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SECRETARY MUSKIE'S VISIT  
TO LONDON  
December 12-14, 1980

The Secretary

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

3/16/12  
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SECRETARY MUSKIE'S VISIT TO LONDON  
December 12-14, 1980

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  - 1. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher [redacted]
  - 2. Lord Carrington [redacted]
  - 3. [redacted]
  - 4. Ambassador Brewster

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RDS, 12/14/2010

SCHEDULE

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SCHEDULE

The Secretary's Trip to London  
December 12-14, 1980

Friday, December 12, 1980

3:00 p.m. Arrives Heathrow Airport (South Side)  
Met by Ambassador and Mrs. Brewster  
British Protocol Office Representative  
will greet.  
No arrival statement  
Departs for Winfield House

7:40 p.m. Departs for Admiralty House

8:00 p.m. Arrives Admiralty House  
Photo opportunity

8:15 p.m. Dinner given by the Secretary of State  
for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs  
and Lady Carrington for Secretary and  
Mrs. Muskie.

Participants (tentative)

US  
Ambassador and Mrs. Brewster  
Mr. Billings  
Mr. Vest  
Mr. Bernhard  
Mr. Bartholomew

Dress: Black Tie

After dinner exchange of informal toasts  
by Lord Carrington and Secretary Muskie.

11:00 p.m. Departs for Winfield House  
(approx.)

11:15 p.m. Arrives Winfield House

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Saturday, December 13, 1980

11:15 a.m.      Departs for Chequers

12:30 p.m.      Arrives Chequers

No photo opportunity

1:00 p.m.      Luncheon given by the Prime Minister and  
Mr. Denis Thatcher for Secretary and  
Mrs. Muskie.

Participants:

US

Ambassador and Mrs. Brewster  
Mr. Vest  
Mr. Billings

UK

Prime Minister and Mr. Thatcher  
FCO Minister of State and Mrs. Nicholas Ridley

3:30 p.m.      Departs Chequers  
(approx.)

4:45 p.m.      Arrives Winfield House

6:30 p.m.      Light Supper at Winfield House

Participants:

Secretary and Mrs. Muskie  
Ambassador and Mrs. Brewster  
Mr. Vest  
Mr. Billings

7:30 p.m.      Depart for Duchess Theatre

8:00 p.m.      Performance of "Private Lives," by  
Noel Coward, begins.

10:30 p.m.      Departs for Winfield House

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Sunday, December 14, 1980

11:15 a.m.      Departs for Heathrow Airport (South Side)  
11:45 a.m.      Arrives Heathrow  
                    No Departure Statement  
12:00 noon      Wheels Up  
6:00 p.m.      ETA Washington (Andrews)  
(local)

*Basley Funder - good*  
*Wanna phone*  
*office 353-0211*

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EMBASSY LONDON BACKGROUND

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INCOMING  
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E.O. 12065: GDS 12/3/86 (BREWSTER, KINGMAN) OR-M

TAGS: US, UK, POL

SUBJ: (C) BACKGROUND FOR SECRETARY'S VISIT: THATCHER ON  
THE DEFENSIVE AT HOME AND ON THE MOVE ABROAD

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. THE SECRETARY'S UK VISIT FINDS THE THATCHER GOVERNMENT ON THE DOMESTIC DEFENSIVE BUT MORE ACTIVE INTERNATIONALLY. WHILE NOT IN JEOPARDY, THE TORY GOVERNMENT IS LAGGING IN THE POLLS AND UNDER INCREASINGLY BITTER ATTACK BECAUSE OF ITS STRINGENT ECONOMIC POLICIES. MEANWHILE, IT IS CURRYING RELATIONS WITH ITS EC PARTNERS AND THE UNITED STATES; ANXIOUS TO REVIVE NATO, AND LOOKING FOR WAYS TO STRENGTHEN ITS IMPACT ON OTHER INTERNATIONAL ISSUES LIKE THE MIDDLE EAST. ALTHOUGH THE THATCHER GOVERNMENT HAS ACCENTED ITS EUROPEAN RATHER THAN TRANSATLANTIC TIES, AND IS LIKELY TO CONTINUE TO GIVE PREDOMINANT WEIGHT TO EUROPEAN CONCERNS, ITS HEIGHTENED INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY IS FOR THE MOST PART CLOSELY TUNED TO OUR INTERESTS AND SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. IN TERMS OF THE SECRETARY'S VISIT, THE THATCHER GOVERNMENT'S DOMESTIC DILEMMAS AND FOREIGN POLICY THRUST POSE NO UNFAMILIAR CHALLENGE: WE NEED TO ENCOURAGE BRITAIN TO REGAIN ITS STRENGTH, TO KEEP UP ITS DEFENSE EFFORT, TO PLAY AN APPROPRIATELY STRONG ROLE IN EUROPE AND TO AVOID TURNING INWARD BY GIVING IN TO SENTIMENT FAVORING PROTECTIONISM AND UNILATERAL DISARMAMENT.

3. THE DOMESTIC DILEMMA. BRITAIN'S RECESSION, EXACERBATED BY MONETARY CONSTRAINTS, IS BADLY DAMPENING HOLIDAY SPIRITS: THOUGH INFLATION WANES, OTHER INDICATORS  
CONFIDENTIAL

SUGGEST THAT NEXT YEAR WILL SEE A FURTHER SLUMP IN OUTPUT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RISING TO OVER TEN PERCENT. YET, EVEN AS HER STANDING DROPS IN THE POLLS, THATCHER IS SHRUGGING OFF ANGRY COMPLAINTS FROM THE OPPOSITION, ELEMENTS OF HER OWN PARTY, TRADE UNIONS AND INDUSTRY AND HOLDING TO HER ASSERTION THAT HER ECONOMIC POLICIES CAN TURN BRITAIN AROUND. THERE IS NO ASSURANCE, OF COURSE, THAT HER POLICIES WILL SUCCEED, AND PERHAPS MORE REASON TO BELIEVE THEY WILL FAIL. BUT NEITHER THE LABOUR PARTY NOR HER TORY OPPONENTS ARE IN A POSITION TO CHALLENGE HER POLICY OF STEADY AS SHE GOES. WE HAVE NO LEGITIMATE OR OTHER REASON TO KIBITZ, APART FROM EXPRESSIONS OF CONCERN ABOUT THE IMPACT ON DEFENSE SPENDING: BRITAIN'S REAL INCREASE IN DEFENSE SPENDING IN 1981 AND 1982 WILL BE ONLY 2.5 PERCENT.

4. OPENINGS TO EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES. FOR MOST OF HER TENURE, THATCHER'S FOREIGN POLICY HAS ACCENTED TIES TO EUROPE. HER DECISION TO DO SO HAS BEEN TAKEN LESS OUT OF CONVICTION THAN FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCE. THE PERSONAL VIEWS OF THE PRIME MINISTER ON MANY KEY ISSUES ARE CLOSER TO THOSE OF WASHINGTON THAN OF PARIS AND BONN.

5. BRITAIN'S TILT TOWARD EUROPE OVER THE PAST 18 MONTHS HAS BEEN A RESULT ALSO OF THE CONTINUED AND ACCELERATING WEAKNESS OF THE BRITISH ECONOMY, THE CORRESPONDING NEED

TO REDUCE BRITAIN'S DISPROPORTIONATELY LARGE NET CONTRIBUTION TO THE EC BUDGET, AND, THAT ACCOMPLISHED, THE NEED TO REPAIR RELATIONS WITH ITS EC PARTNERS WHICH WERE SO BRUISED IN THE ACHIEVEMENT. WASHINGTON'S PRE-OCCUPATION WITH THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS HAS MEANT THAT THE US HAS NOT, FOR MOST OF THIS PERIOD, BEEN AS HEAVY A COUNTERWEIGHT AS IT NORMALLY WOULD BE.

6. MRS. THATCHER'S PERSONAL INCLINATION WILL CERTAINLY BE TO EMBRACE THE NEW US ADMINISTRATION WARMLY, AND EVEN TO LINE UP WITH IT, IF NEED BE, AGAINST THE REST OF EUROPE ON ISSUES LIKE DEFENSE SPENDING, ARMS CONTROL, AND EAST/WEST AND NORTH/SOUTH RELATIONS. BRITAIN'S EUROPEAN CONNECTION, HOWEVER, WILL LIKELY CONTINUE TO PREDOMINATE AS THE BRITISH ECONOMY CONTINUES TO DETERIORATE. LABOUR PARTY AND GENERALLY RISING PUBLIC HOSTILITY TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY HEIGHTENS PRESSURES ON THE GOVERNMENT TO DEMONSTRATE THE VALUE AND MAXIMIZE THE BENEFITS OF EC  
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MEMBERSHIP. INCREASING BUDGETARY CONSTRAINTS PROBABLY WILL REQUIRE EVEN MORE RATIONALIZATION OF BRITAIN'S DEFENSE POSTURE, FOR WHICH EUROPEAN, PERHAPS EVEN MORE THAN AMERICAN, SUPPORT WILL BE REQUIRED. SHOULD TRADE AND MONETARY POLICY AGAIN BECOME AN ISSUE BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE US, BRITAIN WILL INEVITABLY FIND ITSELF LINED UP WITH ITS CONTINENTAL PARTNERS BY REASON OF ITS COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP. BUT WE NEED TO MAINTAIN OUR PRESSURE ON BRITAIN TO AVOID PROTECTIONIST MOVES.

7. SINCE THE US ELECTION, THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN UNUSUALLY ACTIVE IN POLISHING THEIR EUROPEAN CREDENTIALS AND BUTTRESSING EUROPEAN TIES. RECENT SPEECHES BY THATCHER, CARRINGTON AND OTHER CABINET MINISTERS, AND PRESS BACK-

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GROUNDING ON THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISITS TO BONN AND ROME HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS AND AMERICAN LEADERSHIP, BUT AT THE SAME TIME EMPHASIZED THE NEED FOR EUROPE TO CONCENTRATE IN CONDUCTING ITS SIDE OF THAT DIALOGUE. THE BRITISH ARE ONCE AGAIN PUSHING NEW PROPOSALS TO STRENGTHEN THE EC POLITICAL COOPERATION MECHANISM. TO THE EXTENT THAT THIS ACTIVITY HAS ANY RELEVANCE TO THE CHANGE IN US ADMINISTRATIONS, IT IS TO POSITION BRITAIN TO ACT -- NOT AS AN ADVOCATE OF AMERICAN VIEWS IN EUROPE, OR EVEN A NEUTRAL INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN THE TWO -- BUT TO ASSUME THE ROLE OF EUROPE'S MOST EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATIVE WITH THE NEW LEADERSHIP IN WASHINGTON.

8. IT IS IN THIS CONTEXT THAT WE VIEW THE BRITISH PROPOSAL OF A REVIEW OF NATO. BRITISH OFFICIALS FORESEE A MAJOR CONFRONTATION ARISING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE OVER DEFENSE SPENDING. WHATEVER THEIR PERSONAL CONVICTIONS AND INCLINATIONS, THESE OFFICIALS RECOGNIZE THAT ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES WILL PLACE BRITAIN ALONGSIDE THE REST OF EUROPE IN THIS DISPUTE. IT IS IN ORDER TO FORESTALL A TRANSATLANTIC ROW, OR AT LEAST TO TRANSMUTE SUCH INTO A MORE PRODUCTIVE SORT OF EXCHANGE, THAT THE BRITISH HAVE PROPOSED A STUDY FOCUSED ON RESTRUCTURING NATO AND REALIGNING THE ALLIES' MILITARY POSTURE TO BETTER DEAL WITH THE CHALLENGES OF THE 1980'S. SUCH A REVIEW WILL ALSO HELP THE THATCHER GOVERNMENT CONTAIN LABOUR PARTY AND OTHER SENTIMENT OPPOSED TO THE STATIONING IN THE UK OF US CRUISE MISSILES AND FAVORING UNILATERAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT.

9. SIMILARLY, BRITISH MIDDLE EAST POLICY SEEMS AS MUCH A FUNCTION OF ITS EUROPEAN AMBITIONS AS ITS REGIONAL INTERESTS. BRITISH OFFICIALS FRANKLY STATE THAT THE CUTTING EDGE OF THEIR CURRENT EFFORT TO BUILD A STRONGER LONDON-PARIS AXIS IS THE SEARCH FOR ANGLO-FRENCH COOPERATION ON POLITICAL MATTERS, IN THE HOPE THAT ACCOMMODATION ON PERENNIAL DIVISIVE ECONOMIC ISSUES WILL FOLLOW. AMONG THE POLITICAL ISSUES FELT BY WHITEHALL TO BE SUSCEPTIBLE TO A GREATER ANGLO-FRENCH COINCIDENCE OF VIEW THE MIDDLE EAST IS UNDOUBTEDLY PREDOMINANT. HMG SEEMS, LIKE MOST OTHER EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS, DECIDED TO GIVE THE NEW US ADMINISTRATION TIME TO FORMULATE ITS POLICIES IN THIS AREA. SHOULD THAT PERIOD OF REFLECTION DRAG ON TOO LONG, SHOULD THE NEW US ADMINISTRATION CHOOSE TO GIVE SETTLEMENT OF THE ARAB-ISRAELI DISPUTE TOO LOW A PRIORITY, OR SHOULD ITS EFFORTS TO PROMOTE A SETTLEMENT FALTER, HOWEVER, THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WILL, WE EXPECT, AGAIN BE AMONG THOSE PRESSING FOR A MORE ACTIVE EUROPEAN ROLE.

10. BRITAIN'S MOVE TO IMPROVE ITS THIRD WORLD INTERVENTION CAPABILITY AND INCREASE ITS MILITARY PRESENCE IN KEY AREAS SUCH AS THE GULF HAS ALSO BEEN STIMULATED IN PART, AT LEAST, BY EUROPEAN CONSIDERATIONS, INCLUDING AN ACUTE AWARENESS OF THE SOVIET THREAT, AND PARTICULARLY BY INVIDIOUS COMPARISONS DRAWN, IN WHITEHALL AS ELSEWHERE, BETWEEN THE FRENCH ACHIEVEMENTS IN THIS REGARD AND THOSE OF THE UK. BEGINNING WITH THE SHABA OPERATION OF 1978,

THE BRITISH PERCEIVE THAT FRANCE'S FREEDOM OF ACTION AND FLEXIBLE FORCE STRUCTURE ENHANCES THE CREDIBILITY OF FRENCH DIPLOMACY, NOT ONLY IN THE THIRD WORLD, BUT IN WASHINGTON AND EUROPE. THIS PERCEPTION HAS BEEN HEIGHTENED BY THE CURRENT CRISIS IN THE GULF. IN CONSEQUENCE, THE BRITISH ARE MOVING CAUTIOUSLY BUT WITH INCREASING CONVICTION TO DEVELOP A SIMILAR IF NECESSARILY MORE MODEST LONG-RANGE INTERVENTION CAPACITY.

11. CONCLUSION. THE NEXT US ADMINISTRATION, LIKE THE PRESENT, IS LIKELY TO FIND BRITAIN THE MOST SYMPATHETIC OF EUROPEAN INTERLOCUTORS. BUT BRITAIN WILL PROBABLY REMAIN EUROPEAN FIRST AND SYMPATHETIC SECOND. THIS SAID, A VIGOROUS CREATIVE AND EFFECTIVE BRITISH PRESENCE ON THE EUROPEAN AND WORLD STAGE, EVEN WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY A CERTAIN DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCE FROM WASHINGTON, IS OF GREATER VALUE TO THE US THAN PASSIVE COMPLIANCE. WE SHOULD, THEREFORE, CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE BRITAIN ON ITS PRESENT, ACTIVIST COURSE ABROAD, WITH THE HOPE THAT DOMESTIC CIRCUMSTANCES WILL ENABLE CONTINUED PURSUIT OF THIS PATH. BREWSTER

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LORD CARRINGTON DINNER

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

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YOUR MEETING WITH LORD CARRINGTON AT HIS DINNER IN  
YOUR HONOR IN LONDON

SUMMARY: At the Quadripartite Dinner in Brussels you and Carrington will have participated in a review of such multilateral issues as Poland and Afghanistan. At the dinner in your honor in London, Poland and Afghanistan may again be prominent topics. You may also have the opportunity to raise bilateral issues such as enhanced cooperation on narcotics interdiction, test ban questions, or Southern Africa strategies.

I. CHECKLIST OF OBJECTIVES

1. Continue to coordinate closely on our response to events in Poland.
2. Stress that a relaxation of the Western response to Afghanistan could send the wrong signal and encourage Soviet aggression against Poland.
3. Ask for enhanced British cooperation in the interdiction of narcotics smuggling on British-flag vessels.
4. Note that the UK is reviewing CTB and Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) related issues, and encourage them to feed the results of their review into our own review of these same issues.
5. Express the hope that the US and the UK will remain in step in developing strategies to encourage South Africa to bring Namibia to independence.
6. Urge the Thatcher government to proceed with caution in bringing Belize to independence.
7. (If raised.) Reiterate that the sector approach provides a sound basis for continued naval coordination talks on the Persian Gulf at the local commander level and that it is not feasible to plan responses for all possible scenarios.

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(RDS, 12/4/2010)



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8. (If raised.) Stress that the Carter Administration has no plans to approve gun sales to the Royal Ulster Constabulary in Northern Ireland.

## II. DISCUSSION OF OBJECTIVES

1. You will want to review the Quadripartite and the full NATO ministerial discussion. If the discussions in Brussels have not resulted in enough specific agreement from our point of view, you might urge that the British do more with the Europeans. The British seem concerned that our transition period may have an adverse affect on decisionmaking in the immediate future, and you might usefully reassure Thatcher on this. It would also be useful to reconfirm our common view on the utility of detailed discussion of the Polish problem in the Quadripartite forum.
2. We should ensure that the crisis in Poland and the Iraq-Iran war not lead to a relaxation of our opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The appearance of Western acquiescence in the occupation of Afghanistan could encourage the Soviets to think we would adopt a similar posture in Poland. Moreover, it would be seen as acceptance of a new East-West power balance in SWA and would lessen our credibility with Moslem states. The British share our desire to sustain international attention on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. We understand that Carrington is planning a speech in early January outlining a new British initiative on Afghanistan. We would be interested in the UK's thinking in this regard.
3. We understand that British law allows the transportation on the high seas of narcotics in vessels of British registry, and that HMG believes that it cannot cede to US authority to board suspicious vessels flying the British flag. In a November 21 diplomatic note to the UK Embassy, we expressed our concern that narcotics traffickers will increasingly claim UK registry for their vessels and requested bilateral consultations to find a solution. While the British have agreed in principle to consultations early in the new year, we believe it important to begin these consultations as soon as possible. We are disappointed that they would not agree to meet with us sooner.

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4. The UK internal review of CTB and TTBT related issues was, we understand, spurred by British MOD concerns over the Trident program. On a related problem, we are working with the British to try to reduce the uncertainties involved in our seismic estimates of Soviet nuclear tests which may have exceeded the 150 KT limit of the TTBT. The Soviets may also be reviewing these issues. The British have told us that a senior Soviet negotiator recently commented to a UK official on a "personal" basis that perhaps all three countries should pursue a lower yield threshold treaty while we continue our efforts to negotiate a CTB.
5. In order to avert a breakdown in negotiations and a possible call for sanctions by black Africa, the US and the UK have been pressing South Africa vigorously to proceed with implementing the UN Plan for Namibia. In exchange for the pre-implementation multi-party meeting (PIM), South Africa has agreed to an implementation date of March 1, 1981, provided that mutual trust and confidence can be established among the negotiating parties and the UN. We, the British, and our allies in the Contact Group continue to urge South Africa to play a cooperative role at the conference and not attempt to pass off its responsibilities for Namibia to the internal parties.
6. HMG has announced in parliament its intention of early independence for Belize, while reiterating its hope for a negotiated settlement with Guatemala. In a December 1 letter to Deputy Secretary Christopher, HMG has asked that we discourage Guatemala from military moves against Belize. (We do not anticipate early military moves by Guatemala against Belize.) At the urging of HMG, the US voted in favor of independence for Belize at the UNGA and in effect against Guatemala's claim to the territory. But we believe that a UK/Guatemala settlement prior to Belize's independence is the best way to promote regional stability.
7. (If raised.) During US/UK talks on naval coordination to maintain commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf, the British have stressed their desire for an understanding on how we would address possible contingencies. We have maintained that the sector approach provides a centerline for flexible naval planning that does not require the detailed command structure that other concepts might. We are concerned that the British approach might discourage French participation and, in any case, we believe it is not practical to plan systematically for all contingencies and possible responses.

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8. Northern Ireland remains potentially our most contentious bilateral issue. An IRA-supported hunger strike in the chief Northern Ireland prison has generated tension among both the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority, as well as in the Republic of Ireland. Officially, we have told the UK that their request to purchase guns for us by the Northern Ireland police (The Royal Ulster Constabulary) remains under review. There has been speculation in the British press that the Reagan Administration will resume gun sales as a gesture against international terrorism. You may wish to avoid comment on the new Administration's thinking, while affirming that we will consult closely with the UK on Northern Ireland.

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TALKING POINTS FOR RESPONDING TO

LORD CARRINGTON'S INFORMAL REMARKS AT HIS DINNER

- My wife and I want to thank you and Lady Carrington for your generous and gracious hospitality.
- This may be my last official visit to London for some time, and I will cherish memories of it just as I will always value our close personal relationship during my tenure as Secretary of State.
- We have consulted at Brussels and here on a range of problems of vital concern to the West. I am sure you will agree that such consultations are central to the Anglo-American relationship and the Western Alliance.
- Cooperation among nations must replace confrontation and blind competition. I share President Carter's belief -- expressed during the Prime Minister's visit to Washington -- that the relationship between our two countries can show the way. Our long tradition of close ties is a model for relations between sovereign states.

PM THATCHER LUNCHEON

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

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YOUR LUNCH WITH UK PRIME MINISTER THATCHER  
IN LONDON

SUMMARY: This will be a small luncheon which should afford ample opportunity for a review of pressing international issues such as Poland, the Middle East and Southwest Asia. You might also express our concern over the recent announcement that the UK will fail to reach the NATO three-percent goal. You last saw Mrs. Thatcher at the Venice Summit in June. Since that meeting, HMG's continued inability to halt the downturn in the British economy has reduced Mrs. Thatcher's popularity and caused some restlessness among the Tories and the business community. But she need not call elections before Spring 1984, and is in no immediate danger from her own party.

I. CHECKLIST OF OBJECTIVES:

1. Continue to coordinate closely on our response to events in Poland.
2. Stress that a relaxation of the Western response to Afghanistan could send the wrong signal and encourage Soviet aggression against Poland.
3. Emphasize the need for continued, close US/UK cooperation in Southwest Asia, as well as the importance of the European Allies assuming a greater share of the overall security effort in NATO.
4. Emphasize the need for the UK to make every effort to meet the Alliance's three-percent goal.
5. Reaffirm our commitment to the peace process begun at Camp David and urge the British to use their influence so that the European initiative remains limited to exploratory discussions until the new Administration decides how it wishes to proceed.

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(RDS, 12/4/2010)

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## II. DISCUSSION OF OBJECTIVES

1. You will want to review the Quadripartite and the full NATO ministerial discussion. If the discussions in Brussels have not resulted in enough specific agreement from our point of view, you might urge that the British do more with the Europeans. The British seem concerned that our transition period may have an adverse affect on decisionmaking in the immediate future, and you might usefully reassure Thatcher on this. It would also be useful to reconfirm our common view on the utility of detailed discussion of the Polish problem in the Quadripartite forum.
2. We should ensure that the crisis in Poland and the Iraq-Iran war not lead to a relaxation of our opposition to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The appearance of Western acquiescence in the occupation of Afghanistan could encourage the Soviets to think we would adopt a similar posture in Poland. Moreover, it would be seen as acceptance of a new East-West power balance in SWA and would lessen our credibility with Moslem states. The British share our desire to sustain international attention on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. We understand that Carrington is planning a speech in early January outlining a new British initiative on Afghanistan. We would be interested in the UK's thinking in this regard.
3. Europe has primary interests in SWA which should dictate that it join with the US in meeting Western security concerns there. The British recognize this and have embarked on a modest program of strengthening their military capabilities in the Persian Gulf. They are also engaged with us in joint naval planning designed to maintain continued freedom of commercial shipping in the Gulf. In addition, the British have responded in a generally positive manner in our discussions of needs for access to UK airfields during SWA contingencies. Nevertheless, the UK's recent announcement that it will fall below NATO's three-percent goal may detract from its ability to fulfill its part in the division of labor concept. The doubtful prospect of allied action to fill the gap in Europe caused by the potential diversion of US resources to SWA poses an important political problem for any US administration.

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4. The Thatcher Government announced on November 24 that the need to reduce public expenditures would preclude the UK's meeting the three-percent goal. The British real increase in defense expenditure is expected to total five percent in 1980-81 and 81-82 (it is possible that the UK will make three percent this year, but that would mean a corresponding reduction next year to remain within the two-year limit of five percent). It is important that all of us assume our full share of the burden for the common defense--even if sacrifices are required in other areas. Britain's economic situation, though serious, is not unique among the allies. We, too, have economic problems but we are doing the necessary to meet the three-percent goal. There is a growing perception in the US Congress that the defense burden is not equitably shared among the allies. Without the UK's example, it will be even more difficult to convince the other allies to meet the three-percent goal.
5. How best to proceed with the Camp David peace process will be a major decision confronting the new administration. It will be important that the Nine give the incoming administration time to assess the situation. We were encouraged by the outcome of the Luxembourg Summit at which the EC-9 basically did not go beyond a restatement of the Venice Summit principles. We will want to maintain a close dialogue with the British--who have publicly announced their opposition to a major EC initiative at this time.

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TOAST FOR THE SECRETARY'S USE

AT THE PRIME MINISTER'S LUNCH

Prime Minister, my wife and I want to thank you and Mr. Thatcher for your characteristically generous hospitality on this occasion. This may well be my last official visit to London for some time. I will cherish its memory just as President Carter values his close personal relationship with you.

This is a reflection of the broad relationship between our two nations. I am sure you agree that close and frequent Anglo-American consultation is fundamental to the Western Alliance. Such consultation is always important. In dangerous times such as these, it is imperative.

Consultations in Brussels this week among the NATO allies have reaffirmed essential Western unity. That unity is grounded first of all in a shared view of the nature of mankind--emphasizing the transcendent worth of the individual and the triumph of the human spirit. Our shared values--as well as our common perception of the dangers of aggression--undergird the NATO alliance.

It is a truism that cooperation among nations must replace confrontation and blind competition. I share President Carter's belief that the relationship between our two countries can show the way. Our long tradition of

close ties is a model for relations between sovereign states.

The American people, and the American government, are deeply grateful for the friendship and leadership provided by the United Kingdom.

In that spirit of friendship and respect, I ask you to join me in a toast to Her Majesty the Queen. The Queen.

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES





[REDACTED]  
Margaret Roberts THATCHER

UNITED KINGDOM

Prime Minister (since May  
1979)

Addressed as:  
Prime Minister



Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party since 1975, is the first woman ever to serve as British prime minister. During her first year in that office she has fulfilled her promise of "a new direction for Britain" through her decisive actions both at home and abroad. Her ultimate goal is the restoration of Britain to the first rank of nations. Although Thatcher has not achieved this lofty aim, her bold policies have earned her the respect and admiration of political supporters and opponents alike. [REDACTED]

Thatcher's stern economic measures have included substantial reductions in personal income taxes, preparation for the sale of some of Britain's nationalized industries, reform of the trade unions, and a pruning of the bureaucracy. Inflation and unemployment have continued to rise, but the Prime Minister has urged patience, believing that in a year or two her tough policies should show some positive effects. [REDACTED]


#### Foreign Policy

Thatcher was relatively inexperienced in foreign relations when she took office, but she quickly surrounded herself with experienced advisers. Assisted by her highly regarded Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, she has undertaken diplomatic initiatives on several important international issues. Thatcher's support for the constitutional conference on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia held in London in late 1979 culminated in the largely peaceful transfer to majority rule in the former colony and in the establishment of independent Zimbabwe in April 1980; the successful outcome in that African nation is widely viewed as the foreign policy triumph of


[REDACTED] [REDACTED] (cont.)


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Thatcher's first year in office. A strong advocate of NATO, the Prime Minister has urged West European nations to modernize their defense forces in order to match Soviet military strength. Under her leadership Britain has been the strongest supporter among America's European allies of President Jimmy Carter's call for an Olympic boycott in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and of his efforts to obtain the release of the American hostages in Iran. 

#### Career and Personal Data

After graduating from Oxford with honors in chemistry, Margaret Roberts studied law, specializing in tax legislation and patents. A member of Parliament since 1959, she has served as joint parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (1961-64), as Secretary of State for Education and Science (1970-74), and as shadow deputy chancellor of the exchequer (1974-75). 

Well organized, Thatcher works hard to master the details of complex issues. She expresses ideas clearly and logically. No recent British leader has had her powers of concentration, capacity for hard work, and self-confidence. In dealing with the news media she tends to be crisp and somewhat patronizing; with colleagues she is honest and straightforward. 

Thatcher enjoys listening to classical music and reading detective stories, historical novels and biographies. She does not smoke. The Prime Minister, 54, has been married since 1951 to Denis Thatcher, who retired as executive director of the Burmah Oil Company in May 1975. The Thatchers have twins, Mark and Carol, who are in their mid-twenties. 

6 May 1980





**Withheld under statutory authority of the  
Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (50  
U.S.C., section 403g)**





Lord Peter CARRINGTON


UNITED KINGDOM


Secretary of State for  
Foreign and Commonwealth  
Affairs (since May 1979)

Addressed as:

Lord Carrington  
or Foreign Secretary



Lord Carrington is one of the most experienced members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government. An expert on foreign policy, he has served in previous Conservative governments and in the shadow cabinet. He has also traveled to keep abreast of world events, making visits to southern Africa, Europe, Australia, Latin America and the United States. Carrington is a highly competent administrator, who is both businesslike and direct. He has little tolerance for bureaucratic delay. 

According to political observers, Carrington's political ideology is more liberal than that of the Prime Minister, but she has given him considerable autonomy in the development of foreign policy. As Foreign Secretary, Carrington, a firm and skillful negotiator, has created an assertive new diplomatic role for Britain. A seasoned observer has noted that Carrington's bold initiatives in foreign policy are often purposely vaguely worded to allow plenty of leeway for negotiating. Because of his enterprising (though unorthodox) manner, he has instilled a measure of self-confidence in British diplomacy that was lacking in previous governments. During his first year in office he was instrumental in the successful transition to independence of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). 

Attitude Toward the United States

Carrington is friendly toward the United States, and he has many friends in the US Government. Generally supportive of this country, he backed President Jimmy Carter's plea for a boycott of the 1980 Moscow Olympics. He unhesitatingly admits that alliance with the United States



(cont.)

CR M 80-13876



[ ]

is the bedrock of European (and British) security, but he observes that policies and judgments of Britain--and of Europe as well--will sometimes differ from those of this country. He has combined Britain's traditional "special relationship with the United States" with a larger role for Britain in Europe. He has also attempted to establish closer political cooperation among the nine members of the European Communities. He points out that Britain is not, and will not be, a stand-in or a Trojan Horse for the United States. Carrington has endorsed the SALT II treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union, but he has made it clear that his government will need assurances that the treaty will not prevent the United States from sharing essential military technology with its NATO allies. [ ]

#### Peer and Politician

Carrington is a member of the House of Lords, where membership is by appointment or by inheritance--the sixth Baron Carrington, he succeeded to the title in 1938 on the death of his father. He claims that there has been a member of his family in politics since 1720. He cannot enter the House of Commons, where elected parliamentary members could confront him directly in parliamentary debate and question him about foreign policy matters; instead, Sir Ian Gilmour, the current Lord Privy Seal, is kept fully briefed on foreign policy issues and speaks for the government in that house. [ ]

#### Personal Data

Carrington attended Eton and the Royal Military College. Unpretentious and relaxed, with a flair for public relations, he is said to display an impish, yet suave charm that tends to diffuse the tensions of government and diplomacy. His knowledge of world affairs, combined with light commentary, has enlivened many dull diplomatic functions. Carrington's informal manner belies a crisp, no-nonsense realism. He is tough and self-confident, and he pushes hard for what he perceives to be in the best interests of his country. He has energy, competence and the ability to relieve public anxieties. [ ]

Married, Carrington has a son and two daughters. He enjoys reading, walking and classical music. He is 61 years old. [ ]

5 August 1980

3

25X1, E.O.13526



**American Embassy  
London**



**SECRETARY  
OF STATE  
VISIT  
TO LONDON**

**December 12—14, 1980**



### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

AMERICAN EMBASSY, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1. 499-9000

#### LONG DISTANCE

To place official calls, please identify yourself and give the operator the name, location and telephone number of the party desired.

LONG DISTANCE  
EMBASSY EXTENSIONS  
LONDON TOLL

---

WINFIELD HOUSE 262-5594  
Outer Circle,  
Regent's Park,  
London, N.W.1.

CHURCHILL HOTEL 486-5800  
Portman Square,  
London, W.1.

HEATHROW HOTEL 897-6363  
Bath Road,  
Hounslow, Middlesex

LONDON TARA HOTEL 937-7211  
Wrights Lane,  
London, W.8.

#### S/S LIAISON OFFICERS:

P. Norman Antokol  
Embassy Extension: 2141  
Home Telephone No: 348-4085

Brendan A. Hanniffy  
Embassy Extension: 2437  
Home Telephone No: 723-4227

#### EMBASSY CONTROL ROOM: Churchill Hotel

Joan M. Auten  
Embassy Extension: 2877/2881  
Churchill Hotel Room No: 635

#### CASHIER SERVICES: Embassy Control Room

Alan G. Selfe  
Embassy Extension: 2877/2881  
Churchill Hotel Room No: 635

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TELEPHONE INSTRUCTIONS

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Grosvenor Square  
London, W1, England

Telephone: 499-9000

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF EMBASSY TELEPHONE SYSTEM

1. OPERATOR AND INFORMATION                      Dial 602/601  
LONG DISTANCE CALLS                              Dial 602/601  
TO CALL OUTSIDE THE EMBASSY                      Dial 9
2. To place long distance calls, please identify yourself, and give the operator the name, location, and telephone number of the party desired.



SECRETARY'S OFFICE SUITE

CHURCHILL HOTEL  
Portman Square,  
London, W.1.

<u>NAME/OFFICE</u>	<u>ROOM NO.</u>	<u>EMBASSY EXT.</u>
SECRETARY MUSKIE	Winfield House	2870

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS' OFFICE

BERNHARD, Berl	Consultant to the Secretary	625/626	2937/2938
BILLINGS, Leon G.	Executive Assistant to the Secretary	625/626	2937/2938
CORY, M. Gayle	Special Assistant to the Secretary	625/626	2937/2938
FINN, Leslie H.K.	Special Assistant to the Secretary	625/626	2937/2938
KENNEDY, Mary Virginia	Special Assistant to the Secretary	625/626	2937/2938
MILLER, Frances R.	Staff Assistant to the Secretary	625/626	2937/2938
PARMELEE, Carole A.	Personal Assistant to the Secretary	625/626	2937/2938
ROSE, Robert R.	Special Assistant to the Secretary	625/626	2937/2938
TARNOFF, Peter	Special Assistant to the Secretary and Executive Secretary of the Department	625/626	2937/2938

SENIOR STAFF OFFICE

BARTHOLOMEW, Reginald	Director, Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs	620/621	2932/2933
BLACKWILL, Robert D.	Staff Member, National Security Council	620/621	2932/2933



SECRETARY'S OFFICE SUITE (Continued)

<u>NAME/OFFICE</u>	<u>ROOM NO.</u>	<u>EMBASSY EXT.</u>
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SENIOR STAFF OFFICE (Continued)

TRATTNER, John H.	Spokesman of the Department	620/621 2932/2933
VEST, George S.	Assistant Secretary for European Affairs	620/621 2932/2933

SECRETARIAT EXECUTIVE OFFICE

ENGRAM, Mildred R.	Secretariat Staff	622/623/624 2934/2935/2936
LA FLEUR, Christopher	Secretariat Staff	622/623/624 2934/2935/2936
MORRIS, Marie E.	Secretary, Secretariat Staff	622/623/624 2934/2935/2936
RASPOLIC, Elizabeth	Staff Officer, Secretariat Staff	622/623/624 2934/2935/2936
TWOHIE, George F.	Trip Administrative Officer, S/S-EX	622/623/624 2934/2935/2936
WARPULA, Karin L.	Secretariat Staff	622/623/624 2934/2935/2936

U.S. MARINE GUARD

Churchill Hotel	Corridor - 6th Floor	2950
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WINFIELD HOUSE

MUSKIE, Hon. Edmund S.	Secretary of State	2870
BERNHARD, Berl	Consultant to the Secretary	2870
BILLINGS, Leon G.	Executive Assistant to the Secretary	2870/2879
VEST, George S.	Assistant Secretary for European Affairs	2870
CORY, M. Gayle	Special Assistant to the Secretary	2870/2875

<u>SECURITY COMMAND POST</u>	- Winfield House	2871/2872
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AMERICAN EMBASSY

COMMUNICATIONS CENTER		2315/2317
MARINE GUARD POST		2392/2361

SECRETARY'S OFFICE SUITE (Continued)

NAME/OFFICE

EMBASSY EXT.

CHURCHILL HOTEL

EMBASSY CONTROL ROOM	-	Room Number 635	2877/2881
PRESS ROOM	-	Room Number 506	2946/2947

AIRCRAFT

THE SECRETARY'S AIRCRAFT - London (Heathrow) Airport - South Side Stand 329  
Telephone: 897-6936

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE NOTICE

Friday, DECEMBER 12, 1980

2:50 p.m. Arrive London (Heathrow) Airport, South Side, by Milair. Delegation will be greeted by Ambassâdor Kingman Brewster, American Embassy, London.

3:00 p.m. Delegation departs airport by car and bus for Winfield House, Outer Circle, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1., and the Churchill Hotel, Portman Square, London, W.1.

3:45 p.m. Delegation arrives at the Churchill Hotel. Check-in at Control Room 635 to collect room keys and currency exchange.

Sunday, DECEMBER 14, 1980

9:00 a.m. Baggage pick-up.

10:30 a.m. Press bus departs Churchill Hotel for London (Heathrow) Airport, South Side.

10:45 a.m. Delegation departs the Churchill Hotel by car and bus for London (Heathrow) Airport, South Side.

11:15 a.m. Delegation departs Winfield House by car for London (Heathrow) Airport, South Side.

12:00 noon Delegation departs by Milair for Andrews Air Force Base.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CONTROL ROOM FACILITIES

MONEY EXCHANGE

Currency, Travelers Checks and personal dollar checks (made out to "American Embassy, London") will be accepted for conversion to local currency in the:

Churchill Hotel - Control Room - Room 635

Upon departure you may reconvert local currency into dollars.

The exchange rate fluctuates daily, but is currently hovering at about £1.00 = \$2.38. A conversion chart is available in the Welcome Kits.

HOTELS, TRAVEL, SHOPPING and THEATER INFORMATION

Information will be available in the Control Room concerning hotels, travel, shopping and plays, musicals and cultural events presently featured at London's fifty-odd theaters. Assistance in obtaining tickets will be provided upon request.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

DINING AND REFRESHMENT FACILITIES - AMERICAN EMBASSY

Embassy Cafeteria is open for light breakfast from 7:45 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and for lunch from 11:30 a.m. to 2:15 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Embassy Dining Room is open for lunch from noon to 2:30 p.m., Monday to Friday. Reservations for the Dining Room are advisable and may be made by calling Ext. 2339.

Embassy Grill is open for lunch from noon to 2:15 p.m. and in the evening from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., Monday to Friday.



GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

ELECTRIC CURRENT

Electric current in the London area is 220 volts, 50 cycles.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical assistance may be obtained from:

1. U.S. Navy Dispensary, American Embassy, Lower Ground Floor (Upper Grosvenor Street Entrance).

Regular Services (Monday to Friday)

8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.	(outside line)	629-9222
		Ext. 4870/4871
	(Embassy line)	71-4870/4871

Emergency Service (including weekend)

4:30 p.m. to 8:00 a.m.	(outside line)	499-4868
		or
	(Embassy line)	71-4868

2. House physician at your Hotel. Ask for the Reception Desk.
3. Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, London, W1 (Telephone Number 636-8333). FOR AMBULANCE CALL: 999.

STAMPS, PACKAGING, MAILING

British postage stamps are on sale in the hotel to facilitate mailing personal correspondence or packages through international postal channels. American stamps are available at the U.S. Navy's Fleet Post Office (FPO), 7 North Audley Street (across from the Embassy).

The international postal rates from London are as follows:

First Class Letters	- America: 15 pence	Europe: 13½ pence
Post Cards	- America: 14 pence	Europe: 12 pence

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

STAMPS, PACKAGING, MAILING (Continued)

Regular American postage rates will apply for all letters or packages sent through the U.S. Navy's Post Office (FPO).

The return address on all letters sent FPO must include: Name of Sender, American Embassy, Box 40, FPO New York 09510.

All first class FPO mail goes by air, so normal weight letters should have 15 cent stamps affixed.

TAXIS

Taxis are available when the yellow "Taxi" light on their roof is alight. There are some 10,000 taxis in Greater London. They are sometimes difficult to get at rush hours, and when it is raining. They are ideal, however, for getting about while shopping and going to and from the theater. The rates are as follows:

Passenger Fares

Minimum charge is approximately 50 pence, plus 5 pence for every additional passenger. There is a surcharge of 20 pence for travel between 8:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. You should tip about 10% of fare.

In addition to the above, there is a 'weekend' surcharge of 20 pence from 8:00 p.m. Friday until 6:00 a.m. Monday; and a surcharge of 30 pence on Bank Holidays.

Baggage

The first two pieces of hand baggage carried in the seating area with the passenger/s are free and there is a 5 pence charge for each additional piece of baggage.

Dollars and/or other foreign currencies are not generally acceptable as payment for fares.

TIPPING

Restaurant bills sometimes include a 15% service charge. If not, a tip of approximately 15% is customary. Taxi drivers are tipped about 10% of fare.

GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

VALUE ADDED TAX (VAT) 15%

British merchants have been obliged since April 1, 1975, to add a "Value Added Tax" (VAT) to the purchase price of merchandise and services. Since June 18, 1979, the VAT charge has been 15%.

When buying articles which you plan to take out of the U.K. as baggage, ask the sales clerk to provide a certificate describing the items and listing the cost of tax. These certificates should be turned into the Control Room at the Churchill Hotel (Room 635), where they will be handed to MSgt. K. Pool who will complete the necessary formalities with the U.K. Customs at the airport. The Customs Officer will stamp the certificates and mail them to the interested stores, who, in a few days will mail a check to refund the tax.

(It is necessary to present your passport when obtaining a VAT certificate to cover the articles you purchase.)

WINE MESS

There will be a limited amount of beverages and cigarettes for sale in the Control Room.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE EMBASSY

	<u>ROOM</u>	<u>EXT.</u>
Ambassador The Hon. Kingman Brewster Winfield House, Outer Circle, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1. 262-5594	214	2211
Deputy Chief of Mission The Hon. Edward J. Streator Wychwood House, 1 Cottessmore Gardens, London, W.8. 937-4120	219	2225/2226
Minister for Economic Affairs Robert J. Morris 26 Hyde Park Street, London, W.2. 723-4142	206	2411/2412
Acting Counselor for Administrative Affairs F. Coleman Parrott Flat 9, Albany Court, Abbey Road, London, N.W.8. 286-5031	282	2234/2236
Counselor for Consular Affairs Alan A. Gise 24 South Eaton Place, London, S.W.1. 730-3248	G22	2511/2515
Counselor for Agricultural Affairs John C. McDonald 85 Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road, London, S.W.5. 373-7645	111	2465
Counselor for Commercial Affairs Calvin C. Berlin 50 Chester Square, London, S.W.1. 730-4406	174	2446
Counselor for Scientific Affairs Dr. John V. Granger 6 Somers Crescent, London, W.2. 262-0256	226	2238



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE EMBASSY (Continued)

	<u>ROOM</u>	<u>EXT.</u>
Counselor for Economic Affairs Michael P. Boerner 12 Cresswell Gardens, London, S.W.5. 373-7357	204	2436/2438
Counselor for Political Affairs Thomas W. Simons 12 Hyde Park Crescent, London, W.2. 935-2141	288	2120
Counselor for Public Affairs William G. Hamilton, Jr. 17 Southwood Avenue, Highgate, London, N.6. 340-7191	285	2611
Counselor for Labor Affairs Roger C. Schrader 14 Montpelier Square, London, S.W.7. 589-2704	279	2121
Financial Attache James E. Ammerman Flat 1, 19 Cadogan Gardens, London, S.W.1. 730-3550	222	2469
Defense and Naval Attache Captain Duane L. Heisinger, USN 9 Hyde Park Crescent, London, W.2. 723-2148	477	2761/2766

PRINCIPAL MILITARY ADVISORS TO THE AMBASSADOR

	<u>OFFICE</u>	
CINCUSNAVEUR Vice Admiral Ronald J. Hays, USN 20 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. 629-9222	(from Embassy)	7 North Audley Street, London, W.1. 629-9222 Ext. 4200 71-4200
Commander, Third Air Force Major General Robert W. Bazley RAF Mildenhall	(from Embassy)	Dial 601/602 ask for Mildenhall

FUNCTIONAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN EMBASSY  
Grosvenor Square  
London, W.1., England

<u>NAME/OFFICE</u>	<u>EMBASSY ROOM NO.</u>	<u>EMBASSY EXT.</u>
<b>CONTROL OFFICER</b>		
Brunson McKinley - Political Officer	250	2115
Assisted by: F. Coleman Parrott - Acting Administrative Counselor	120	2341/2342
<b>CONTROL ROOM - Churchill Hotel</b>		
Joan M. Auten - Visitors Unit	Churchill 635	2877/2881
Alan G. Selfe - Cashier	Churchill 635	2877/2881
<b>COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER</b>		
Samuel R. Richardson	321	2311/2315
<b>DUTY OFFICERS</b>		
Embassy Duty Officer - Douglas B. Wilson (Home Telephone Number - 629-5630)	L74	2672/2674
Consular Duty Officer - John K. Bauman (Home Telephone Number - 328-6737)	G31	2977/2978
<b>GENERAL SERVICES (Baggage and Transportation)</b>		
Henry R. Grant - Assistant General Services Officer	136	2324
<b>MARINE SECURITY GUARD</b>		
MGySgt. Thomas R. Goralski, USMC	G45	2361/2392
<b>PRESS OFFICERS - CHURCHILL HOTEL</b>		
William G. Hamilton, Jr. - Counselor for Public Affairs	Churchill 506	2946/2947
Douglas B. Wilson - Information Officer	Churchill 506	2946/2947
<b>RECEPTION DESK</b>		
Embassy Front Lobby		2361
<b>SECURITY OFFICER</b>		
Alan V. Gowing	318	2391/2394
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>		
Henry R. Grant - Coordinator	136	2324
Francis J. Harris - Garage Supervisor	Garage	2358/2371
<b>US AIR FORCE LIAISON (DAO)</b>		
Lt.Col. Terrence A. Welty, III, USAF	475	2714/2715
MSgt. Kenneth E. Pool, USAF	476	2714/2715

ALPHABETICAL LOCATOR LIST  
VISIT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

December 12-14, 1980

WINFIELD HOUSE	CHURCHILL HOTEL	HEATHROW HOTEL	LONDON TARA HOTEL
Outer Circle,	Portman Square,	Bath Road,	Wrights Lane,
Regent's Park,	London, W.1.	Hounslow,	London, W.8.
London, N.W.1.		Middlesex.	
Tel: 262-5594	Tel: 486-5800	Tel: 897-6363	Tel: 937-7211

<u>NAME</u>	<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>ROOM NUMBER</u>
ANDERSON, James P. (UPI)	Churchill	532
BAKER, Stephen P. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	660
BARE, MSgt. Richard J. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
BARRETT, Captain Buford L. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
BARTHOLOMEW, Reginald	Churchill	632
BERNHARD, Berl	Winfield House	
BETTIS, David (D/S-SY)	Churchill	656
BILLINGS, Leon G.	Winfield House	
BLACKWILL, Robert D.	Churchill	631
BOYETT, Mark C. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	664
BROWN, SSgt. Wayne W. (Aircrew)	Heathrow	
COLLERAN, Matthew G. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	601
CONRAD, Robert (D/S-SY)	Churchill	654
CORY, M. Gayle	Winfield House	
COYNE, Martin J. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	663
CROWLEY, MSgt. John F. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
DE CAMPLI, Craig P. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	606
DUNSMORE, R. Barrie (ABC)	Churchill	530
DYBVIK, Russell E. (ICA)	Churchill	526

ALPHABETICAL LOCATOR LIST (Continued)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>ROOM NUMBER</u>
ENGRAM, Mildred R.	Churchill	629
FINN, Leslie H.K.	Churchill	628
FLEETWOOD, Linda (D/S-SY)	Churchill	653
FOWLER, Major Robert F. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
GACK, MSgt. Arthur H. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
GARCIA, Carlos Roberto (Veja Magazine)	Churchill	525
GOLLUST, David A. (VOA)	Churchill	527
HANSON, MSgt. Charles R. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
HANSON, MSgt. Thomas D. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
HARSTON, MSgt. Jon D. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
HARTSELL, Major William S. (Aircraft Commander)	London Tara	
HENDERSON, Alfred R. (Medical Officer)	Churchill	603
HINES, TSgt. Howard E., II (Aircrew)	London Tara	
JAWORSKI, TSgt. Joseph A. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
JOHNSTON, Ronald B. (CEO)	Churchill	651
KAISER, Kenneth W. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	659
KALB, Bernard (CBS)	Churchill	531
KAYATIN, Kenneth W. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	630
KENNEDY, Mary Virginia	Churchill	627
LA FLEUR, Christopher J.	Churchill	615
LOMAX, TSgt. John H. (Aircrew)	Heathrow	



ALPHABETICAL LOCATOR LIST (Continued)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>ROOM NUMBER</u>
McKENNAN, John B. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	665
MAHER, William J. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	666
MALLORY, T.J. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	612
MANNING, J. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	611
MILLER, Frances R.	Churchill	618
MORRIS, Marie E.	Churchill	617
MUSKIE, Honorable and Mrs. Edmund S.	Winfield House	
NELSON, Carl D. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	619
O'BRIEN, Robert P. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	605
OWENS, MSgt. Charles L. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
PARMELEE, Carole A.	Churchill	614
PAYNTER, Major Stephen D. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
PIERPOINT, Robert (CBS)	Churchill	528
POSSANZA, Louis M. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	610
QUEITSCH, SSgt. William D. (Aircrew)	Heathrow	
RASPOLIC, Elizabeth	Churchill	609
REPPERT, Major Jack W. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
RESNICK, Sgt. Carl T. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
ROPER, TSgt. Larry D. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
ROSE, Robert R.	Churchill	608
SARTAIN, Richard (D/S-SY)	Churchill	652
SULLIVAN, Paul E. (D/S-SY)	Churchill	607
SYKES, Kenneth (D/S-SY)	Churchill	650
TARNOFF, Peter	Staying Privately	

ALPHABETICAL LOCATOR LIST (Continued)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>HOTEL</u>	<u>ROOM NUMBER</u>
TRATTNER, John H.	Churchill	633
TWOHIE, George F.	Churchill	602
VANANTWERP, SSgt. Patrick L. (Aircrew)	London Tara	
VEST, George S.	Winfield House	
VOGEL, Paul (D/S-SY)	Churchill	649
VOLPE, John (D/S-SY)	Churchill	648
WANAGEL, Michael (D/S-SY)	Churchill	655
WARPULA, Karin L.	Churchill	616
WOODS, SSgt. Ellis (Aircrew)	Heathrow	
ZERUMSKY, Major Adolph G. (Aircrew)	London Tara	



KINGMAN BREWSTER, JR.  
US AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

Kingman Brewster was sworn in as US Ambassador to the Court of St. James's on 16th May 1977, in a ceremony at Yale University where he had been President since 1963. Previously he served as Provost at Yale from 1961 to 1963. From 1950 to 1960 he was Professor of Law at Harvard. He also served as a research associate in the Department of Economics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1949-1950.



Ambassador Brewster was born June 17, 1919, in Massachusetts. He is married to the former Mary Louise Phillips and they have five children. He received his A.B. in 1941 from Yale and his LL.B. in 1948 from Harvard. From 1942 through 1946 he served as a naval aviator attaining the rank of Lieutenant.

Ambassador Brewster's government experience includes service as Special Assistant to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs in Washington, 1941; Assistant General Counsel, Office of United States Special Representative in Europe (Marshall Plan), 1948-1949; and Consultant, President's Materials Policy Commission, 1951. In 1965-1967 he was a member of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. From 1966 to 1968 he was a member of the President's Commission on Selective Service and Chairman of the Policy Panel of the United Nations Associates of the U.S.

In 1974 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the American Bar Foundation, and in 1976 was awarded the Legion of Honour by the French Government in recognition of his contribution to higher education in the United States and his efforts to develop international friendship and cooperation. He was elected President of the Association of American Universities in 1977.

He is the author of Anti-trust and American Business Abroad, 1969, and Law of International Transactions and Relations, 1960 (with Milton Katz).