commitments are no less reliable than was our wartime resolve.

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BY CW DATE 7/3/07

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The enormous number of participants (both official and unofficial) as well as the multitude of events have presented French authorities with daunting logistical problems. Crowds at all events will be large, though we are satisfied by French assurances that at official events those close to the principal participants will be there by invitation only -- and will largely be veterans. The only practical option is for you to move from event to event by helicopter, though the distances are not large. Because there are so many planned events and schedules will be tight, it is not likely that you will have the opportunity to speak much with Mitterrand or other heads of state or government beyond an exchange of courtesies.

II. THE EVENTS

You are participating in three separate commemorative ceremonies -- at Pointe du Hoc, Omaha Beach and Utah Beach.

1. Pointe du Hoc

As this will be strictly an American commemoration, you will be the only allied leader attending the ceremonies at Pointe du Hoc, a salient west of Omaha Beach at the top of steep cliffs. The land at Pointe du Hoc (like the land at the American Cemetery at Omaha Beach a short distance away) has been ceded by the Government of France to the United States. It was here on June 6, 1944 that the US Army Rangers scaled the cliffs under heavy fire and secured the area to protect the landings at Omaha and Utah Beaches. You are scheduled to unveil a plaque commemorating this event. American veterans, many of whom took part in this assault, and their families are expected to make up the bulk of the event's participants. Here you will make your principal statement of the day -- a 15 minute speech stressing the bravery of the fallen and the survivors of this battle and emphasizing that Normandy marked the beginning of a continuous U.S commitment to the security of Europe.

2. Omaha Beach

At Omaha Beach, the site of the costliest battle in terms of American casualties, you will be joined by President Mitterrand and other French officials in paying tribute to the American commitment to the liberation of France. You are scheduled to visit the chapel for silent prayer, lay a wreath at the gravesite of the Roosevelt brothers, and greet President

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Mitterrand on his arrival at the cemetery's Visitors' Center. You will then proceed to the impressive Omaha Beach memorial, located just above the beach, for a joint ceremony. Both you and President Mitterrand will make brief remarks at this event. Yours will stress the theme of a broadened western solidarity evolving from the wartime alliance. Mitterrand is likely to pay tribute to the American liberators. At the French request, statements have been limited to approximately three minutes so as not to detract from the principal allied ceremony to follow.

3. Utah Beach

The last official event of the day will occur at Utah Beach. The French have planned to assemble all the Allied leaders at this site and President Mitterrand, as host, will make the only address here. Following his speech, you will depart Normandy and return to England to complete the remainder of your program.

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Utah Beach Ceremony

At the conclusion of the June 6 Normandy events, the President will participate in a ceremony at Utah Beach involving leaders of all of the countries represented in the June 1944 landing. The schedule at Utah Beach will be extremely tight and the President will probably do no more than exchange greetings. However, short contingency talking points are included for those participants (except for the Polish and Czechoslovak Defense Ministers) whom he will not meet at the Summit.

Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. Papandreou's recent public statements have been generally hostile toward the U.S.

-- I am disappointed with recent statements you have made praising the Soviet Union and calling the US an "imperialist" power. We in the US cannot understand how a traditionally close friend can make such a remark.

Danish Defense Minister Hans Engell. The Danish government continues to encounter difficulties in carrying out NATO programs in the face of Social Democratic opposition.

-- We recognize the strenuous efforts your government has made to limit the damage from recent opposition resolutions on security issues, but we look to all Allies, including Denmark, to meet their NATO commitments.

Kind Olav V of Norway. The King called at the White House in October 1982.

-- We admire Norway's commitment to the Alliance. The security of NATO's northern flank depends on the maintenance of strong defenses in Norway.

Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg. Grand Duke Jean has accepted an invitation to pay a state visit to the US in November.

-- I am looking forward to meeting with you and the Grand Duchess in November.

King Baudouin of Belgium. The King's son (studying at Stanford) called at the White House last September.

-- It was a pleasure to meet Prince Philippe when he visited the White House last September.

Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands. Queen Beatrix paid a highly successful state visit to the US in 1982.

-- I recall with pleasure your state visit two years ago.

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BY CW NARA DATE 7/3/07