

Confidential Filing

Visit to Britain by Mr Manea
MANESCU, Vice President of the
Romanian State Council and
member of the Political
Executive Committee of the
Romanian Communist Party.

ROMANIA

June 1983

| Referred to | Date | Referred to | Date | Referred to | Date | Referred to | Date |
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| 24.6.83 | | | | | | | |
| 12.9.83 | | | | | | | |
| 23/9/83 | | | | | | | |
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FM FCO 281250Z SEPTEMBER 83
TO IMMEDIATE UKMIS NEW YORK
TELEGRAM NUMBER 540 OF 28 SEPTEMBER
INFO ROUTINE BUCHAREST
YOUR TELNO 929: BILATERALS

1. FOR HIS BILATERAL WITH THE ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY WISH TO BE AWARE OF THE GIST OF THE CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND MANESCU ON 23 SEPTEMBER.

INF

2. MANESCU SAID THAT ROMANIA WOULD LIKE TO SEE A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE (ON THE LINES OF THE FORTHCOMING CDE) CONVENED TO DISCUSS INF. THE US AND SOVIET UNION SHOULD POSTPONE DEPLOYMENT TO GIVE MORE TIME FOR DISCUSSIONS, OR SHOULD AT LEAST AGREE NOT TO DEPLOY ANY INTERMEDIATE RANGE MISSILES IN EAST OR WEST GERMANY OR IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE AIM SHOULD BE TO ACHIEVE A MILITARY BALANCE AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE LEVEL. THE PRIME MINISTER REPLIED THAT THE SOLUTION TO THE INF PROBLEM LAY IN THE HANDS OF THE SOVIET UNION. IT WAS NOT CLEAR THAT AN ALL-EUROPEAN CONFERENCE WOULD HAVE ANY GREATER CHANCE OF SUCCESS THAN EXISTING FORA. SHE HOPED THE GENEVA TALKS WOULD CONTINUE EVEN IF A ZERO OPTION COULD NOT BE AGREED.

LEBANON

3. MANESCU SAID THAT THE UN SHOULD WORK TO ACHIEVE THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL FOREIGN TROOPS FROM LEBANON AND ASSURE THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE LEBANESE STATE. THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT THE FIRST PRIORITY WAS TO SECURE A CEASEFIRE AND PERSUADE THE LEBANESE GOVERNMENT TO ENTER INTO GENUINE TALKS ON RECONCILIATION ONLY THEN COULD THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE MNF BE CONSIDERED.

BILATERAL VISITS

4. MANESCU REPEATED THE INVITATIONS TO THE QUEEN AND PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT ROMANIA. THE PRIME MINISTER TOOK NOTE, BUT MADE

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NO COMMITMENT.

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10, DOWNING STREET

COPIES SENT TO
No. 10 DOWNING STREET



Maneiu Record

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

23 September 1983

Dear Roger

Mr. Manea Manescu, Romanian Vice President

Thank you for your letter to John Coles of 22 September and for the briefing for Mr. Manea Manescu's call on the Prime Minister. This took place at 1000 this morning.

During a protracted exchange of courtesies, Mr. Manescu said that he had been asked to convey his President's greetings to The Queen and Prince Philip. The Romanians were awaiting a Royal Visit with great interest; they hoped a date could be fixed either this year or next. The Prime Minister said that President Ceausescu's visit had been greatly appreciated, and a date for a return visit would need to be fixed. However, she gave no commitment on a date. Mr. Manescu then invited the Prime Minister to visit Romania herself. The Prime Minister thanked Mr. Manescu for this invitation, and said that she would consider it carefully. Finally, he handed over the attached message from President Ceausescu for which the Prime Minister thanked him.

In response to a question from the Prime Minister, Mr. Manescu said that the Romanian economy was naturally affected by the world recession but that his Government was determined to continue "firm and steady" development; there were problems, but they were not insuperable.

Mr. Manescu quickly turned the discussion to the deployment of intermediate range nuclear weapons. He said that President Ceausescu had been very impressed by the success of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. This showed that agreement could be reached in Europe on the vital issue of security. He hoped that the forthcoming Conference on Confidence Building Measures would also be successful. His President was convinced that the best hope for Europe lay in convening a similar conference of all European countries to discuss the deployment of intermediate range nuclear missiles. The negotiations in Geneva touched not only on the interests of the two super-powers but on the interests of all European countries. He hoped that the USA and USSR would therefore postpone the deployment of intermediate range missiles to give more time for discussions. Failing this, the two super-powers should reach an agreement not to deploy any intermediate range missiles in East or West Germany, or in Czechoslovakia. The over-riding need was for both super-powers to reduce their defence

/ expenditure

expenditure and to achieve a military balance at the lowest possible level of armaments. The Romanian Government would ideally like to see total nuclear disarmament.

In reply, the Prime Minister said that the Soviet Union had already deployed its SS20s and completed its modernisation programme. That was why NATO had decided in 1979 to deploy Cruise and Pershing missiles by the end of this year unless the Soviet Union dismantled its SS20s. There had been three years' of negotiations and the American position had been agreed with its NATO allies. It was not therefore clear that an all-European conference would be any more successful. The solution lay in the hands of the Soviet Union. Unless the Soviet Union agreed to dismantle its SS20s, on a verifiable basis, then Cruise and Pershing missiles would be deployed in December. The Soviet Union would take it as a sign of weakness if NATO decided not to deploy these missiles. The Prime Minister said that she hoped the Geneva talks would continue even if a zero option could not be agreed. It might be possible to reach an agreement which would mean that fewer Cruise and Pershing missiles would be deployed than envisaged at present. She agreed wholeheartedly that a military balance could be struck at much lower levels of armaments. No-one would be better pleased if the numbers of strategic, intermediate and conventional weapons could be reduced.

There then followed a short discussion of the situation in the Lebanon. Mr. Manescu said that he felt all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Lebanon, including Israeli forces and the independence of the Lebanese State should be assured. The United Nations should work to achieve this goal. The Prime Minister replied that the situation in the Lebanon was extremely dangerous; the country was essentially partitioned between the Israelis, the Syrians, and a Lebanese State riddled with factions such as the Druze and Christians. The top priority was to secure a ceasefire and to persuade the Lebanese Government to enter into genuine talks on reconciliation. Only then could the withdrawal of the MNF be considered.

The meeting concluded at 1040.

Yours ever

William Rickett

R.B. Bone, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

22 September 1983

Jan Ihan.

Visit of Romanian Vice President: UK/Romanian
Commercial Relations

In the light of the meeting which took place between the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and Mr Manescu, DTI have thought it necessary to prepare additional briefing on UK/Romanian commercial relations in case the Romanians go into detail at the meeting with the Prime Minister on 23 September. I therefore enclose DTI's supplementary brief for use as appropriate at this meeting.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'R B Bone'.

(R B Bone)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
10 Downing Street

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

22 SEP 1988





CALL BY MR MANEA MANESCU: 23 SEPTEMBER 1983

SUPPLEMENTARY BRIEFING ON COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

POINTS TO MAKE

1. It would be misleading to encourage the Romanians to think much could now be done to improve access to the UK for steel, textiles, footwear and other sensitive products. The British industries in question still face great problems of adjustment. Romania should concentrate on areas where there is open access, including engineering goods, chemicals and electrical equipment. Romanian enterprises need to be competitive in terms of price, quality, delivery etc. Sustained marketing effort is called for. The Government is always ready to help with introductions and advice on how to approach the market.
2. We continue to encourage co-operation in third markets. The main need here is for Romanian enterprises to get into a sufficiently close relationship with British firms that this type of co-operation can prosper.
3. The UK takes a relatively liberal view towards imports of agricultural products although we have particular problems with a few sensitive horticultural items at particular times of the year. The UK is of course part of the European Community and it is possible that other member states would have much more difficulty over increased imports from Romania.
4. We see little chance of access for Romania to Community fishing areas at present. Fishing rights are major problems for the Community and our own industry is being forced to contract.

ESSENTIAL BACKGROUND

The Romanians are liable to go into detail, even at top level meetings. Mr Manescu raised with the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry on 20 September restraints on Romanian exports of steel plate, textiles, footwear and other sensitive products to the UK; improved access to our market for food and to Community waters for fishing. Emphasis has been placed on the imbalance of bilateral trade in the UK's favour of nearly \$ 350 million in the last 5 years.



While a large part of UK exports to Romania are products of the metallurgical and engineering industries, engineering goods only comprise 4 per cent of Romanian exports to the UK. The Romanians also want help from HMG in getting British firms to undertake joint ventures in developing countries.

Much of this ground was covered when the Prime Minister met the then Prime Minister of Romania on 13 April, 1981 and the answers are similar. In general we want the Romanians to avoid concentration on products which cause us difficulties (they can control their imports) and make an effort to compete here over the wide range of goods for which they have open access.

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

22 September, 1983

See file,

Visit of Mr Manea Manescu, Romanian Vice President: Call on
Prime Minister

/ I enclose briefing for the call on the Prime Minister
by Manescu at 1000 on Friday 23 September.

See file
R B Bone

(R B Bone)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
10 Downing Street

COVERING CONFIDENTIAL

CALL BY MR MANEA MANESCU, ROMANIAN VICE PRESIDENT,
23 SEPTEMBER

POINTS TO MAKE

GENERAL

1. Bilateral political relations without major problems. Follow with interest Romania's stand on various international issues. Hope to see Romania maintaining independent line.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

2. Impressed by determination of Romanian Government to make economic adjustment necessary to live within means and service debt.

3. Glad it was possible to complete Paris Club negotiations on 1983 debt rescheduling so quickly. What are prospects for avoiding need for further rescheduling in next three years?

EAST-WEST

4. Ready for more constructive relationship with Soviet Union, if Soviet conduct allows, but cannot ignore Soviet behaviour (arms build up, Afghanistan, Poland, attitude to human rights). World opinion has made clear condemnation of shooting down of Korean airliner.

5. In Poland we are looking for deeds not words from authorities. Difficult to see how lasting political and economic stability can be achieved without genuine dialogue between Government and people. Romanian views?

6. Continued presence of some 105,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan remains of utmost concern to UK and international community. Withdrawal of Soviet troops

remains key to a settlement. We expect further resounding vote of condemnation at the forthcoming UNGA debate.

INF

7. Grateful for President Ceausescu's message on INF. Have noted its contents. Remain sceptical about value of nuclear weapon free zones in Europe.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

8. Value trading relationship with Romania. Should like to see a mutual improvement in trade levels. Some improvement in world economic climate may be necessary before this can happen, but there are hopeful signs. Hope Romanian side will continue to take steps to clear remaining commercial overdues to UK companies.

9. (Defensive; if raised) ROMBAC: Essentially a matter for the commercial judgement of those involved original contract in 1978. HMG hopes all parties can resolve the difficulties reasonably and in a mutually acceptable way.

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ACT 2000

CALL BY MR MANEA MANESCU
ROMANIAN VICE-PRESIDENT, 23 SEPTEMBER

ESSENTIAL FACTS

BACKGROUND TO THE VISIT

1. Mr Manea Manescu, Vice President of the State Council, a member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and former Prime Minister, is visiting Britain as a COI Category I sponsored visitor from 17-24 September. His programme includes talks with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and meetings with representatives of industry. Mr Manescu has had a distinguished career. He was Prime Minister from 1974-1979 when he retired on grounds of ill health. Last year he returned to a position of influence in both State and Party hierarchies. A prominent economist, said to be advising President Ceausescu on the economy.

Romania: Internal Situation

2. Romania is the third most populous member of the Warsaw Pact after the USSR and Poland. Considerable natural resources but still relatively poor; standard of living almost the lowest in Europe.

3. Romania is a rigid dictatorship under the autocratic control of President Ceausescu, who is the subject of an intense personality cult. The regime relies ultimately on intimidation to maintain stability. At present no signs of coordinated opposition to the Ceausescu regime within Romania. But difficult to see how much further Ceausescu can go in reducing the standard of living (see para 11 below) and restricting the freedom of expression of ordinary Romanians without precipitating some sort of crisis.

Romania: Foreign Policy

4. For many years Romania has sought to pursue a relatively independent foreign policy. Romania fulfils its Warsaw Pact obligations minimally and grudgingly. The stationing of foreign troops on Romanian territory is not permitted and Romanian troops do not participate in Warsaw Pact exercises. Much is made by the Romanian propagandist machine of the alleged moderating role Romania has played at recent meetings of the Warsaw Pact. 'Peace' propagandist has become a central feature of President Ceausescu's personality cult.

5. Romania has made considerable efforts to cultivate China, Yugoslavia (a traditional friend) and non-aligned third world countries, and also to promote good relations with the West. It maintains relations with nearly all countries including Israel and Chile, but not with South Africa, Taiwan or the Republic of Korea. Ceausescu has maintained an ambitious, though ineffective, dialogue with all sides in the Middle East and recently received Mr Shamir, then Foreign Minister of Israel.

6. Romania's independent line has manifested itself in some criticism of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the Romanian press has taken a non-committal (not a slavishly pro-Soviet) line in their comments about the Korean airliner incident. Mr Manescu may be prepared to put forward the Romanian assessment of current Soviet objectives and priorities.

INF

7. Identical unsigned messages about INF from President Ceausescu to the Prime Minister were given to the Embassy in Bucharest on 21 August. Similar messages have gone to Mr Andropov, President Reagan and certain other Allied leaders. Ceausescu proposes that the US and the USSR should postpone deployment of new medium

range missiles, (meaning Pershing II, cruise missiles and any further SS20s), at least until the end of 1984. He also advocates the creation of nuclear weapon free zones in Europe. We remain sceptical about the value of such zones; they could still be targeted by weapons based well beyond their borders. Prime need is for reduction, not redistribution.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

8. The Romanian economy is in serious difficulty, owing largely to over-ambitious industrialisation and neglect of the potentially plentiful agricultural sector. Some progress is being achieved with the co-operation of Western creditors and the IMF. Romanian average incomes are the third lowest in Europe: on some definitions Romania qualifies as a developing country.

Rescheduling

9. A messy rescheduling of both officially guaranteed and commercial bank debt took place in 1982. (The bulk of the debt (90%) is owed to commercial banks.) Relief was 80% of the payments falling due, amounting to relief of some \$2.7bn in the year. A second round of debt reschedulings was agreed with Western governments and banks earlier this year. If all goes well, Romania may avoid a further rescheduling in 1984.

IMF and Government Stringency Measures

10. The IMF programmes for 1982 and 1983 secured more rapid economic adjustment than had been possible in 1981. The current account deficit was eliminated in 1982: and convertible currency trade surplus amounted to around \$1.5bn. In 1983 the current account is forecast to remain in surplus, but at a rather smaller level than in 1982.

11. The social cost of achieving external balance has been high. The sudden shift of resources into net exports hit the consumer hard: consumer goods are scarce; acute food shortages (particularly outside Bucharest) are common; energy supply cuts have been widespread and domestic energy conservation measures are enforced. Many underlying structural problems remain.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

12. Trade relations between the UK and Romania have been dominated by Romania's economic difficulties which culminated in the major rescheduling of 1981/82. Not all commercial debt is covered by these agreements and British firms are therefore reluctant to increase trade with Romania. Nevertheless, the bilateral trade balance has been comfortably in our favour for some time (aerospace exports are a contributory factor) and Romania could remain a useful market. UK exports to Romania were worth £115 million in 1982 while imports from Romania amounted to £51 million.

13. ROMBAC This project involves British Aerospace (BAe) and Rolls Royce in providing several completed BAC 1-11 aircraft followed by kits of parts which the Romanians assemble into completed aircraft. The original deal envisaged some 80 aircraft but only 2 Romanian-built planes have flown so far. Others are under construction but arrears of payments are building up. Romanians have asked for a slowdown in the programme: and BAe have warned the Romanians that unless arrears of payment are cleared they (BAe) may have to consider a reduction of their involvement. Decision to proceed with or amend the contracts is primarily a commercial judgement for the companies; but any decision to do so would have implications for ECGD (who would have substantial claims to meet in the event of termination) and for political relations between Romania and the UK (President Ceausescu takes a personal interest in the contract).

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BILATERAL ISSUES

Ministerial Visits

14. Despite insatiable Romanian appetite for ministerial high level visits we have fallen behind our major partners. Mr Rifkind visited Romania for bilateral consultations in October 1982. Forthcoming visits to the UK include Mr Duma (Deputy Foreign Minister) for political consultations with Mr Rifkind in November and a possible visit by Mr Pungan, Minister for Foreign Trade, in January 1984. The Romanians regularly press for a visit by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary: no firm commitment has yet been given.

State Visit to Romania

15. President Ceausescu's principal aim in relation to the United Kingdom is undoubtedly to secure a State Visit by The Queen in return for his own State Visit here in 1978.

Visit by the Prime Minister

16. During his visit in October 1981 the Romanian Foreign Minister invited the Prime Minister to visit Romania in the near future. The Prime Minister undertook to 'look at her diary'. Mr Manescu will probably repeat the invitation; this may be contained in a message from President Ceausescu which we understand Mr Manescu will be bringing with him.

Eastern European & Soviet Dept
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
21 September 1983

VWXAAU

MR INGHAM
MR JOCE
MR TAYLOR
MR KYDD
MR MURRAY
DETECTIVES
FRONT DOOR(2)

VISIT OF THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE
ROMANIAN STATE COUNCIL, MR MANEA MANESCU-
PHOTOCALL:

The Prime Minister will be meeting Mr Manescu tomorrow morning (Friday) for talks, There will be a photocall (venue still to be decided). Those attending from the news media at 0945 for 1000 hours will be:

COI ↘ Peter Boyce

NPA ↘ Peter Skinley (UPI)

M. L. FOULDS

22 SEPTEMBER 1983

M L FOULDS
Press Office

SUBJECT cc Mates
ofr.



*Președintele
Republicii Socialiste România*

PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T 132 B.

București, 16 septembrie 1983

STIMATA DOAMNA PRIM-MINISTRU,

Cu prilejul vizitei în Marea Britanie a vicepreședintelui Consiliului de Stat al Republicii Socialiste România, Manea Mănescu, vă transmit cele mai bune urări de sănătate și fericire personală, precum și de progres, prosperitate și pace poporului britanic,

Constatînd cu satisfacție dezvoltarea raporturilor dintre țările noastre, îmi exprim convingerea că acționînd în spiritul convorbirilor pe care le-am avut împreună se vor amplifica în continuare relațiile româno-britanice pe multiple planuri, se va extinde cooperarea economică, tehnico-științifică, culturală și în alte domenii de interes comun în folosul celor două popoare, al cauzei înțelegerii, securității și păcii în Europa și în lume.

Conlucrînd îndeaproape în direcția amplificării și diversificării relațiilor dintre România și Marea Britanie, vom asigura stabilitate și perspectivă largă raporturilor tradiționale de prietenie româno-britanică.

./.

DOAMNEI MARGARET THATCHER
PRIM-MINISTRU AL REGATULUI UNIT AL
MARII BRITANII SI IRLANDEI DE NORD



- 2 -

Exprim convingerea că țările noastre vor conlucra și în viitor în sfera problemelor vieții internaționale actuale și îndeosebi pentru securitate și colaborare pe continentul european, pentru oprirea cursei înarmărilor și trecerea la dezarmare, în special nucleară, pentru soluționarea pe cale pașnică, prin negocieri a conflictelor internaționale, pentru reducerea decalajelor în dezvoltarea economică și instaurarea unei noi ordini economice internaționale, pentru o politică de pace, destindere și respect al independenței naționale.

In încheiere, doresc să vă urez mult succes în activitatea dumneavoastră de răspundere pentru prosperitatea poporului britanic, pentru colaborare și înțelegere internațională.

Bucharest, September 16th, 1983

DEAR MRS.PRIME-MINISTER,

On the occasion of the visit to Great Britain of the Vice-President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mr.Manea Mănescu, I convey to you the best wishes of health and personal happiness and of progress, prosperity and peace to the British people.

Ascertaining with satisfaction the development of relations between our countries, I express my conviction that, acting in the spirit of the talks we have had together, the Romanian - British relations in different fields will be amplified further on, the economic, technical-scientific and cultural co-operation and in other fields of common interest will be extended to the benefit of the two peoples, of the cause of understanding, security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Working together in order to amplify and diversify the relations between Romania and Great Britain we shall assure stability and a large perspective to the traditional relations of the Romanian - British friendship.

/...

Mrs. MARGARET THATCHER
PRIME-MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

I express my conviction that our countries will co-operate in the future too in the field of the present international life and especially for security and co-operation on the European Continent, to stop arms race and for passing to disarmament and first of all nuclear disarmament, for the solution of the international conflicts by peaceful means, by negotiations, for the reduction of the gaps in economic development and for setting up a new international economic order, for a policy of peace, détente and respect for national independence.

In conclusion, I wish you great succes in your activity of responsibility for the prosperity of the British people, for colaboration and international understanding.



10 DOWNING STREET


From the Private Secretary

12 September 1983

I write to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 12 September enclosing the Curriculum Vitae of His Excellency Mr. Manea Manescu, Vice-President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

A. J. COLES

His Excellency Monsieur Vasile Gliga



no
EMBASSY OF THE
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
OF ROMANIA

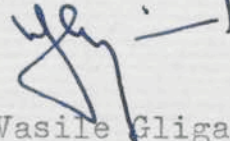


4 PALACE GREEN
LONDON W8

12th September 1983

Dear Mr. Coles,

I have the pleasure to send to you hereby enclosed the Curriculum Vitae of His Excellency Mr. Manea Mănescu, Vice-President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who will pay an official visit to Great Britain between 17th September - 24th September 1983.

Yours sincerely

Vasile Gliga
(Ambassador)

Mr. A.G.Coles
Private Secretary to the
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street, SW1

Professor **MANEA MĂNESCU**

Vice-President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Vice-President of the Supreme
Council for Economic and Social
Development of Romania
Member of the Grand National
Assembly
Former Prime Minister of Romania
(1974-1979)

—CURRICULUM VITAE—

Professor MANEA MANESCU

Vice-President of the State Council
of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Vice-President of the Supreme
Council for Economic and Social
Development of Romania
Member of the Grand National
Assembly
Former Prime Minister of Romania
(1974-1979)

Professor Manea Mănescu was born on August 9, 1916, in the town of Brăila. At an early age, he took part in the democratic movement, actively participating, during the Second World War, in the national struggle of resistance for the liberation of Romania from the Nazi dictatorship. Having finished university economic studies, at the Bucharest Academy of High Commercial and Industrial Studies, Professor Manea Mănescu carried out a vast didactic theoretical and practical economic activity.

Professor Manea Mănescu began his economic activity in the oil industry. Between 1948 and 1966, he held economic positions

/...

of high responsibility: in the leadership of State Planning Committee; General Director of the Central Statistical Board; Finance Minister; as well as in other economic institutions carrying out a constant activity in the fields of economy, planning and finances for the social-economic development of Romania; at the same time, he has continued his activity as a university professor in the economic higher education and for scientific research in the field of social-economic life.

Professor Manea Mănescu participated in the elaboration of seven five-year plans of Romania for the years 1951 to 1985 as well as in the elaboration of the prospectives for horizon 1990 and 2000.

Between 1967 and 1972, Professor Manea Mănescu held the position of President of the Economic Council of Romania and from 1969 to 1972 he was Vice-President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

In 1982, he was elected again Vice-President of the State Council.

Between 1972 and 1974, he held the position of Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and President of the State Planning Committee. In 1973, he was elected Vice-President of the Supreme Council for Social and Economic Development of Romania.

In 1982, he was elected again Vice-President of the Supreme Council for Social and Economic Development.

In 1974, Professor Manea Mănescu was elected by the Grand National Assembly as the Prime Minister of the Government. After the elections to Grand National Assembly in 1975, Professor Manea Mănescu was re-elected as Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, position which he held until 1979.

In 1982, Professor Manea Mănescu was appointed as President of the National Council for Unitary Management of the Land Fund.

In the positions he held, Professor Manea Mănescu held numerous meetings, talks and negotiations with Heads of Government and other Governmental officials concluding understandings and agreements on economic, technical, scientific and cultural co-operation.

He has been member of the Grand National Assembly since 1961. During 1961-1969, he was President of the Economic and Financial Committee of the Parliament.

For his long didactic and scientific activity, Professor Manea Mănescu was elected member of the Romanian Academy and member of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences of the Socialist Republic of Romania. He has also been a member of a number of foreign academies and scientific institutions; he has published a series of studies and carried

4/
out research in the fields of economy, sociology and economic cybernetics.

For his long activity on national and international plane, Professor Manea Mănescu has been decorated with high Romanian and foreign orders.

24 June 1983

Visit to Britain by Mr. Manea Manescu

Thank you for your letter of 22 June.

The Prime Minister is prepared in principle to receive Mr. Manescu, provided a convenient time can be found.

JOHN COLES

Roger Bone, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

NR



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

Sorry. Agree?

A-J c. 2/6.

Yes
me



Prime Minister

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Would you be prepared to receive him briefly if we can find a convenient time?

22 June 1983

A.J.C. $\frac{22}{6}$

Jan Stan.

Yes MB

Visit to Britain by Mr Manea Manescu

Mr Manea Manescu, Vice President of the Romanian State Council and member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, has been invited to visit Britain as a Category I sponsored visitor. Precise timings have not yet been fixed: and HM Ambassador in Bucharest has reported that the Romanians are likely to need an indication of the level at which Mr Manescu will be received before they formally accept the invitation.

Mr Manescu is a prominent personality in Romania. He held the post of Prime Minister from 1974 to 1979 when he retired on grounds of ill-health, but last year he returned to a position of major influence in both the State and Party hierarchies. Mr Manescu is also a distinguished economist and is said to be advising President Ceausescu on the economy.

There have been few recent high-level contacts between Romania and Britain and we have fallen behind our major European partners who have regular exchanges at Ministerial level. (The Romanian Foreign Minister was recently received by Mr Shultz, Herr Genscher and M. Cheysson.) Mr Manescu's Category I visit will afford us a rare opportunity for contact with a senior member of the Romanian hierarchy.

Sir Geoffrey Howe has agreed in principle to receive Mr Manescu and I should be grateful to know whether the Prime Minister would also be prepared in principle to accept a short call. It need be no longer than 10 minutes and could take place either at the House of Commons or 10 Downing Street, to suit the Prime Minister's convenience. You will recall that the Chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, Mr Giosan, was received briefly by the Prime Minister during his successful sponsored visit to Britain in January 1981.

Handwritten signature of R B Bone

(R B Bone)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
10 Downing Street

