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(Sgd.) *[Signature]*
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TITLE: UK / ITALY RELATIONS.

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Mr Keating 86-89

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Mr Keating 90-91

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M. P. ... 37

Mr Tyler

Mr Keating

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Mr Keating 96-98

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FILE No. WR J 020/1 PART B.



19 DEC 1979		
INDEX	OFFICER PA	REGISTRY Action Taken

Mr Keeling
WED

Mr. Keeling
[Signature]

Pl. B. U. in 2 [Signature]
with the P. U.

[Signature]

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION FOR ORAL ANSWER ON 10 JANUARY:
ITALY

1. As requested, I attach a background note and supplementaries on Consular cases in Italy. We have also included the case of a UK citizen in prison in Turkey whose parents are Italian nationals resident in Italy.
2. Parliamentary Unit cannot say whether Mr Spearing has a particular interest in Consular cases. However there is Parliamentary interest in the following three cases:
 - a) On 1 December Mr R K Litherland MP wrote about the availability of EEC funds to assist Mr Frank Latham with legal fees and,
 - b) On 6 June and 10 July Mr Gerry Neale MP wrote about Mr Robert William McVeigh's trial and appeal, and
 - c) On 24 May, 9 July and 18 July the Hon. Robert Boscawen MP wrote about Mr Albino Cimini in Turkey
3. We will of course let you know if there are any changes prior to 9 Jan.

LAST PAPER

John Towlson

19 December 1979

J Towlson
Consular Department

was 0201	
27 DEC 1979	
JF	SL

A C Galsworthy Esq
ROME

18 December 1979

(cont of 96).

1. Thank you for your letter of 26 November enclosing an enquiry from the Chef de Cabinet of the Italian Minister for Scientific Research asking for details of the organisation of certain aspects of medical research in Britain.
2. The Medical Research Council in Britain have now provided the enclosed material which you may pass on to the Italians. The Medical Research Council add for your and the Italian's information that over half of their budget is spent on research carried out in their own establishments. No information has been included in their material on the process of monitoring scientific progress of this directly supported work. However, if the Italians require such information the Council would be happy to provide it.
3. Should the Italians have any more detailed questions the Medical Research Council would be happy for Signor Umberto of Vattani to write direct to Dr John Alwen in the Secretariat of the Medical Research Council at 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL.

D S Keeling
Western European Department

MRC

Medical Research Council
20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL

telegrams Medresco London W1
telex 24897 (Medresco London)
telephone 01-636 5422

reference A104/1

17 December 1979

Dear Mr Keeling

In response to your letter of 12 December, I enclose documents relating to the MRC's procedures for awarding and monitoring grants for biomedical research.

I should perhaps add that over half of the Council's budget is spent on research carried out in our own establishments (Institutes, Units etc). No information has been included on the process of monitoring the scientific progress of this directly-supported work as I interpret the Italian request as applying only to grant (ie indirect) support. However, I will gladly send you details if such information should ever be required.

Also enclosed is a copy of the Council's latest Annual Report which gives a fairly good picture of the range of the Council's activities as well as details on expenditure during the financial year 1978-79.

Yours sincerely

Letter to Rome

J. Alwen

J Alwen PhD
Secretariat

Mr D S Keeling
Western European Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1

Enc: (4)

Missidway

Minister
H of V 14/12
Mr Pellew
Mr Sullivan
Mr Beattie

R. copy this under my copy slip to Mr Gladstone Wed
14/12
Mansbach to Gov Council
WJ R

revisit
Lama Det.
P.O.S.D.

27/12
OK
H. Beattie

14/22
L

NOTE OF A MEETING WITH DOTT. LUCIANO LAMA ON 14 DECEMBER

1. Dott. Lama was friendly and loquacious this morning. I had difficulty in getting him to focus on detailed questions because he was concerned to put over his thesis that there was a crisis in Italy which could only be solved by the entry of Communists into government.
2. He said the present government was so unsatisfactory that it could not last. It was simply reacting to situations e.g. missiles, ENI. It has no positive programme. The underlying situation of the economy was strong enough (reserves, exports) but there was no programme and no attempt to deal with the Unions' problems. There was no dialogue whatever. The Unions could not stand idly by. On the other hand he denied that the objective of the current wave of strikes was to bring down the government. But if the government refused to deal with problems raised by the Unions it would fall.
3. Most Parties were in a bad state. The DC was rent with divisions, the Socialists divided, the Republicans likewise. The Social Democrats were on the verge of a split. The Communists would not split unless they were faced with difficult choices i.e. on coming into government, when they would split over the programme of such a government. There was a danger of a constitutional crisis. He harked back to 1944 when there had been a concerted campaign to liberate the country from fascism and to set it up again on democratic lines. This had been successful and there had been 30 years of democracy but under one Party. It was time for a change. There was an alternation in the other democratic countries, notably Britain, but not in Italy. This was his main theme which he continued to pursue throughout our discussion.
4. He referred at some length to the missile problem and to the moderate attitude of the PCI. He drew a contrast between the PCI and the Communist Party in

An interesting point. Do we believe that democratic centralism could not survive the shock of office? I believe it could
@ @

14/12

France. The PCI, because of the history of fascism in Italy, has supported Italy's membership of Western institutions, including NATO, and could therefore afford a less hostile line to the Soviet Union. While he acknowledged that he himself represented a very moderate current in the Communist Party, he claimed that the Party as a whole did not have any dangerous ambitions for participation in the government. For example, they would not seek the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Defence or Interior.

logue, with
@mic
ben

5. On the internal situation in Italy he did not see the current wave of terrorism as a proletarian war against capitalism, but rather as an anarchic movement directed at various targets. It was true that in Turin it was against the bosses, but in Padua it had been against the professorial class and against the police in Rome. He claimed that the Unions had been very robust in condemning terrorism, more so than e.g. in Germany.

6. I asked what were Dr Lama's main desiderata from the government, as I had seen his comparatively long shopping list. He said the main requirement was to correct the situation in which factory workers were the only people who paid their taxes, together with their capitalist employers. Professional men, small businessmen, farmers and many independent workers were able to avoid taxes, and there was insufficient control in the case of people working at home. He had little faith in clamping down on tax evasion and therefore wanted the burden of taxation on factory workers alleviated. He was also concerned about family allowances and pension reform (as mentioned in Mr Sullivan's brief). This was on the income side. There were other problems under the heading of investments i.e. housing, crisis sectors of industry (he mentioned chemicals) and the state-controlled industries. The worst danger was inflation. He resisted my suggestion that this was mainly due to the scala mobile. He seemed rather less concerned with the energy crisis than I would have expected and thought that Italy would "manage", mainly on the grounds that the productivity per unit of energy consumed was very much higher in Italy compared with other countries.

7. With the problems of Coats in Lucca in mind I asked him about absenteeism, particularly the problem of bogus medical certificates. He admitted the existence of the problem though he denied that workers paid the doctors for these certificates. Doctors did not want to make enemies and gave workers whatever certificates they asked for. The remedy was a thorough-going reform of the whole Health Service in the country. I said that this was all very well but in crisis sectors continued absenteeism and lack of productivity might mean the closure of factories which otherwise might be saved.

8. We also talked about the problem of lack of mobility of labour, on which he could only say that this was a phenomenon shared with other European countries and workers would simply not put up with long journeys for which they were not paid. In general he was relatively optimistic about the industrial scene because of its underlying strength. Only a good level of productivity overall could explain Italy's export performance. There had been a good deal of plant renewal and Italian industry was in a basically good state. Italy would therefore emerge from the crisis. He was vague about the contribution of the "economia sommersa" except to say that he was not in favour of curtailing it nor of curtailing work at home, which had a contribution to make, but merely of ensuring that there was better control of conditions and of payment of taxes.

14 December 1979

Arculus
(R Arculus)

Jana seems mainly to have spoken as a member of the PCI. As an intelligent man, he must see that lavoro nero makes an important contribution to the economy it can only do so as long as it remains nero; taxes would kill it. But I suppose such a frank thought is more than one can demand either of the Historist or a Communist.

(14)
12

HE

(Copy to H of C)

YOUR CALL ON DOTT. LUCIANO LAMA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF CGIL:- BRIEFING NOTE.

1. I understand that you are to call on Dott. Lama on Friday 14 December. You will recall that CGIL is the largest of the three principal union confederations which in Italy make up the Federation CGIL-CISL-UIL. It is Communist-dominated but has a significant proportion of Socialists.
2. Lama's major preoccupation at the present time will be the relationship between the trade unions and the government. The unions are asking the government to take action on a wide range of issues, viz:
 - (a) Pensions:- the unions want the government to enact the pension reform that they agreed with Scotti (Minister of Labour) at the end of 1978. But they additionally want minimum and "social" pensions increased; a 6-monthly followed by a 3-monthly "scala mobile" for pensioners; and a higher than minimum pension for those with more than 15 years' contributions. There are disagreements on the method of financing the "scala mobile" (for pensions). Lama has talked of using part of the termination of employment indemnity (liquidazione) to do this.
 - (b) Tax relief:- want higher relief than conceded for 1980 and relief for 1979 to prevent great inroads into "13th month" end of year payment out of which large amounts of tax are taken to equalise the year's overall tax charge.
 - (c) Public utility tariffs:- unions want planned increases with consultation and maintenance of preferential social "bands" for low consumers.
 - (d) Family allowances:- unions want these at least doubled. They disagree among themselves on financing: there is talk of using elements of the "scala mobile" for this purpose.
 - (e) Housing:- more positive measures to provide economy housing (eg house-saving scheme, and revision of 10-year building plan) and homes for those evicted as a result of the "Equo Canone" law.

The government has avoided the agreed consultations on these issues with the unions for nearly two months and the latter are very bitter about this. They called a general strike of four hours on 21 November and organised subsequent sectoral action to protest at the government attitude. Coordinated union action on this situation could topple the government and while Lama has said that the unions are not in the government-toppling business, the Federation's recent decision to hold another general strike, this time of 8 hours, in January, indicates that the pressure is being put on. Even UIL and CISL seem to be toughening their attitude. Benvenuto (UIL) has said that the government's approach means that it has opted for confrontation with the unions while Bentivogli (CISL metalworkers) has said that the government cannot last and that a political crisis, even with unknown consequences, is better than the progressive deterioration of the social situation

Albericinus: Crati.
Ferronbu

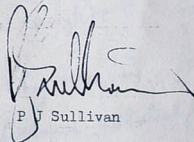
3. It may be useful to broach the question of wage claims with Lama. The Federation's decision on wage moderation taken at the beginning of 1978 (the so-called EUR line) did not come to much in the industrial sector national bargaining round because of inter-union differences and government prevarication. The next important hurdle is that of plant bargaining and FLM (the Metalworkers' union grouping) is talking of similar levels of pay settlements at plant level as those achieved in national negotiations (about 30,000 lire per month) because of the continued increase in inflation. It might be worth asking Lama what levels he has in mind.

4. The issues raised by Amendola will also be on Lama's mind. The current situation with regard to the Fiat 61 and the union attitude to violence in the factories would be a useful line of questioning.

5. There is much debate at the moment on the issue of strike control. The PSDI has proposed legal regulation on strikes and ten DC deputies have tried to introduce a bill on the issue. The government draft law on demilitarisation of the air traffic controllers contains proposals for strike limitation. These are the most recent in a series of moves over the last few years to introduce legal regulation. The unions are totally opposed and have promised a code of "autoregolamentazione". CGIL and UIL are ready to press on with this but CISL is hesitant (it fears that such a code could become the basis for a subsequent law and feels it is better to leave it up to the individual federations). Lama may have views on how he sees this developing.

6. I think the issues outlined above are the major ones of current interest but if there is time or opportunity it might be appropriate to ask about police unionisation and the threat of the autonomous unions.

7. Lama is usually pretty frank and is unlikely to be put put by any questions he may be asked.



P. J. Sullivan

11 December 1979

Reference <u>WAT 0001</u>		
15 DEC 1979		
INDEX	SEARCHED PA	FILED
	copy PA	Take

Mr Walker, PPD

1. I attach a copy of a self-explanatory minute commissioning supplementaries for an oral PM's PQ.
2. It ocured to me in retrospect that one of the supplementary questions may concern the closure of consular posts in Italy. Mrs Cream may have got to Mr Spearing!
3. I should therefore be grateful for supplementaries in the usual form by close of play on 9 January.

J. Keeling

13 December 1979

D S Keeling
Western European Dept.
W64 233 3266

Thank you

Mr. Keeling, I attach a very short

piece, which I can amplify if you think necessary - but it follows DSP's lead

J. Keeling
7/1

was a 20/11
19 DEC 1979

~~Mr. Walker~~ SH 11/12
~~Mr. Keelin's~~
J. C. 17/Jan

CALL ON MR FRETWELL BY SIGNOR INCISA-DI CAMERANA, MINISTER/
COUNSELLOR ITALIAN EMBASSY: 11 DECEMBER 1979

Signor Incisa said that he was calling on instructions to point out Italian concern about a possible clash between the Council and the Parliament over the 1980 Budget. The Parliament had made legitimate use of its powers, but their general attitude seemed likely to meet with the disapproval of some members of the Council. What were British views? Mr Fretwell said that the British Government would prefer to avoid an institutional crisis between the two parts of the budgetary authority so early in the life of the new Parliament. Sig Incisa said that the Parliament's margin of manoeuvre of 255 mEUA had been largely used up; it had been suggested (by the Commission) that another 250 mEUA might be offered in order to persuade them not to reject the budget. However, the sum of all the Parliament's amendments was over 900 mEUA: there was still a considerable gap between what the Parliament wanted and what the Council were ready to offer. The Italian Government thought that the Council should accept the Parliament's amendments. Mr Fretwell pointed out that some of the Parliament's amendments referred to policies which had not yet been agreed by the Council. It was generally recognised as a point of principle that the Parliament should not be allowed to press ahead with budgetary allocations when the policy had not yet been decided. However the British Government would be sympathetic to increases in the EDF and Social Fund. Sig Incisa asked whether there was a change in the British attitude to the Parliament since the change of Government. Mr Fretwell replied that the Government attached importance to the role of the Parliament and of its own supporters there, but did not envisage a change in the insitutional balance. No formal increase in the powers of the Parliament would be possible without a new British Parliamentary enactment. This was stipulated in the Act providing for direct elections. Furthermore while there was some inclination to be flexible in the immediate exchanges, the maximum rate should not be undermined as a method of controlling the rate of increase of the budget.

In sum, the British Government would prefer a solution to a crisis, but could not act without regard to the longer term institutional implications or the financial consequence of allowing the maximum rate to be raised by the extent required to accommodate the majority of the Parliament's amendments.

European Integration Department (Internal)

12 December 1979

- cc:
- PS/LPS Mr Jordan Moss
 Treasury
- Lord Bridges Mr Adams
- WED ROME
- Mr Franklin Mr Fitchew
- Cabinet Office UKREP

233 3266

Dr John Alwen
Secretariat
Medical Research Council
20 Park Crescent
LONDON
W1N 4AL

was 02011

13 DEC 1979

12 December 1979

PA

[Handwritten signature]

We spoke on the telephone today about the enclosed request from the Chef de Cabinet of the Italian Minister for Scientific Research for information concerning BMC's evaluation and monitoring techniques. I should be grateful for any information you can provide to answer the Italian enquiry.

D S Keeling
Western European Department



British Embassy
Via XX Settembre 80A 00187 Rome
Telex 61049 Telephone 4755.441

MRC. 20 Par Court WI
636 5422
Dr. John Alvan
Miss Notcutt. WI WIN
20, Par Court
Sunderland. U.K.
U.A.L.

D S Keeling Esq
WED
FCO

Your reference
Our reference
Date 26 November 1979

Dear Keeling,
Respected
D/S

I enclose a copy of a letter which we have received from the
Chef de Cabinet of the Italian Minister for Scientific Research.
I should be most grateful if you could obtain the necessary
material for a reply.

Yours ever
A C Galsworthy

A C Galsworthy



*Il Capo di Gabinetto
del Ministro per il Coordinamento
della Ricerca Scientifica e Tecnologica*

Roma, 29 NOV 1979

6130/10

Dear Mr. Beattie,


we are going to carry out an international comparative study on evaluation system of research programs for which grants have been requested from the Government.

Therefore, we would be most grateful if you could send us some detailed official publications describing how research plans, financed by the Medical Research Council, are evaluated in the U.K.

We would also like to know which are the duties of the researchers, after the program has been accepted and receive a copy of the application forms necessary to apply for such a grant from the Government.

Yours truthfully

(Umberto Vattani)



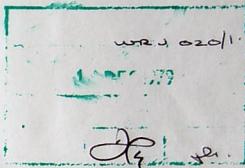
Mr. Thomas BEATTIE
United Kingdom Embassy
Via XX Novembre, 80/A

R O M A

407 5522

Separate Copies:

Mr Macgregor, EID(I)
Mr Javrin, Defence Dept
Mr Towlson, Consular Dept



1. I enclose a copy of a Parliamentary Question for oral answer from Mr Nigel Spearing MP who will ask the Prime Minister when she next plans to make an official visit to Rome. The question is expected to be reached and full supplementaries are therefore required.

2. Parliamentary Unit have asked for supplementaries on all EEC matters except the Budget (Treasury are submitting supplementaries separately to No 10 on this question). We should also have supplementaries on TNF Modernisation (and any bilateral military questions), and outstanding consular questions (except Schild which is WED's responsibility). I should be grateful if departments to whom this minute is addressed will provide supplementaries by close of play on 8 January cleared with Under-Secretaries as necessary in order that I may submit the draft answer and full supplementaries through our Under-Secretary by close of play on 9 January.

12 December 1979

D S Keeling
Western European Department
W64 233 3266

B. U. 8 January 1980

1. The attached PQ has been addressed to the Prime Minister and No 10 have asked for:

- a. a draft answer
- b. full Notes for Supplementaries; in particular on *all EEC matters*
except BUDGET.
- c. a background note

2. Please note that we require:

- a. the draft answer, in original only
- b. 4 copies each of:
 - (a) Notes for Supplementaries, the original of which should be typed on blue paper and tailor-made for the Prime Minister's use, and
 - (b) the Background Note.
- c. 2 copies of all references, both flagged.

A G Harrison
 A G Harrison
 Assist. Parliamentary
 Clerk

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

for ORAL answer on ^{15 Jan} ~~20~~ December 1979

W.E.D.
The draft reply should reach the Parliamentary Office through your Under-Secretary by *P. Harding*

~~NOON ON MONDAY 19 DECEMBER 79~~

W. Johnson and re-enters

10 Jan.

*La Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham South): To ask the Prime Minister, if she will seek to visit Rome.

when she next plans to

make an official visit to Rome

10 Jan

**ADVICE
FOR THE PRIME MINISTER**

**PARLIAMENTARY
QUESTION**

SUBMISSION

DRAFT: ~~minute/letter/telegram/despatch/note~~

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM: Mr Vereker

Reference

DEPARTMENT:

TEL. NO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

TO: Mr Fergusson

Your Reference

- Top Secret
- Secret
- Confidential
- Restricted
- Unclassified

Copies to:

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SUBJECT: PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION: MR NIGEL SPEARING MP
(NEWHAM SOUTH)

.....In Confidence

CAVEAT.....

1. Mr Nigel Spearing MP ^(Labour) has tabled a question for oral answer by the Prime Minister, to ask when she next plans to make an official visit to Rome.
2. I submit a draft reply, ^{notes for} supplementaries and a background note. ^{further notes for} Supplementaries on the Budget are being submitted direct to No 10 by the Treasury.
3. EID(I) ^(R) Defence Department, Consular Department and PPD concur.

M. Vereker

J. H. ...
2
1
20

R. 9/1.

Enclosures—flag(s).....

PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

for ORAL answer on Tuesday 15 January 1980

W - 5 .
The draft reply should reach the Parliamentary Office through your Under-Secretary by

NOON ON THURSDAY
10 JANUARY 1980

*La Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham South): To ask the Prime Minister, when she next plans to make an official visit to Rome.

I have no immediate plans to do so. I paid an official visit to Rome on 4 and 5 October and the Italian Prime Minister has accepted my invitation to visit London on 29 and 30 January.

WRJ 020

233 3266 17 DEC 1979

[Handwritten signature] *yes*

UNCLASSIFIED

R Marshall Esq

ROME

7 December 1979

1. Please refer to your letter INF/120 of 5 November to Ron Nash about an enquiry from **On.** Luigi Preti Minister of Transport.

/ 2. I enclose a copy of a minute from OI.D. which will, I hope, answer **On.** Preti's enquiries.

D S Keeling
Western European Department

RESTRICTED

Reference WRJ-020/1

Mr Nash (WED)

LABOUR PARTY MANIFESTO

1. It is true, as Sr. Preti argues, that last year's Labour Party Annual Conference voted, in principle, to give the NEC the final voice in deciding the shape and scope of the Party's manifesto, adopted on the eve of a General Election. This is not, however, by any means the end of the story, for the following reasons:

- (a) what one annual conference decides, another can rescind, and it is at least possible that as a result of certain trade union pressures now being developed, next year's conference may undo much of the work of its predecessor (as the 1961 Conference reversed the unilateral disarmament resolution of its 1960 forerunner); and
- (b) to some extent the decision is hardly new. The manifesto is drawn up by the Cabinet/Shadow Cabinet and NEC, sitting together as a drafting committee. In theory the NEC was probably always meant to have the last word, at least when the Party was in Opposition; in practice the PLP politicians must always retain a working veto, because on the eve of General Elections they are by definition in the dominant role (the Leader can get his way by threatening to resign, etc).

2. As to Sr. Preti's other questions, they are probably unanswerable at present. But I think that he may take the more extreme claims of the NEC (whether or not its political complexion changes next autumn or not) with a pinch of salt. It has always, in its left-wing phases, wanted to dictate policy to the PLP; because of the historical tension between different wings of the Labour Party it has never been able to do so and it is always unlikely to do so, if only because the Party would come apart first. One recalls the late Lord Attlee's stinging rebuke to the late Professor Laski, then chairman of the NEC, when in 1945 he sought to assert NEC power over an incoming Labour Government - "Dear Laski, a period of silence from you would be welcome."

J E Tyrer
(J E Tyrer)
OID
G 76A/3

233-5588

7 December 1979

c.c. Mr Mervyn Jones (OID)

RESTRICTED

ESSEX POLICE

P. O. BOX NO. 2, HEADQUARTERS,
SPRINGFIELD, CHELMSFORD,
ESSEX
CM2 6DA

Telephone: Chelmsford 67267 Telex 99235

Our ref. HQ/CID/RSB/GAH

Your ref.

2025 02011

26 November 1979

10 DEC 1979

cc Mr. Eilbeck, Palermo
sent

POD si

Mr. D.A.S. Gladstone
Director
Western European Department
Foreign & Commonwealth Office
King Charles Street
LONDON
S.W.1.

Mr. Keeling

*Also copy to sent
Mr. Gray, Consul
Dist. and 4 of C. Home.*

Very good

Dear Sir,

POLICE ENQUIRIES IN SICILY - 28 October to 10 November 1979

As you are aware arrangements were recently made through your office for liaison facilities to be made available to two of my officers engaged on murder enquiries in Sicily.

I would like to place on record my gratitude and that of the investigating officers, Detective Superintendent G.A. HARRIS and Detective Sergeant I.D. MacDONALD, for the assistance provided by Her Majesty's Consul in Palermo, Mr. R.A. EILBECK and his staff.

In addition, the personal hospitality extended to the officers by Mr. & Mrs. Eilbeck made their visit more tolerable in very difficult circumstances. I should be grateful if you would kindly convey these remarks to all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

R.S. Bunyard
R. S. BUNYARD
Chief Constable

Deputy

TOP COPY

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GR 50
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 DESKBY 211200Z
 FM ROME 210930Z NOV
 TO IMMEDIATE FCO
 TELEGRAM NUMBER 538 OF 21 NOVEMBER 1979
 INFO IMMEDIATE UKREP BRUSSELS

MAED/ESSD
 Les Briefes 37
 telegram

02011

26 NOV 1979

OFFICER

[Signature]

1. I AM PAYING A COURTESY CALL ON BISAGLIA, MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, WHO IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR ENERGY MATTERS, AT 10 AM FRIDAY 23 NOVEMBER.
 GRATEFUL FOR BRIEFING ON ANY POINTS WHICH YOU WOULD LIKE ME TO RAISE (COMMUNITY AIDS FOR COAL?) BY MIDDAY ON 22 NOVEMBER.

ARCULUS

FILES
 WED
 EID
 ENS4SD
 LORD BRIDGES
 MR FERJUSSON
 MR FRETWELL
 MISS BROWN

Mr. Fealig

This is
 Study des
 MAED/ESSD?
 Pl. discuss
 with them.

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20 November 1979

5 NOV 1979

With the compliments of

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
AMBASSADOR

Bank

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D A S Gladstone Esq
Western European Dept
F C O.

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Minister

H of C

Mr. Verker
 Mr. Cunniff 27/11
 Mr. Keeling
 +

26/11
 cc Ps / PUS
 Mr Ballard
 Mr Fergusson
 Pa CD

NOTE OF A MEETING WITH ITALIAN AMBASSADOR-DESIGNATE TO THE COURT OF ST JAMES SIGNOR ANDREA CAGIATI.

1. Ambassador Cagiati called on me today in the middle of his briefing for London which he is carrying out now. He did not think it would be very productive to do it nearer Christmas. He will then return to Vienna and does not expect to be in Rome again except perhaps for the odd day until he departs to London from Vienna on 10 January. I said that I hoped to be able to give him a dinner in Rome before he left, but he declined gracefully saying that a dinner was being given very kindly by our Ambassador in Vienna. He would himself be in touch with me briefly if he were in Rome again between now and the time he goes to London.

2. Signor Cagiati said that he supposed most of his work would centre around EEC affairs, about which he knew little, being a defence expert. He had clearly been briefing himself about bilateral contacts and knew about the recent Ministerial exchanges. He was not however aware of the visit of Minister Rognoni to London fixed for 8-10 January. This falls very badly for him as he will arrive only on 10 January. But I discouraged him from trying to unfix it because I said the dates had been arrived at with great difficulty directly between the two Ministers when they had compared diaries at a recent EEC meeting.

3. Signor Cagiati is a great enthusiast for WEU and I have no doubt that in London he will be propagating his thesis that we should exploit WEU because it has certain differences from and advantages over NATO.

4. Signor Cagiati has been calling on political leaders and was quite well briefed about the domestic scene. He is an old Andreotti man, having served as Foreign Affairs Adviser at the Chigi. He had seen Andreotti very recently and had the impression that he was determined to get to the Quirinale after a spell as

/Party

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Party Secretary. There were of course rivalries and Senator Fanfani in particular would not give up his ambitions although he no longer had a strong position in the Party. His impression of the Cossiga Government was that it had done much better than anyone had expected. It was true that it had run into a crisis in the last few weeks. This was not merely an invention by the journalists though it had been played up in the press. It was partly caused by the ambitions of certain DC leaders whom he would not name, who thought it would be a good time to unseat Cossiga. There were now a lot of pressures in favour of maintaining Cossiga until next June and he thought it would turn out that way.

5. Lastly, Signor Cagiati expressed a strong desire for our two Embassies to work together. He thought we could be more effective in collaboration than each working independently. He hoped I would be in touch with him whenever I was in London and he would keep in contact with me when in Rome. He had been considering whether there were other pairs of Ministers who should be got together e.g. Stamatii, Scalia, Bisaglia, but had formed no very precise ideas.

6. Signor Cagiati struck me as a highly intelligent and energetic operator, who may be active in London once he has learnt about Community matters.

20 November 1979

(R Arculus)

cc. D A S Gladstone Esq, WED, FCO
HM Ambassador, Vienna.

CONFIDENTIAL



AMBASSADOR ANDREA CAGIATI

Born Rome 11 July 1922. Obtained a degree in law from the University of Siena in June 1944. Entered the Diplomatic Service on 1 November 1948.

Private Office of a Junior Minister 1948-50

Vice Consul Paris 1950-51

Head of the Private Office of a Junior Minister 1951-53

Consular Attaché New York 1953-55

Head of the Private Office of a Junior Minister 1955

Appointed Third Secretary in the Political Affairs Directorate 1955

Promoted Second Secretary 1956

First Secretary Athens 1957

Promoted Counsellor 1959

Counsellor Mexico City 1960

Chargé d'Affaires Mexico City 1960-62

Delegate to the Committee for Disarmament Geneva March - December 1962

United Nations New York 1962

Head of the NATO Department in the Political Affairs Directorate 1962-66

Minister Counsellor Madrid 1966-68

Ambassador Bogota 1968

Promoted Minister First Class (US) 1969

On detachment 1969-71

At the Diplomatic Institute 1971-72

Diplomatic Counsellor to the President of the Council of Ministers 1972-73

Ambassador at Vienna from 20 August 1973 with concurrent accreditation to the Atomic Energy Authority

Ambassador Cagiati is the holder of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic Second Class.

40
was 22/11
23 NOV 1979
17/11
I am glad he has been
reluctant to see Sir A
Campbell. Perhaps this is a sign
of his present weakness

Mr. Keeling
Mr. Keeling

H of

Some points have went including in our reporting on particular questions.

Mr Pelléw

I have incorporated 'x' in a tel. on INF. in para 7

cc. to H. Gladstone (WED) in bag of 19/11. Copied 19/11

NOTE OF A CALL ON SIGNOR ZACCAGNINI ON 15 NOVEMBER 1979 (Secretary, DC)

11/11/79
of.

1. As it happened I called on Signor Zaccagnini just before he was to meet with Signor Cossiga, Signor Piccoli and other leaders of the DC.
2. The present Government. I asked what was the object of the meeting that evening. Signor Zaccagnini said it was to bolster the Government. It was faced with serious problems - he named only energy, inflation and unemployment. It needed help. Some progress needed to be shown in the run-up to the DC Congress. The disarray of the other Parties gave the DC an opportunity to sort itself out. His role was to work for Party unity. He was throwing his weight behind the strengthening of the Cossiga Government. He did not make the point that stability was important during the Italian Presidency of the EEC next year, but of course he agreed wholeheartedly when I made it.
3. The Socialists. Collaboration was extremely difficult, mainly because of the attitude of Craxi himself. Signor Zaccagnini saw no likelihood of any early changes within the Socialist Party which would facilitate collaboration with the DC, although with the Communists in disarray this was the most promising way to provide a solid majority.
4. The Communists. Signor Zaccagnini favoured a middle-road. Confrontation was undesirable and some way must be found of bringing them along without their direct participation in the Government. I said that was no doubt highly desirable but the Communists lost votes precisely because they had got into that situation. Something rather different seemed to be required. Signor Zaccagnini produced no new ideas.
5. The Succession. I asked Signor Zaccagnini who was going to be his successor in the Party. He said he supposed this would be decided by a vote at the Congress early next year, although voting was unsatisfactory in some ways. Alternatively, the

/decision

decision might be made afterwards by the Council. He himself had been elected. He averred that the question of the succession was not linked to that of an heir to President Pertini, though I suggested that the two were linked because some people might be candidates for either job. However, he took refuge in saying that President Pertini was robust and should be in office for some time yet.

6. Constitutional Reform. Signor Zaccagnini, like most others, did not think there was much in this. The wilder proposals would get nowhere e.g. abolition of the Senate or modifying proportional representation. On the other hand there might be agreement on some modest step like the President not being able to stand for re-election. There was also a need - and perhaps something could be done - to improve procedures in the Assembly where the Radicals were at the moment able to take effective and disruptive blocking action. The difficulty was that the Radicals would block any change.


7. TNF. Signor Zaccagnini seemed reasonably optimistic about the outcome but said that Signor Andreotti's recent statement about the need to compromise had been unhelpful. Indeed this led him to say that there was a good deal too much talking out of turn in the DC and he personally deplored the machinations and factions ~~and factions~~ which bedevilled the Party at present. 11x

8. EEC. I took the opportunity of putting the UK case on the Budget and Signor Zaccagnini agreed that something must be done about it.

9. Future contacts. Signor Zaccagnini said firmly that he was not available for dinners or even lunches, but that he would be happy to see me at any time in his office over a cup of coffee.

10. At that point Signor Cossiga arrived and we had to break off.

16 November 1979


(R Arculus)

TOP COPY

GR 85
UNCLASSIFIED
FM FCO 151446Z NOV 79
TO ROUTINE ROME
TELEGRAM NUMBER 238 OF 15 NOVEMBER

WATA 020/11	
RECEIVED REGISTRY NO. 13	
19 NOV 1979	
OFFICE	IV
PA	200
<i>John</i>	<i>sr</i>

YOUR TEL 510: GIFT OF WINE TO SIR PETER SCOTT'S WILD FOWL TRUST

1. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE ADVISE THAT SUCH A GIFT WOULD NOT BE EXEMPT FROM EXCISE OR TAX. EXCISE WOULD BE POUNDS STERLING 3.25 PER GALLON AND VAT WOULD BE 15 PERCENT OF THE VALUE OF THE WINE EXCISE ADDED. OUR CALCULATIONS PUT THE TOTAL IN EXCESS OF POUNDS STERLING 2,000. IN ADDITION WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE WILD FOWL TRUST WOULD REQUIRE A LICENCE TO DISPOSE OF THE WINE FOR PROFIT.

2. WE REGRET THIS IDEA APPEARS TO BE A NON-STARTER.
CARRINGTON

FILES
WED

COPIES TO
H M CUSTOMS & EXCISE

File No.
 Department WED
 Drafted by
 (Block Capitals) ... D. S. KEELING ...
 Tel. Extn ... 233 3266

15 NOV 1979
 OUTWARD

TELEGRAM

11 12 1
 9 3 3

Security Classification
UNCLASSIFIED
Precedence
ROUTINE
DESKBYZ

FOR
 COMMS. DEPT.
 USE

Despatched

(Date) 16/11.6.94
 (Time) 0221

POSTBYZ

PREAMBLE

(Time of Origin) 15 1446Z Z(G.M.T.)
 (Security Class.) UNCLASSIFIED
 (Restrictive Prefix)
 (Caveat/ Privacy Marking)
 (Codeword) (Deskby)

To ROUTINE ROME
 (precedence) (post) Tel. No. 238 of

AND TO (precedence/post)

AND SAVING TO

REPEATED TO (for info)

SAVING TO (for info)

Distribution:-
 Files
 WED

(TEXT)

YOUR TEL 510: GIFT OF WINE TO SIR PETER SCOTT'S WILD FOWL TRUST

1. Customs and Excise advise that such a gift would not be exempt from excise or tax. Excise would be £3.25 per gallon and VAT would be 15 percent of the value of the wine excise added. Our calculations put the total in excess of ~~£2,000~~ ^{£2,000}. In addition we understand that the Wild Fowl Trust would require a licence to dispose of the wine for profit.

2. We regret this idea appears to be a non-starter.

Copies to:-
 HM Customs & Excise

Jfk 15
 xi

Mr Vereker,
WED.

Reference
WED 020/11
RECEIVED 27 NOV 1979
OFFICER PA
<i>[Signature]</i>

cc:

Mr Spreckley
Mr Marsden
EID(E)

BILATERAL MEETINGS WITH ITALIANS (21 NOVEMBER) AND GERMANS (23 NOVEMBER)

1. We spoke about the arrangements for these two visits.
2. EID(I)'s responsibility will be to prepare a brief on Community questions (especially the Budget) for each of these meetings.
3. Would WED please be responsible for the general arrangements for each visit and for co-ordinating the preparation of any further briefs needed.

A.M. Goodenough

A M Goodenough
European Integration
Department (Internal)

14 November, 1979

Mr. Blackstone - to see
Mr. Goodenough

*cc. Mr. Spreckley
Mr. Marsden*

Discussed with HPS and required briefing EID(E) department.

1. Yes.
2. *Mr. Haij already has the arrangements for Danhyari well in hand. We are in touch with the HPS office about his visit*
RESTRICTED
I will provide supporting material. In fact as you may have seen the Italian position on TNP is now such that we probably won't have to raise it & Mr. Richardson doubts if he needs a written brief on Rhadesvi. So he should be able to concentrate entirely on your budget brief

GR 130

CLASSIFIED

FM Rome 121553Z NOV

TO ROUTINE FCO

TELEGRAM NUMBER 510 OF 12 NOVEMBER 1979

WRG 020/4

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY NO. 13

7 NOV 1979

DESK

INDEX

1000

\$

THE ORGANIZERS OF THE ITALIAN 'LA SELVA' WILDFOWL PARK WISH TO SEND A GIFT OF 3,000 LITRES OF WINE TO SIR PETER SCOTT'S WILDFOWL TRUST AT SLIMBRIDGE. THE HOPE IS THAT THE GIFT CAN BE USED TO RAISE MONEY FOR THE WILDFOWL TRUST, WHICH IN THE PAST HAS GIVEN VALUABLE ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE TO 'LA SELVA' PARK. HOWEVER, NEITHER SIR PETER SCOTT NOR THE 'LA SELVA' AUTHORITIES WOULD WISH TO GO AHEAD WITH THIS PROJECT IF THE WINE (VALUQUE AT 1000 LIRA (60P) PER BOTTLE) IS LIKELY TO ATTRACT HEAVY IMPORTATION DUTIES OR TAXES.

COULD YOU PLEASE THEREFORE ADVISE WHETHER A CHARITY LIKE THE WILDFOWL TRUST WOULD BE EXEMPT FROM PAYING DUTY OR TAX ON SUCH A GIFT AND, IF NOT, HOW MUCH DUTY/TAX WOULD THEY BE LIABLE TO PAY ON THIS CONSIGNMENT OF WINE.

ARCULUS

FILES
WGD
EID
CRD

~~Mr Keeling~~



I am not sure
that has gone
to EID (1). A
you pre check?

With the compliments of

W. J. ADAMS

WRP 020/14/11
IN REGISTRY
26 NOV 1979
OFFICE
BRITISH EMBASSY
ROME

[Handwritten signature]
BRITISH EMBASSY
ROME

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

Tout

PL sent
to EID (2)

[Handwritten signature]
ki

H of ✓ M 13/XI
 O.C. under my auspices to Heads of WED
 " FR.D.
 " FE.D.
 " N.E.NAD

Reference
 (2) M = Pella ^{M.P. 13/11}
 (3) M = Galvanthy
 (4) Minister or.
 (5) Embert + pa.

NOTE OF A CONVERSATION WITH MINISTER PANDOLFI ON 12 NOVEMBER 1979.

1. EEC Budget. See telegram to FCO.

2. The Cossiga Government. Signor Pandolfi said the Government was in bad shape. It was by definition very weak and in particular the parliamentary situation was unsatisfactory. The Radicals could hold up anything at any time. This was particularly difficult for the proper control of public expenditure. While it was true that the Government might hang on for some time, it would not be good for it to do so if it were reduced to a very enfeebled state. He himself would not remain in such circumstances. On the other hand it was important that Italy should make good showing during the first half of 1980 in the Presidency. This factor was not always recognised by domestic politicians. The DC, the Socialists and the Communists were all in disarray. He gave me a characteristic lecture on Rome as seen from the north of Italy, i.e. a sort of Rio de Janeiro/Istanbul which unfortunately ruled the affairs of the north. He also gave me some account of the disillusioning process of trying to form a government here and particularly of his crucial talk with Craxi; in an hour they had spent 20 minutes on the actual crisis and 40 minutes on the domestic problems of the Socialist Party - this was typical. He doubted whether the Government was strong enough to do anything decisive about energy policy though it was essential to make economies if only for financial reasons. On the other hand he was somewhat cheered by the latest events in the US Congress. I asked how the Bank of Italy was settling down under the new Governor and the Minister replied that Ciampi was no Baffi but perhaps a period with an inconspicuous Governor might be advantageous. He went on to make the usual appreciative noises about the quality of the Bank of England.

3. International Scene. In addition to his domestic burdens he was now having to spend time on his IMF functions. He would shortly start visiting the Arab

/States

States and begin to tackle the problem of an alternative home for oil wealth. Nothing substantial could be done about the dollar before the American elections but one must give the impression to the oil producers that something was being done, albeit slowly. Indeed something had to be done to stabilise the present situation in which wherever oil funds were invested disequilibrium was created. He said that he was also already involved in preparations for the Economic Summit. The Italians would take it very seriously. The Conference facilities in Venice should be good and they were spending 5 milliards in improving them, because Italy entirely lacked modern conference facilities.

4. The Chinese. The Minister described to me a meeting with Premier Hua together with President Cossiga and Minister Malfatti. Hua had been impressive, not a great statesman but showing considerable knowledge of the world scene. He particularly wanted the Italians to use their influence with the Arabs in order to bring Saudi Arabia and Egypt together again. It was dangerous when they fell out. He was also much concerned to get pressure put on the Israelis to be less intransigent. The Italians hoped for some big contracts with the Chinese, of the FIAT type. They hoped to get corresponding benefits including the supply of raw materials. They granted a credit but not an excessive one and there had been no problem of interest rates. Having had over ambitious ideas to begin with the Chinese had re-thought their plans and were now much more realistic. The Italians had not wished to loan more than they thought the Chinese could repay. He observed incidentally that the question of credit terms for the Soviet Union had not come up with Minister Patolichev, but he was conscious of the need not to exceed the consensus.

5. In general I found Minister Pandolfi very friendly and relaxed but depressed somewhat by the cares of office and particularly the need to answer frequently for his department in the Assembly. He could not delegate even trifling questions to his Under Secretaries and was therefore constantly wasting his time

/at

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference _____

at Montecitorio. He was also preoccupied with the feebleness of the present regime. With his EEC and now IMF responsibilities he must indeed be hard pressed. But he was happy to spend a couple of hours over lunch and I think he will do so from time to time.

12 November 1979

R Arculus

(R Arculus)

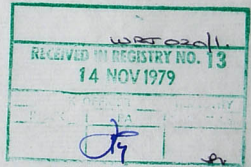


BRITISH EMBASSY
Via XX Settembre, 80-A
00187 ROME

INF. 120/1

5 November, 1979

R.P. Nash, Esq.,
Western European Department
Foreign & Commonwealth Office
London SW1



Dear Ronald

Request for Information on the Labour Party

I would be very grateful for any help you can offer to answer a query we have received from On. Luigi Preti, the Minister of Transport.

2. Preti, who is a member of the PSDI, took a close interest in the Labour Party Conference and has asked for further information about the decision to give the NEC the final say on the content of the Party's manifesto. He wishes to know whether this means that the NEC will be in a position to dictate policy to the Parliamentary Labour Party (PLP) throughout the life of a Parliament; when any new situation arises will the PLP be free to choose how to react to it, or will the NEC decide on the policy to be followed?

3. In other circumstances we would have referred the enquirer directly to Transport House, but in view of Preti's present position we feel we ought to be as helpful as possible.

Mr Tyrer

Yours ever

~~M. Marshall~~ copy sent

~~Bots~~

R. Marshall
First Secretary
(Information)

Can you help?

B.V. 10 days ago J. Keen

M. Jones 4/11 (when received) JG
O.P. any program

Copy to -
Mr. Bridges
Mr. Britton
Mr. Gladstone
Mr. Gordon
Mr. H. P. H. P.
Mr. Evans (MAFC)
Mr. Gorden - prof. brief

VIP AIR
Telax 61049; Telephone 472

Nov 1
Mr. Vereker
Mr. Nash
Mr. Loring

J N T Spreckley Esq
EID (1)
FCO

Your reference
Our reference
Date 30 October 1979

Have we briefed any Italians?

Dear Nick,

Not 1

JNT
6/10

1. The Italian Treasury Minister, Signor Pandolfi, has accepted an invitation to lunch from my Ambassador on Monday 12 November. Sir Ronald Arculus chose this date as Pandolfi will be attending the Finance Ministers Council in Brussels the following week and this will presumably be the last occasion on which Pandolfi has a direct influence on the Italian preparation for the European Council in Dublin. I am therefore writing to ask that you let us have, by telegram if necessary, any points you wish Sir Ronald Arculus to raise with Signor Pandolfi. May I leave you to copy this letter to the appropriate official in the Treasury as necessary.

2. - You should also know that today's Italian press reports that the expected Franco/Italian bilateral meeting will take place on 12 November when Cossiga will pay an official visit to Paris for talks with Giscard and Barre. When the time comes, we will try to obtain an Italian account of these talks. This leads me to enquire whether the Italian Embassy in London is in fact seeking special briefing from the FCO on the outcome of our own bilaterals (e.g. the Prime Minister's visit to Germany this week). If not, perhaps we could be authorised to say something to the Italians about the outcome of such meetings.

Sig Biande
Rosenrot
called on
M.P., but he
will be doubtful
Call on Mr.
Tredwell if he has not done so
already. Much better done
here. JNT

Yours ever,

James

W J Adams

Mr. Gladstone
Mr. Vereker
Mr. Nash
JNT
6/10

Mr. Matuschek told me at lunch today that the Italians had approached the FRG Embassy in London (since their Bonn telegraphic communications are out of order) but that he - Matuschek - had pointed them in another direction because the answer was just what given him precious little briefing. We should expect an Italian approach in that moment.

7/10/79

Anglo/It Rel (see
entry card Carri-
gion method)
MOW.

The Ambassador

for advice and draft
reply from the Home Secp.

Italian Embassy,

4 Grosvenor Square

London, W.1.

7568

PA
RH

29/10

23rd October, 1979

was well	to	high
23 OCT		

note
who
minutes for

M. Walsh
JUL 20/8

in answer to your kind letter of 19th October, 1979 (which was read by Lord Carrington to my Foreign Minister) allow me to come back to the subject of Italy's candidature to IMCO, which was briefly discussed during yesterday's talks, to emphasize that our request for the United Kingdom's support with Commonwealth countries did not imply a Commonwealth "bloc" in favour of Italy. It would have been too much to hope for, when it looks likely that India, which was elected two years ago in place of Italy, will seek reelection.

What we had hoped for with our démarche (and still do) is that the F.CO might see fit to recommend Italy's legitimate candidature to those Commonwealth countries with whom it might stand a better chance of gaining support and with which the United Kingdom is in better terms.

you will find all the relevant documents
in your files

Douglas Hurd CBE, MP
Minister of State
for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1A

2-5

CONFIDENTIAL

(85)

Mr. Vereker Mr. Nash 24/10 24/10 16/10

The para on p. 3 of the transcript you attach does not quite say that I A other records do, may I see them.

Mr Vereker ✓
Mr Gladstone

R. 16/10

ANGLO/ITALIAN SUMMITS

1. Please see para 3 of the press conference transcript attached.
2. It is clear from the records of Mrs Thatcher's discussions in Rome that there are to be 2 bilaterals with Italy each year. (as a matter of fact, Sgr Cossiga agreed with the Germans that the same practice should be established with them during his subsequent visit to the FRG). I recall your saying that this might be the subject of some sensitivity with our other European partners. News Dept have asked me whether it is a matter of public information that we are planning six-monthly meetings with the Italians. It seems to me that we have little option but to go ahead and confirm we are.
3. Do you agree?

Ronald Nash

R P Nash
Western European Department

16 October 1979

Mr Damaghi (News Dept) OK! ✓

KD Damaghi 17/10

Mr Nash

Since (a) the enclosed extract for the Press Conference text falls short of saying so;
 (b) the other records you have now shown me are far v. restricted distribution; and
 (c) I fully agree with the point at

A above,

- I think it would be wise for the present to go no further than the P.M. did in her Press Conference.

R.

17/10

CONFIDENTIAL

J D N Hartland-Swann Esq
BRITISH EMBASSY
BRUSSELS

was coll.

RECEIVED CHANCERY NO. 13	
15 OCT 1979	
DISPATCH	REGISTRY
INDEX	Action Taken

11 October 1979

ANGLO/ITALIAN CONSULTATIONS

1. When Julian Bullard lunched yesterday with the Belgian Ambassador, M. Vaes told him that he was under instructions to register a protest with the FCO at the decision, reported in the media and confirmed to Brussels by the Italians, to hold Anglo/Italian consultations at the level of Heads of Government, twice a year in future. The Ambassador recalled that the Belgians were determined to pursue the goal of European unity in a political sense; they therefore regarded any institutionalization of contacts between small groups or pairs as a bad thing. There now appeared to be agreement for bilateral consultations between the British, the French, Germans and Italians, leaving out the rest of the Community. The Belgian Government wished to register its disapproval of this state of affairs.
2. Julian Bullard indicated to M. Vaes that the initiative for the institutionalization of Anglo/Italian contacts had come from the Italian side, but that it was correct that the Prime Minister had agreed to this proposal. Bilateral meetings of this kind were simply a fact of life and had to be accepted by those who were excepted from them.
3. The Ambassador did not make a great deal of this protest but warned that the matter might be raised at today's meeting of Political Directors in Dublin.

S J Hilton
Western European Department

cc: Chancery: Rome
// UKREP Brussels

Chancery: Bonn

PS
Rhm
11/10

cc: WED
WED 02/10

RECEIVED	15
DEPT. OF STATE	10/3
INDEX	PA
	Take

W. Nash

CALL BY ITALIAN CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES ON MR HURD AT THE FCO
5.30 PM WEDNESDAY 3 OCTOBER

Present

The Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP The Italian Chargé d'Affaires
Minister of State

Mr J Poston

1. The Italian Chargé said that he had been instructed by his Government to ask the UK's opinion on the participation by EEC citizens in local elections, both as candidates and as voters. He pointed out that the 1974 Paris Summit had decided that the question of special rights for Community citizens should be studied; there were of course many Italians in France, Germany, Belgium and the UK. The Italian Prime Minister, Mr Cossiga, had mentioned the question as one of the priorities of his Government and the Irish Presidency were trying to push ahead with the problem. Mr Incisa then handed over the attached speaking note.

2. Mr Hurd replied that UK Ministers had not yet taken a decision, so that he could give only his personal view. He thought that the problem was not very easy and saw no easy solution; there was a separate but not unrelated problem which would probably cause the UK more difficulties than it would Italy - that of a common electoral system for the European Parliament. He believed that the latter question would occupy Ministers' attention and cause many problems. It might be difficult to add to the problems by dealing also with the question of voting in local elections. He had not realised that the participation by Community citizens in local elections was an aim of the Italian Government; it had not been discussed in the House of Commons or the British press. There was of course an anomaly in that Irish citizens could vote in all elections in this country. He could say, however, that while he personally was not very optimistic on the problem the Government would take into account the Italian representations before making any final decision.

3. Mr Incisa confirmed that his Government would be willing to enter into reciprocal arrangements if the Community conceded the general rule of participation by Community nationals in local elections. This would apply to candidates as well as to voters.

4 October 1979

cc:

Private Secretary
PS/Mr Hurd
PS/Lord Privy Seal
PS/PUS
Mr Butler
Mr Bullard
Mr Fretwell
Mr Fergusson
EID(I)
WED
Mr Walsh, Cabinet Office
Mr Wasserman, Home Office

SPEAKING NOTE

1. The Paris Summit of 1974 approved inter alia an understanding to recognize a special status to EEC citizens residing in their respective territories. On that occasion the Italian Government renewed a proposal to adopt the principle of a European citizenship. Although the proposal was not retained, the decision was eventually taken to appoint a working group to investigate the possibility of granting special rights to such citizens.
2. The working group has since completed a draft paper concerning the right of EEC immigrants to take part and to run as candidates to the local elections in the place of their residence.
3. The Italian Government is deeply interested in achieving in the nearest future an understanding whereby EEC immigrants shall be granted the right to take part and to run as candidates to the local elections in the place of their residence and warmly welcomes any understanding to such effect. In his programme Signor Cossiga mentioned as a priority of Italy's emigration policy the right of the Italian emigrants to take part and to run as candidates to the local elections in the place of their residence.
4. Consequently and in view of the fact that the Irish Presidency is presently endeavouring to speed up the drafting of such an understanding, which shall have the full support of the Italian side, the Italian Government will be grateful for any indication as to H.M. Government's approach to the matter.

(82)

A brief on this
has prepared for
the Italian
near Rome visit
4/5 Oct. 79

RECEIVED	STAY NO. 13
05 OCT 1979	
PA	

Mr Nash
Mr Bonjace
3/10

Mr Fretwell
PS/Mr Hurd

CALL BY ITALIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES: WEDNESDAY 3 OCTOBER, 2.30 PM

1. The Italian Chargé d'Affaires asked to call on the Lord Privy Seal: I understand that Mr Hurd is to see him.
2. Since the appointment was made the Counsellor in the Italian Embassy has told us that the purpose of the call is to raise the suggestion that Italian expatriates in the UK should enjoy the right to vote in UK local elections.
3. I submit a brief, which has been cleared with the Home Office.

JNT Spreckley

J N T Spreckley
European Integration
Department (Internal)

2 October 1979

- cc: Private Secretary
PS/Lord Privy Seal
PS/PUS
✓ Mr Butler
Mr Gladstone, WED
Mr Wasserman, Home Office

1. Any change in UK practice should surely be for the benefit of all Community countries, not just Italy, and would have to be part of an agreement applying throughout the Community. The proper place for discussion is in the established forum in Brussels:

/if the

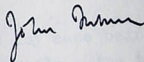
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2.

if the Italians are dissatisfied with progress they can raise the question in the Council of Ministers. Bilateral approaches, seeking special arrangements for Italians, are unlikely to be helpful.

2. I would not expect early decisions in Brussels: the Working Group has made only limited progress in the last five years.



M J E Fretwell

2 October 1979

RESTRICTED

CALL BY ITALIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES: WEDNESDAY 3 OCTOBER, 2.30PM

POINTS TO MAKE

1. Note the Italian suggestions.
2. The Government favour the extension of voting rights to UK citizens living within the Community in direct elections to the European Parliament; this will involve careful scrutiny of all our electoral procedures and the Italian suggestion is one we shall bear in mind.
3. Would the Italians propose to extend reciprocal rights to UK citizens resident in Italy?
4. Understand that this question is in any case being dealt with by a Community working group in Brussels. Are the Italians satisfied with progress there? Are they proposing that we should have a separate, bilateral arrangement?

/ESSENTIAL FACTS

ESSENTIAL FACTS

Voting by Foreign Nationals in Local Elections

2. A Working Group was set up by the Paris Summit of December 1974 to study the conditions and timing under which citizens of the Nine Member States could be given special rights as members of the Community. Among these "special rights" being considered is the right of Community citizens to vote in the local elections of other Member States. The Working Group is expected to reach agreement soon on the text of a draft Directive which will be submitted to COREPER for further study. The UK has informed the Commission that we would think it appropriate for Community nationals to be able to exercise the right to vote in elections to County Councils, District Councils and Paris Councils in England and at the corresponding levels of local government in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, if it were agreed in principle that they should be able to vote in local elections. But we have taken no position yet on the point of principle.

3. Giving non-UK nationals the right to vote in UK local elections before UK nationals living abroad get any right to vote would be much resented. Home Office are currently considering whole question of voting rights, including in elections for European Parliament. The Parliament will shortly be considering

/possibility

possibility of making proposals for a Common Electoral System, probably in time for next direct elections due in 1984. Under Article 138(3) of the Treaty of Rome it is for the Parliament to draw up proposals for a Common electoral System; it is then for the Council, acting unanimously, to lay down the appropriate provisions which it shall recommend to Member States for adoption in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements.

4. Home Office made arrangements for Italians living in UK to vote in election of their own representatives to European Parliament on 10 June. Italian Embassy has expressed satisfaction with arrangements.

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION DEPARTMENT (INTERNAL)

2 October 1979



HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

(81)

Mr Boniface
Mr Venner
Mr Bradstone O.R.

REG. NO. 1005 02011

DATE 12 OCT 1979

1st October 1979

R/R 2/10

WSD ✓

With the Compliments
of the
Permanent Under Secretary
of State

Roberto,

cc PCD
Mr Bullard
PS/POS

2/1

ited the "Horses of San Marco" exhibition
demny on 6th September you spoke to me about
which on 5th September near Westminster Abbey
retained an Italian citizen. I asked the
the Metropolis for a report on the circum-
ase, which I have now received.

is somewhat involved and I thought you
venient therefore to have the attached
ting out the circumstances. This is the
ed by the police, and obviously there is
can properly make on it.

g a copy of this letter and its enclosure
lliser at the Foreign and Commonwealth
will be aware of the background.

Robert Armstrong

Home Office

Mr. Nadh

His Excellency Signor Roberto Ducci.



HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

(81)

SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG KCB CVO
PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr Sampson
Mr Venner
Mr Gladstone o.r.
R/R 2/10

1st October 1979

1005 0201
OCT 1979
PA
WED ✓

My dear Roberto,

cc PCD
Mr Bullard
PS/POS

2/10
2/r

When I visited the "Horses of San Marco" exhibition at the Royal Academy on 6th September you spoke to me about an incident in which on 5th September near Westminster Abbey the police had detained an Italian citizen. I asked the Commissioner of the Metropolis for a report on the circumstances of the case, which I have now received.

The story is somewhat involved and I thought you would find it convenient therefore to have the attached separate note setting out the circumstances. This is the account as reported by the police, and obviously there is no comment that I can properly make on it.

I am sending a copy of this letter and its enclosure to Sir Michael Palliser at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office so that he will be aware of the background.

Yours ever
Robert Armstrong

M. Nad

His Excellency Signor Roberto Ducci.

INSTANCES OF INCIDENT ON 5 SEPTEMBER NEAR WESTMINSTER ABBEY
INVOLVING SIGNOR MARANGON

At about 10.45 a.m. on 5 September a police officer was patrolling Broad Sanctuary, where a large crowd had gathered to see Lord Mountbatten's funeral procession. He found himself standing immediately behind Signor Marangon who, according to the officer, pushed forward and as he did so lifted the jacket of a man standing in the crowd. Signor Marangon was said to be looking down towards the man whose jacket he had lifted rather than at the procession. Having spoken to a Mr Lewington, he was seen again to push against the crowd and to lift with his left hand the jacket of another man and to reach with his right hand towards the jacket. Signor Marangon then returned to Mr Lewington and apparently offered him sweets. Another officer was called and both officers saw Signor Marangon move away from Mr Lewington, push against the crowd and reach with his right hand towards the jacket pocket of another man. After having talked again to Mr Lewington, Signor Marangon pushed himself back into the crowd with his right arm outstretched.

2. The Police officers stopped both Mr Lewington and Signor Marangon. Mr Lewington explained that he did not know Signor Marangon, who had continually tried to force himself upon him, and that he did not understand anything Signor Marangon had said. The officers found that Signor Marangon could not speak English. He was detained at 11.10 a.m. and taken to Cannon Row police station at 11.30 a.m. where the police summoned an interpreter, who arrived at 12.30 p.m. Through the interpreter Signor Marangon was told that he had been arrested for being a suspected person loitering with intent to steal and he was later charged with this offence. He consented to his hotel room being searched and went there with the arresting officers and the interpreter at 2 p.m. A large amount of various foreign currencies was found concealed within the folds of a newspaper and clothing, and the officers took possession while further enquiries were

They all returned to the police station with Signor Marangon at 3 p.m.

3. Before travelling to the hotel one of the arresting officers had tried to phone the Italian Embassy but found that the line was constantly engaged. He intended to try again on returning to the police station but at that stage he was told that the Consul General had been in touch with the police and would be attending the station. (Signor Marangon had spoken at the hotel to someone else in his party who, it seems, contacted the Embassy).
4. At about 4.40 p.m. the Consul General attended the police station and, having been apprised of the background, interviewed Signor Marangon at 4.50 p.m. The police decided that a surety would be needed before Signor Marangon could be released on bail. The Consul General was not able to stand as surety, but at 6.20 p.m. Signor Gallian, Director of the Italian State Tourist Department in London, arrived and offered surety, which was set at £500. Signor Marangon was released on bail at 6.40 p.m.
5. The following day, 6 September, Signor Marangon appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court where he was remanded on bail to appear again on 7 September (he had stated his intention of returning to Italy on the afternoon of that day). At the court hearing the evidence for the prosecution was as indicated above. Mr Lewington confirmed that Signor Marangon had repeatedly walked up to him and offered sweets, but was unable to say anything else about Signor Marangon's actions. Signor Marangon's evidence, given through an interpreter, was that he was pushed against that crowd which may have caused him to pull on jackets. He accepted that his actions may have looked suspicious but he denied any intent to steal. The charge against Signor Marangon was dismissed. An application on his behalf for costs was refused by the Magistrate, apparently on the grounds that Signor

gon's arrest had been brought about by his own actions.

Home Office

24 September 1979

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RECEIVED IN REGISTRY NO. 13
02 OCT 1979

DESK OFFICER

INDEXED FILED

Mr Fergusson

MEETING BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

1. Mr Lever's minute of 10 September enclosed a bout de papier which the Italian Ambassador had handed to the Secretary of State that evening, proposing that Signor Malfatti might call on him in London on 22 October.

RECOMMENDATION

2. I recommend that the Secretary of State should see Signor Malfatti on 22 October if he is free to do so and I attach a draft reply from the Secretary of State to the Italian Ambassador. EID(I) agree.

ARGUMENT

3. The Prime Minister will have seen the Italian Prime Minister on 4 and 5 October. We hope that either the Secretary of State or the Lord Privy Seal will accompany her. This visit will afford a good opportunity for discussion of the problem of the EEC budget contribution while the Italians are preparing for the 15 October Finance Council, but we see advantage in the Secretary of State having a further talk with Signor Malfatti on 22 October. This will be a period of importance in the budgetary negotiation. The Commission Reference Paper had defined the nature and extent of the problem. Our next task is to impress on other Member Governments the urgent need to tackle it. An intensive programme of bilateral contacts (on which EID(I) will submit separately) will be necessary for this. The Finance Council will, we hope, have opened the way for the Commission to put forward ideas for a solution. In the case of Italy we have the further consideration that their concern with non-budgetary resource transfers could obstruct the solution to our problem. So far, however, the Italians appear to wish to maintain our alliance even though our interest differ. The fact that Signor Malfatti wants to see the Secretary of State in October is an encouraging sign. This meeting will provide an opportunity to explore ways in which our objectives and those of the Italians can be reconciled and an outcome satisfactory to both of us reached at Dublin, taking account of whatever has happened at the 15 October Finance Council.

24 September 1979

CONFIDENTIAL

P W M Vereker
WED

ccs

Mr Gladstone

Mr Spreckley (EID(I)

Mr Fretwell

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INDEX	PA	Action Taken

NOTED

NOTE to assemble please

PS/PUS ✓

12/23

1/1

Issued.

R

2/10

Mr. Nash

ARREST OF SIGNOR MARANGON: FORMAL COMPLAINT BY ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

(72)

1. In his submission of 13 September, Mr Gladstone explained the action being taken on the Italian Ambassador's letter of 7 September to the Secretary of State about the arrest on 5 September of the Vice Mayor of Chioggia. The PUS asked for an early apologetic reply. As I recorded in my minute of 21 September to Mr Bullard, we have been pressing the Home Office to produce an explanation.

2. Sir Robert Armstrong has now sent the PUS a copy of a note summarising the report he has received from the Commissioner of Police. He proposes to send this, with a personal letter, to the Italian Ambassador.

3. The report suggests that Signor Marangon was behaving suspiciously and that the police had good grounds for arresting him. The Italian Note claimed that Signor Marangon was prevented from getting in touch with the Italian Consul General. The Home Office's reply is that the police tried, but were unable, to telephone the Consul-General. Although there was some delay before the attempt to telephone the Embassy was made it would not seem appropriate, on the evidence available, to apologise to the Italian Ambassador.

4. I recommend that the PUS should agree to Sir Robert Armstrong writing to Signor Ducci as he proposes and that a formal reply on the lines of the attached draft should be sent to the Italian Ambassador. In the circumstances, Signor Ducci may prefer not to return to the charge.

5.



-2-

5. I understand from Protocol & Conference Department that the FCO normally handle only complaints regarding diplomats. This point, together with those in my two preceding paragraphs, could perhaps be made orally to Sir R Armstrong's office.

P W M Vereker
Western European Department

28 September 1979

cc: Mr Gladstone o/r
Mr Nash
Protocol & Conference Department

M. Ferguson
M. Bullard

I agree.

28/7



SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG KCB-CVO
PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

WORK 020/1

RECEIVED
NO. 13

02 Submission to PS/PS R. 28/9

MINISTRY
of Foreign Affairs

WED

pa. 26th September, 1979

for urgent advice psc

cc PCB

PS/PS

Seaglean
26/9

My dear Michael,

I sent you a copy of my letter of 7th September to the Commissioner of the Police of the Metropolis about an incident to which the Italian Ambassador had drawn my attention, and I now enclose a copy of a note that summarises the report I have received from the Commissioner. As the Ambassador spoke and wrote to me, I would propose to send this note to him with a personal letter, and I hope it will also enable you to deal with the formal note of protest. Could you let me know by telephone if you have any comments?

If the Ambassador wishes to press the matter as a complaint against individual police officers, I think the standing arrangements agreed between our Departments are that the Foreign and Commonwealth Office would write direct to the Commissioner and that at the end of the day the Police Complaints Board would notify your people of the outcome.

Yours ever

Robert Armstrong

Sir Michael Palliser, G.C.M.G.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF INCIDENT ON 5 SEPTEMBER NEAR WESTMINSTER ABBEY
INVOLVING SIGNOR MARANGON

At about 10.45 a.m. on 5 September a police officer was patrolling Broad Sanctuary, where a large crowd had gathered to see Lord Mountbatten's funeral procession. He found himself standing immediately behind Signor Marangon who, according to the officer, pushed forward and as he did so lifted the jacket of a man standing in the crowd. Signor Marangon was said to be looking down towards the man whose jacket he had lifted rather than at the procession. Having spoken to a Mr Lewington, he was seen again to push against the crowd and to lift with his left hand the jacket of another man and to reach with his right hand towards the jacket. Signor Marangon then returned to Mr Lewington and apparently offered him sweets. Another officer was called and both officers saw Signor Marangon move away from Mr Lewington, push against the crowd and reach with his right hand towards the jacket pocket of another man. After having talked again to Mr Lewington, Signor Marangon pushed himself back into the crowd with his right arm outstretched.

2. The Police officers stopped both Mr Lewington and Signor Marangon. Mr Lewington explained that he did not know Signor Marangon, who had continually tried to force himself upon him, and that he did not understand anything Signor Marangon had said. The officers found that Signor Marangon could not speak English. He was detained at 11.10 a.m. and taken to Cannon Row police station at 11.30 a.m. where the police summoned an interpreter, who arrived at 12.30 p.m. Through the interpreter Signor Marangon was told that he had been arrested for being a suspected person loitering with intent to steal and he was later charged with this offence. He consented to his hotel room being searched and went there with the arresting officers and the interpreter at 2 p.m. A large amount of various foreign currencies was found concealed within the folds of a newspaper and clothing, and the officers took possession while further enquiries were

2. They all returned to the police station with Signor Marangon at 3 p.m.

3. Before travelling to the hotel one of the arresting officers had tried to phone the Italian Embassy but found that the line was constantly engaged. He intended to try again on returning to the police station but at that stage he was told that the Consul General had been in touch with the police and would be attending the station. (Signor Marangon had spoken at the hotel to someone else in his party who, it seems, contacted the Embassy).

4. At about 4.40 p.m. the Consul General attended the police station and, having been apprised of the background, interviewed Signor Marangon at 4.50 p.m. The police decided that a surety would be needed before Signor Marangon could be released on bail. The Consul General was not able to stand as surety, but at 6.20 p.m. Signor Gallian, Director of the Italian State Tourist Department in London, arrived and offered surety, which was set at £500. Signor Marangon was released on bail at 6.40 p.m.

5. The following day, 6 September, Signor Marangon appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court where he was remanded on bail to appear again on 7 September (he had stated his intention of returning to Italy on the afternoon of that day). At the court hearing the evidence for the prosecution was as indicated above. Mr Lewington confirmed that Signor Marangon had repeatedly walked up to him and offered sweets, but was unable to say anything else about Signor Marangon's actions. Signor Marangon's evidence, given through an interpreter, was that he was pushed against that crowd which may have caused him to pull on jackets. He accepted that his actions may have looked suspicious but he denied any intent to steal. The charge against Signor Marangon was dismissed. An application on his behalf for costs was refused by the Magistrate, apparently on the grounds that Signor

Marangon's arrest had been brought about by his own actions.

Home Office

24 September 1979

Mr Boniface

(7)

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 Action Taken

Mr Bullard ✓

ARREST OF SIGNOR MARANGON

Thanks. You are right to press for an early reply. I should of course like to see it; in draft if sim here
 JB 22/9

We must keep up the pressure on the Home Office to produce their explanation unless the P.O.S. will also want to see early this week.
 24/9

1. You asked what was happening about this case. We forwarded a copy of the Italian Note to Sir R Armstrong's Private Secretary a week ago. He promised to advise us how to reply to the Italian Ambassador once the police report was received. Meanwhile we sent an interim acknowledgement to the Italian Note.
2. I spoke to Sir R Armstrong's Private Office today and said that I was very concerned about the delay in getting a prompt, polite and (we hoped) apologetic reply rapidly to the Italians and I thought Sir M Palliser would be too. Mr Boniface also spoke to an Assistant Secretary in the Home Office dealing with the case.
3. The Private Office rang me back to say that a reply had come from the police and a draft letter was being prepared for Sir R Armstrong to send to the Italian Ambassador early next week (since Sir R Armstrong was not here at present). I said that the formal reply to the Italian Note would have to be sent by us and it would be helpful if we could see any additional letter that Sir R Armstrong proposed to send to the Ambassador in advance and could have at the same time as full an explanation of what had happened as the Home Office could provide.

21 September 1979

P Vereker
 P W M Vereker
 Western European Department

ccs
 Mr Gladstone o/r
 Mr Nash/Mr Boniface

R. 24/9
 Mr. Vereker
 Mr. Gladstone.

Indeed we shall:
 that at least

JWB
 24/9

1. I spoke to the HO again this morning. A draft letter to Sr. Ducci is being submitted to Sir R. Armstrong today but will not be signed until tomorrow (Tues). WED

can expect advice and a copy of the letter the same day. from what I was told
 2. It would seem that we shall need to apologise for the lack of access to a Consul Official.
 edisonface 24/9.

GRS 50

CONFIDENTIAL

FM FCO 211416Z SEP 79

TO IMMEDIATE ROME

TELEGRAM NUMBER 175 OF 21 SEPTEMBER

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24 SEP 1979	
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PA	Section Telgram

TOP COPY

75

YOUR TELNO 396: CABINET COMMITTEE SYSTEM

1. YOU SHOULD NOT GO BEYOND THE PRIME MINISTER'S ORAL REPLY OF 24 MAY TO A PQ BY MR MICHAEL THOMAS ON THIS QUESTION.
2. THE ITALIAN EMBASSY, AT THEIR REQUEST, HAVE BEEN BRIEFED IN SOME DETAIL BY THE CABINET OFFICE ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE CPRS.

CARRINGTON

FILES
 WED
 PLANNING STAFF
 MR BULLHARD
 MR FERLUSON

COPIES TO:
 MISS Mac & HASHAN } CABINET
 MR VIRE , } OFFICE

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TOP COPY

GR 150

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FM ROME 201935Z SEP

TO IMMEDIATE FCO

TELEGRAM NUMBER 396 OF 20 SEPTEMBER 1979

0202 020/1

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THE CABINET COMMITTEE SYSTEM: ITALIAN REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

1. THE DIPLOMATIC ADVISER TO THE ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER HAS TOLD US THAT SIGNOR COSSIGA IS ANXIOUS TO HAVE THE FULLEST POSSIBLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPOSITION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, THE ORGANISATION OF MINISTRIES AND MINISTERIAL COMMITTEES. WE ARE PROVIDING INFORMATION ON THE FIRST TWO POINTS. ON THE THIRD WE HAVE EXPLAINED THAT, ALTHOUGH THE EXISTENCE OF MINISTERIAL COMMITTEES IN THE UK IS KNOWN, THEIR NUMBER, TASKS, AND COMPOSITION HAS TRADITIONALLY BEEN CONFIDENTIAL. IS THERE ANY INFORMATION WE COULD BE AUTHORISED TO PASS TO SIGNOR COSSIGA IN CONFIDENCE? IT WOULD BE HELPFUL IF I COULD RECEIVE YOUR REPLY BY IMMEDIATE TELEGRAM, WHETHER NEGATIVE OR POSITIVE, EVEN IF IT IS TO THE EFFECT THAT YOU ARE SENDING ME SOME INFORMATION BY BAG.

ARCULUS

F I L E S

WED

MR BULLARD

MR FERGUSSON

CONFIDENTIAL

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02 OCT 1979		
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INDEX		

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office presents its compliments to the Italian Embassy and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of His Excellency the Italian Ambassador's Note number 6785 of 7 September addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, about the detainment of Signor Marangon by the Police on 5 September.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office wishes to inform the Italian Embassy that enquiries are presently being made into the circumstances surrounding this incident. A substantive reply will be sent to His Excellency once the full facts are known.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Italian Embassy the assurance of its highest consideration.

It would be making a protest about this to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He had been brought before the Magistrate and had been remanded for a further appearance at 10.00 on this morning.

apart from the failure to notify the Consul, the Ambassador was clearly concerned that, once the man concerned had established his position and his innocence, he was not discharged without further ado.

I emphasize that this is what the Ambassador told me. I should be very grateful if you could let me have a report of the case, on the basis of which I could write to the Italian Ambassador.

In view of the Ambassador's proposal to protest to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, I am sending a copy of this letter to the Foreign Secretary there, Sir Michael Palliser.

13 September 1979

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

1000000001
Robert Armstrong



SIR ROBERT ARMSTRONG KCB CVO
PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. Vereker
Mr. Nash

HOME OFFICE
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE
LONDON SW1H 9AT

73

I think we had ~~the~~ all copy recipients already

~~WRS~~

PS

7 September 1979

Handwritten initials and date: 2/9

cc

PS/KPS

Mr Bullard

Mr Fergasson

~~Mr~~

News Dept

Pa C Dept

Handwritten initials: Cas 12/9

Dear David,

When I visited the "Horses of San Marco" exhibition at the Royal Academy yesterday evening, the Italian Ambassador spoke to me about an incident which had occurred involving a visitor from Italy in some way connected with the organisation of the exhibition.

The Ambassador did not give me the name of the man concerned, nor details of his position in relation to the exhibition - though it was implied that he was in a position of some seniority. The Ambassador said that the man concerned had been, at some time during 5 September, in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, when he had been arrested by the police and charged under Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824. He had been taken to a Police Station and detained; and, when he gave the address of the hotel at which he was staying, his possessions were taken away from the hotel. The Ambassador said that the Italian Consul had not been informed, in accordance with the appropriate drill, and he would be making a protest about this to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. He had been brought before the Magistrate and had been remanded for a further appearance at 10.00 am this morning.

Apart from the failure to notify the Consul, the Ambassador was clearly concerned that, once the man concerned had established his position and his innocence, he was not discharged without further ado.

I emphasize that this is what the Ambassador told me. I should be very grateful if you could let me have a report of the case, on the basis of which I could write to the Italian Ambassador.

In view of the Ambassador's proposal to protest to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, I am sending a copy of this letter to the Permanent Secretary there, Sir Michael Palliser.

Yours ever

Robert Armstrong

PS/PUS ✓

LPS 02011	
RECEIVED	17 SEP 1979
OFFICE OF INTEGRATION	EA

Mr Gladstone: WJP
oops! P. et al 14/9
Mr Boniface Rb 14/9
px see POS' comment

ARREST OF SR MARANGON: FORMAL COMPLAINT BY
ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

July
14/9

1. I understand that you asked to be kept informed of developments in this case, particularly since the PUS is due to lunch with the Italian Ambassador tomorrow (14 September).
2. The Secretary of State, in response to Mr Boniface's submission of 12 September (copied to you), has expressed the hope that we will be able to reply promptly to the Italian complaint on the basis of a full explanation of the behaviour of the Police.
3. Having been button-holed by Sr Ducci, Sir Robert Armstrong has already written to Sir David McNee asking for a Police report on the incident. We have, therefore, forwarded a copy of the Italian Note to Sir Robert's Private Secretary who, once the Police report has been received, has promised to advise us on how to reply to the Italian Ambassador. (He has not, for the present, undertaken to let us have a copy of Sir David McNee's report.)
4. As it seems unlikely that we shall be able to send a substantial reply to the Italian Ambassador before next week, we have sent an interim acknowledgment in the form of a Note from the FCO to the Italian Embassy.

D. A. S. Gladstone

D A S Gladstone
Western European Department

D. A. S.

13 September 1979

CC:
PS
PS/LPS
Mr Bullard
Mr Fergusson
News Dept
P&CD

Thank you. It is a ludicrous business
as we want yet a prompt, polite
as I trust very apologetic reply rapidly
to be Italian. I should like to see it
in deport.

Incidentally, who on earth do you
own note to the Italian? The word
"detainees" may be Italian but it is not
English. Let us get our own language
right - or else show us the Dept. with
this business in "detention"!

De
1379.



Secretary of State

WKS 0202.

02 OCT 1979

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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PA

Private Secretary

- A
1. A formal complaint has been received from the Italian Embassy about the arrest on 5 September of Sr Marino Marangon, Vice Mayor of Chioggia.
 2. P&CD have requested a police report on the incident. Once this has been received a draft reply to the Italian Note will be submitted.
- B
3. The incident and the Italian Note have been reported in the Daily Express of 10 September. News Department have been informed that further enquiries are being made.

A C Boniface

11 September 1979

A C Boniface
Western European Department

- cc: PS/LPS
PS/PUS
Mr Bullard
Mr Fergusson
Mr Gladstone
News Dept
P&CD

Mr Boniface

The Secretary of State hopes that we will be able to reply promptly to the Italian Ambassador and that PCD will ensure that we get a full explanation of the behaviour of the Police.

Paul Lever
(P Lever)

cc: P&CD

12 September 1979

*The Italian Ambassador
to the United Kingdom*

6785

The Italian Ambassador presents his compliments to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and wishes to call his kind attention to what follows.

At about 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday 5th September 1979 a plain-clothed member of the Police took hold of an Italian citizen who was trying to see something of the funeral procession of Lord Mountbatten and obliged him to go to Cannon Row Police Station. The Italian citizen, much taken aback, followed however the policeman without protest or resistance.

At the Police Station it was ascertained that the gentleman in question was Signor Marino Marangon, Vice Mayor of Chioggia (near Venice) and Director of the Tourist Office of the city of Venice. He had come to London having been invited to the Private View and subsequent reception for the exhibition "The Horses of San Marco" at the Royal Academy. He was found in possession of the invitation card.

cont.d...

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State
for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs,
London S.W.1.

Although such information should have been sufficient to release him, with an apology (admittedly he probably was not well understood since his command of the English language is very poor), the detainee was taken to the Hyde Park Hotel, where he had a room, and all his belongings were searched. He was then taken back to the Police Station.

There Signor Marangon was charged of "being a suspected person loitering with intent to commit an arrestable offence on 5th September 1979 a Broad Sanctuary, S.W.1., contrary to Section 4, Vagrancy Act, 1824 as amended by Section 15, Prevention Crimes Act, 1871 and (Sch 2) Criminal Law Act, 1967", and remanded in custody at Bow Street Magistrates' Court for the next day. The sum of £500 was paid for bail.

I well understand that on the morning of September 5th there was a certain nervousness among the security forces on the approaches to Westminster Abbey. I also understand that the Vagrancy Act of 1824, as subsequently amended in 1967 and 1971, is enforced by the Police in order to round-up people suspected of breaching of the peace. What I do not understand is why, once the identity of Signor Marangon and the reasons for his being in London had been established a judicial procedure was set in motion.

May I recall what has been published by the London press about four young Irishmen who were arrested that same day in the vicinity of Buckingham Palace, for security reasons, and set free the same afternoon with an apology.

cont.d...

Whatever the judgement to be passed on the behaviour of the Chief of the Cannon Row Police Station, I wish to call your most serious attention to the fact that Signor Marangon was not allowed to get in touch with the Italian Consul General. The Embassy got news of his incredible predicament only because a member of Signor Marangon's party happened to meet him while he was leaving the Hyde Park Hotel under Police escort. It was only thanks to the information so received that it was possible to alert the Consul General of what was happening and give him the possibility of going to the Police Station to assist Signor Marangon (where, however, he had to wait 20 minutes before being allowed to see the detainee).

This would seem to me as being contrary to Art. 19 of the Consular Convention between Great Britain and Italy which entered into force in August 1960. Art. 19 thereof reads:

- "(1) A consular officer shall be informed without delay by the appropriate authorities of the territory, when any national of the sending state is confined in prison awaiting trial or is otherwise detained in custody within his district.
- (2) A consular officer shall be permitted to visit without delay, to converse privately with and to arrange legal representation for, any national of the sending state who is so confined or detained for the purpose of any proceedings or interrogations or who is entitled to appeal under the ordinary rules as to the time within which an appeal may be made. Any communication from such a national to the consular officer shall be forwarded without delay by the authorities of the territory.

(3) Omissis

cont.d...

The Italian Ambassador wonders whether the Chief of the Cannon Row Police Station and other responsible members of the Police should not be reminded of the existence of such Convention and of its proper enforcement in order to avoid the occurrence of incidents which are not in the spirit of the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and Italy.

The Italian Ambassador would be grateful to receive, in due course, the comments of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs on the matter above.

The Italian Ambassador avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs the assurance of his highest consideration.



London, 7th September, 1979.

Daily Express - Monday 10-9-79

kitchen porter.

admitted.

Diplomatic rumpus as police bag Attilio

FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD CARRINGTON has received a scalding letter from the Italian Ambassador in London, **ROBERTO DUCCI**, over an incident at Earl Mountbatten's funeral.

Smoothie Ducci, a man not easily ruffled, is complaining about the arrest of Venetian deputy-mayor **ATTILIO MARANGON** outside Westminster Abbey last Wednesday.

Marangon, 62, like many of his fellow-countrymen, affects a rather effeminate handbag arrangement which caught the suspicion of keen-eyed police.

He was run-in as a potential terrorist, and his room at the plushy Hyde Park Hotel in Knightsbridge was searched. For six hours—without even a plate of spaghetti to cheer himself up—the unfortunate man



Carrington (left), rapped by Ambassador Ducci

protested his innocence until the police relented and allowed him to see an embassy official.

Marangon, a highly-respected citizen back home, then made two court appearances at Bow Street before he finally managed to convince the beaks that he was blameless.

He has since scampered back to the safety of his own country, leaving Ducci to rap Carrington's knuckles over a breach of protocol.