

Confidential File

Possible
Visit of Sr Areilza, President
of the Consultative Assembly
of the Council of Europe
& his ^{her} SUCCESSORS

EUROPEAN
POLICY

JULY 1987

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
	15.7.87						
	15.1.88						
	15.2.82						
	16.2.82						
	11.3.82						
	7-2-90						
<p>PREM 19/2987</p>							

Seen by CDP



Ref. A090/368

MR POWELL

--- I attach a self-explanatory exchange with Sir Peter Smithers. I take it that you also have a copy of the note attached to his letter, and will handle his suggestion that the Prime Minister should meet Madame Lalumiere.

R.R.B.

ROBIN BUTLER

7 February 1990



CABINET OFFICE

70 Whitehall London SW1A 2AS

01-270 0101

From the Secretary of the Cabinet and Head of the Home Civil Service

Sir Robin Butler KCB CVO

Ref. A090/367

7 February 1990

Dear Peter,

Many thanks for your letter of 2 February and for its enclosure. I am not sending you any Foreign Office observations, but merely wanted to say that it was good to hear from you and that I am grateful to you for keeping me in touch with ideas which you have put to the PM.

These are exciting times: I believe that we are thinking progressively here but, unless one is prepared to rush head-long, it is difficult to be recognised as being progressive.

I am sorry that there have been no developments which rekindled any hopes for the Collection. But we will try to remain, as you suggest, prepared for the unexpected.

With all good wishes,

Yours ever,

Robin

Sir Peter Smithers
6921-Vico Morcote
Switzerland

SIR PETER SMITHERS 6921-VICO MORCOTE

SWITZERLAND

Tel.- (091) 69-19-73

2 February 1990

CABINET OFFICE	
A	1291
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FILING INSTRUCTIONS	
FILE No.

Dear Robin,

one evening last week the Prime Minister asked me to ring her and we had a long talk about various matters including Europe. It so happened that I was on my way to Strasbourg to join my successor in hearing the Prime Ministers of Poland and Hungary. I suggested to the PM that it would be useful if at some stage she could meet Madame Lalumiere, the Secretary General, for a talk. In a previous note after Gorbachev's visit to Strasbourg I mentioned that she is a woman of quite exceptional brilliance and she is now in the middle of the East European question. The PM seemed to think this a worthwhile idea and I promised to pursue it and to let you know the outcome if any.

Accordingly when I was in Strasbourg I had a talk with the Secretary General, and discovered that she is about to undertake an eight-capital tour of governments, and that she will be in London from the evening of February 26th to the evening of 28th: a most fortunate coincidence, and an opportunity unlikely to be repeated, to have a talk without fanfare. The meeting could take place quite informally and it would be much preferable if it did NOT include the President of the Assembly, who is with her. Otherwise I see no possibility of talking freely about the German question which now lies at the center of restructuring Europe.

I have accordingly written to the PM today telling her about this and enclosing a note about the new structural situation in Europe as seen after talking with the heads of the Russian and Polish delegations in Strasbourg and with the Secretary General. I enclose a copy of this. This does not require any 'reply'! I am not a disgruntled constituent who needs an answer. Perhaps I ought to say that after the note which I sent in after the Gorbachev speech you kindly sent me a reply which after your own observations passed on to what seemed to be a stock Foreign Office blurb. I am afraid it was a case of what the Americans call 'Pass the sick-bag, Alice'. I don't expect any 'answer' unless somebody really has something worth saying about the issues, and even then it is not necessary.

The PM inquired about the Baron and his pictures. He is now trying to sell the Villa Favorita, as I expected. That will mark the completion of the hijack to Spain. I doubt the chance will ever recur, but one must always expect the unexpected where a fifth wife is concerned.

With best wishes,

Peter
Peter Smithers.

Sir Robin Butler K.C.B.,C.V.O.

file this
a Sir/C



10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

20 December 1989

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE: VISIT BY THE SECRETARY
GENERAL**

Thank you for your letter of 18 December about the visit of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The Prime Minister very much regrets that she will not be able to see Mme. Lalumière on this occasion.

CHARLES POWELL

J. S. Wall, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

A handwritten signature or mark in the bottom right corner of the page.

1700 on 26 Feb.

oto

cell
①



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Ric Thirion

18 December 1989

You saw her predecessor
some years ago. But

if we are ever to reduce
the number of foreign visitors
Jean Charles, whom you see, she must
be a candidate for 'dropping'.

Council of Europe: Visit by Secretary General

The Foreign Secretary proposes to invite the Secretary
General, Mme Catherine Lalumière, to visit London as a
Guest of Government on 26/27 or 27/28 February next year.

This will be Mme Lalumière's first visit to the UK
since she took up her appointment in June. It will be
an opportunity to discuss the role of the Council of
Europe in developing closer ties between East and West
as well as other issues with which the Council of
Europe is concerned.

The Prime Minister saw Sr Oreja, Mme Lalumière's
predecessor, in London in 1985. The Prime Minister may
wish to see Mme Lalumière on this occasion. I should
be grateful if you would let us know.

Agree
not to
see
her?
yes
(not)
no

Jans.

Stephen Wall

(J S Wall)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street

Euro pot
cc: fco
18/3

Council of Europe
Parliamentary Assembly

nfa : pa
(JC)

The President

Paris, 11 March 1982

MS

Madam Prime Minister,

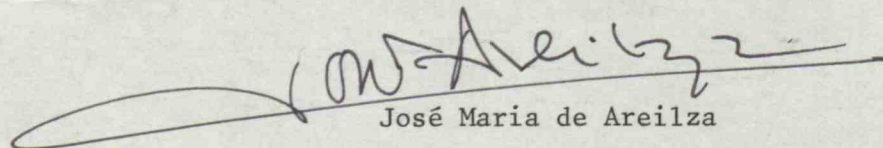
Let me thank you most sincerely for the warmth of your welcome on Tuesday 16 February, during my official visit to London.

It was a special privilege for me to be able to exchange views with you personally on several of the issues which are of concern to the 21 member states of the Council of Europe.

Moreover, I was encouraged by your reference to our discussion in the reply you gave to a parliamentary question on the following day, when you stated that you agreed with me that the Council of Europe could play a major part in strengthening the ties between democracies world-wide.

Let me repeat that you will always find a particularly interested audience in the Parliamentary Assembly and that my colleagues and I will be honoured to welcome you in our Chamber in Strasbourg during one of our plenary sittings next year.

Please accept Madam Prime Minister
the assurance of my highest considerations


José Maria de Areilza

The Rt. Hon.
Margaret THATCHER, M.P.,
Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
GB-LONDON

Postal address: F 67006 Strasbourg Cedex
Tel.: (88) 61.49.61

Telegraphic address: Europa Strasbourg
Cetax: Strasbourg 870943

Encl

File

DFC



10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

16 February 1982

PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Senor Areilza called on the Prime
Minister this morning. I enclose a record of
the conversation.

A. J. COLES

Francis Richards, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

16

ce master

subject

RECORD OF A CONVERSATION BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE
PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE
AT 0945 HOURS ON 16 FEBRUARY AT 10 DOWNING STREET

Present:

Prime Minister
Mr. Coles

Senor Areilza
Mr. Priestman
Mr. Leijon

* * * * *

Senor Areilza said that the purpose of his present visit was to present his views on the Council of Europe. He wanted to give the Assembly a greater role. In the past the Committee of Ministers had not developed a very effective function - and their approach was too formal. The Prime Minister commented that it was difficult to avoid this with 21 Ministers and their Advisers present.

Senor Areilza said that it was important that the role of the Assembly should not be forgotten in any new process of re-launching the European idea. The Assembly was a Parliament of Parliaments. There was a limit to how far the European Community could grow. After Spanish accession, a long pause could be expected. The more the Community coordinated its foreign policy and moved towards a common position on strategy and defence, the greater the danger of alienating the neutral democracies in Europe. The Council of Europe, several of whose members were neutrals, could provide the framework for linking all the democratic countries of Europe. The Prime Minister commented that she was very much opposed to the European Community developing a defence role. The key to the defence of Europe lay in NATO since European freedom depended on the American guarantee.

/ Senor Areilza

Senor Areilza said that in 1983 he wished, as an experiment, to invite other Parliaments to join with the Assembly to examine the workings of Parliamentary democracy. He had in mind the Parliaments of some Latin American countries as well as Sri Lanka, India, Sene-Gambia and Botswana. He hoped that every two years there would be a "Conference of Strasbourg" which would become a forum for all Parliamentary democracies. This would promote the essence of the Helsinki Act and be a beacon of hope to Eastern European countries. Thus the Council of Europe would fulfil the purpose for which it was created. The Prime Minister said that the West did not carry out enough advocacy of the cause of the free world. The artificial case of the Communists was always being heard but the West should preach the virtues of fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

Senor Areilza said that he hoped the Prime Minister would visit Strasbourg next year to address the Assembly. He would send a formal invitation in due course. The Prime Minister said that she would be glad to consider an invitation, though she had not greatly liked the atmosphere of the Parliament Building when she had recently delivered a speech to the European Parliament. Senor Areilza said that the atmosphere of the Assembly was very different. The Prime Minister's visit was expected. The President of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Pope had recently accepted invitations to address the Parliament.

Turning to the question of Turkey, the Prime Minister said that she hoped it would be possible to keep that country within the Council of Europe. She believed that the Turks would return to democracy, indeed a truer form of democracy than they had hitherto possessed. If they retained their membership of the Council of Europe, they were more likely to proceed on this path.

Senor Areilza asked whether the Prime Minister thought that the West had enough leverage to bring about a change in the policy situation. The Prime Minister said that the Soviet reaction to events in Poland could be explained by their fear of an alternative source

/ of power.

of power. This concept was alien to the Communist system. The Soviet aim would be to absorb Solidarity into the Government machine. But the human spirit could not be crushed forever. It was only a question of time.

The conversation ended at 1015 hours.

16 February 1982



Euro P.D.

10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

He is pronounced "Areltha"

He will be accompanied by :-

Mr. Priestman : Chief of the
Assembly.

Mr. Leijon : Chief de Cabinet.

A. J. C. $\frac{15.}{2}$



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

12 February 1982

Dear John,

Visit of the President of the Parliamentary
Assembly of the Council of Europe:
15-16 February 1982

Sr Areilza will be calling on the Prime Minister at 9.45 am on Tuesday 16 February. It is primarily a courtesy call, but briefs are enclosed in case he should raise any of the following topics:

- Brief No 1: The outstanding invitation to the Prime Minister to address the Parliamentary Assembly
- Brief No 2: Contact with other democracies
- Brief No 3: European Union and the Council of Europe
- Brief No 4: Relations between the Assembly and the European Parliament
- Brief No 5: Turkey and the Council of Europe

The first two of these are likely to be uppermost in Sr Areilza's mind during his call on the Prime Minister. Sr Areilza is currently pursuing with some vigour the idea, which we welcome, of holding conferences in Strasbourg of parliamentarians from the other parliamentary democracies of the world.

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/
/ A biographical note is attached at Annex A, a copy of Sr Areilza's programme at Annex B, and a background note on the Council of Europe at Annex C. The importance of Sr Areilza's visit is primarily symbolic. It is important to him personally as a recognition of his long career as a politician and former Spanish Foreign Minister. His election, in which he had the full support of British Conservatives on the UK Delegation to the Assembly, marked acceptance that Spain had fully re-emerged as a democratic state.

/The visit

CONFIDENTIAL



The visit is also important to members of the Assembly, to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe and to the governments of other member states as further evidence of British support for the Council following the successful visit of the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe to London in January as the guest of HMG. For us it is another opportunity to demonstrate publicly that we value the work of the Council.

Yours ever,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'F N Richards', written in a cursive style.

(F N Richards)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
10 Downing Street

AREILZA Y MARTINEZ DE RODAS, JOSE MARIA DE (CONDE DE MOTRICO)

CD Deputy for Madrid 1979.

Born Portugalete (near Bilbao) 1909. Graduated in Law and Engineering in 1932. Mayor of Bilbao after its capture by Franco's forces in the Civil War. Later Director General for Industry (1938-40) and member of the Cortes (1943-47). Ambassador to the Argentine (1947-50); to the United States (1954-60); and to France (1960-64). From 1966 to 1969 he served as head of executive secretariat of the King's father, Don Juan (q.v.). Foreign Minister in King Juan Carlos' first government (December 1975 to June 1976), and as such paid a visit to London in March 1976.

Originally a hardline Franco supporter, he progressively dissociated himself from the regime in the mid 1960s and cultivated a more liberal image. In October 1977 he published a set of memoirs "Diary of a Minister of the Monarchy" which aroused some criticism including a denial from Buckingham Palace of statements allegedly made by the Duke of Edinburgh to the King of Spain over Gibraltar. In 1978, formed his own party, the Accion Ciudadana Liberal, which attracted relatively little support. However, it was enough of a powerbase to ensure himself a place in the right-wing coalition, Coalicion Democrática, formed to fight the 1979 general elections. He was returned for Madrid, but the CD overall fared disastrously. As a result, though personally respected he remains in the political wilderness. He writes regularly for the monarchist ABC and holds strong views on the Basque question.

An able, urbane and sophisticated man, he speaks fluent English, French and German, and has considerable charm of manner combined with a sharp tongue. His Motrico title (which he does not use professionally) is derived from his wife, a quiet and pleasant woman who gives the impression of being somewhat shy. He also has a title of his own which he never uses at all. Four children.

He has been a member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe since May 1979 and was elected its President in May 1981.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE
COUNCIL OF EUROPESunday 14 February

1530 Arrive London Gatwick Flight BA 455
No official engagements

Monday 15 February

1030 Talks with Mr Goodison AUSS, FCO
1130 Talks with the Lord Privy Seal, FCO
1245 for 1300 Lunch given by Her Majesty's Government
Host: Lord Carrington (Admiralty House)
1500 Press Conference
1600 Meeting with Select Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Commons, chaired by Sir Anthony
Kershaw MC MP
(Arrive Member's Entrance)
1700 Call (jointly) on Mr Alan Beith MP, Liberal Chief
Whip and Member, UK Delegation to Council of
Europe Parliamentary Assembly, and Mr John Roper MP
SDP Chief Whip (former Member of the Delegation)
(House of Commons)
1930 for 2000 Attend a performance of 'Arms and the Man' in
the Lyric Theatre
Host: The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP
Supper afterwards at 1 Carlton Gardens

Tuesday 16 February

0945 Call on the Prime Minister
approx 1015 Leave No 10
1100 Call on the Clerk of the House of Commons,
Sir Charles Gordon KCB
(Arrive Member's Entrance, House of Commons)
1130 Call on Rt Hon Roland Moyle MP, Labour Deputy
Foreign Affairs Spokesman

1230 Call on the Speaker (Speaker's Office)

1315 for 1330 Lunch given by the Spanish Ambassador
(at the Spanish Embassy)

1500 Attend Prime Minister's Question Time
[Return to hotel]

1800 Reception given by the UK Delegation to the
Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly
(IPU Room, Westminster Hall)

Private function hosted by Sir Frederic Bennett MP,
Leader of the UK Delegation to the Parliamentary
Assembly

Wednesday 17 February

Sr Areilza will remain privately in the UK

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

AIMS

1. The Council of Europe is a grouping of 21 European nations (all except the Communist countries and Finland are now included) who subscribe to and are bound by the Council's Statute. This describes the aim of the Council as 'to achieve a greater unity between its Members for the purpose of safeguarding and realising the ideals and principles which are their common heritage' and provides that 'Every Member of the Council of Europe must accept the principles of the rule of law and the enjoyment by all persons within its jurisdiction of human rights and fundamental freedoms'. It is organised to provide a framework for intergovernmental co-operation in the fields of culture, education, health, social welfare, crime prevention, harmonisation of legislation, youth affairs and the improvement of the environment (defence is specifically excluded). To fulfill its responsibility for the preservation of human rights and fundamental freedoms it maintains judicial machinery as provided for in the European Convention on Human Rights, to which all Members have subscribed. Its Parliamentary Assembly brings together MPs from all between member countries. It has additional significance as a forum which brings together the ten EC countries with the other democratic states of Europe.

STRUCTURE

2. The organs of the Council of Europe are:

/(a)

- (a) The Committee of Ministers which meets twice a year at Ministerial level and once or twice monthly at Deputy (Permanent Representation) level. As well as making use of this forum for political discussion, Ministers sometimes take decisions on matters of importance referred to them by their Deputies. Most decision-making, however, takes place at the level of Ministers' Deputies.
- (b) The Parliamentary Assembly comprising representation from the Parliaments of the Member States. This normally meets 3 times a year. Members are also formed into a number of specialist Assembly Committees. The Assembly makes recommendations to the Committee of Ministers.
3. The Secretariat has the task of serving the two organs of the Council of Europe including a large number of intergovernmental expert committees responsible to the Committee of Ministers. The Secretary-General, though elected by the Assembly, is also responsible to the Committee of Ministers for the general administration of the organisation.
4. Part of the Council's work is carried out by institutions set up specially for the purpose, eg the European Commission of Human Rights, the Court of Human Rights, the European Youth Centre and the European Youth Foundation. Of these, the institutions dealing with human rights are the most important to HMG. The Committee of Ministers, normally at Deputy level, also has specific and important responsibilities to fulfil under the European Convention on Human Rights, (concluded under Council of Europe auspices in 1950).

/The



The principal vehicle used by the Council for advancing its objectives is the promotion of Conventions and Agreements which now number over 100.

5. The seat of the Council of Europe is at Strasbourg, but there are offices also in Paris and Brussels. The official languages are English and French, but German and Italian are used as working languages as well.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY,
SR JOSE-MARIA DE AREILZA: 15 - 16 FEBRUARY 1982

BRIEF NO 1 : INVITATION TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY

POINTS TO MAKE

1. Not forgotten President de Koster's kind invitation to address the 21 Nation Assembly. Looking forward to it. Simply a question of dates.
2. Because of Turkish problem Lord Carrington will address Assembly and present Statutory Report on 28 April. Unfortunately I cannot manage it in the Autumn.
3. Sure we shall find mutually convenient date in 1983.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY,
SR JOSE-MARIA DE AREILZA: 15 - 16 FEBRUARY 1982

BRIEF NO 1: INVITATION TO PRIME MINISTER TO ADDRESS ASSEMBLY

ESSENTIAL FACTS

1. During his official visit to the UK in May 1980, Sr Areilza's predecessor, Mr de Koster, invited the Prime Minister to address the Assembly. The Prime Minister gave no commitment then but subsequently accepted a recommendation that she should do so at a convenient time.
2. It was tentatively arranged that the Prime Minister should address the Assembly in April 1982. This idea was dropped when it became clear that, Turkey having passed over the chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers, Lord Carrington would have to be in Strasbourg in April to present the Committee's Statutory Report to the Assembly.
3. It was then agreed in April 1981 that the Prime Minister's speech be delayed until 1983. Sessions of the Assembly next year are due to take place on

24 - 28 January
2 - 6 May
(probably) 26 September - 6 October
4. A speech could be delivered equally effectively at any of these sessions (although the Autumn Session is largely devoted to OECD matters and other economic subjects). The Council of Europe offers a good platform for a speech by the Prime Minister, which could have the additional advantage of demonstrating continuing British support for the Council.

5. The Assembly does well by UK Ministers: Lord Hailsham addressed it in 1979; Mr Hurd in January this year and Lord Carrington will do so on 28 April.

6. Other heads of government to have addressed the Assembly include Chancellor Schmidt (1978) and M. Barre (1980). The Prime Ministers of Malta, Portugal, Spain and Turkey, and several Foreign Ministers have also spoken in Strasbourg. It is understood that FRG President Carstens recently accepted in principle an invitation to address the Assembly at a future date.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY, SENOR

JOSE MARIA DE AREILZA: 15-16 FEBRUARY 1982

BRIEF No 2 : CONTACT WITH OTHER DEMOCRACIES

POINTS TO MAKE

1. Very interested in proposal for experimental Strasbourg Conferences. Council of Europe Assembly ideally qualified to strengthen ties between democracies of Europe and those in other parts of the world.
2. In this country Council of Europe known for its excellent work on human rights but little else. Probably because it spreads its thin resources over too many areas (social and socio-economic questions; education, culture and sport; youth; public health; nature conservation, natural environment and regional planning; regional and municipal cooperation; legal and crime problems). Many of these subjects also covered by organisations such as ILO, OECD, and EC.
3. Parliamentary Assembly partly to blame. As power-house of Council of Europe, source of perhaps too many initiatives for studies by Committee of Ministers. Perhaps Council of Europe due for a Relance.
4. Since no more money available, pursuit of 'Strasbourg Conferences' may entail reduction in range of studies and expert activities.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY,
SR JOSE-MARIA DE AREILZA: 15 - 16 FEBRUARY 1982

BRIEF NO 2: CONTACT WITH OTHER DEMOCRACIES

ESSENTIAL FACTS

1. In 1981 M. Pierre Aubert, the Swiss Foreign Minister proposed that the Council of Europe should broaden its contacts with other democratic countries or groups of countries. Committee of Ministers gave the proposal only a lukewarm reception, perhaps because he singled out eg the Andean Pact and ASEAN which have, recently had close contacts with the EC - including the European Parliament. But parliamentarians were more enthusiastic and Sr Areilza is pursuing the idea vigorously.
2. He envisages a series of biennial 'Strasbourg Conferences' to bring together representatives of world-wide parliamentary democracies. He argues that such countries are a dwindling minority; that the parliamentary democratic system is the best we have, and that the Council of Europe should take the initiative in preserving it. At its Autumn session each year, at which it discusses the report on the OECD, parliamentarians of the 21 European countries are joined by those of Japan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Sr Areilza wishes to build on this and establish regular contact with parliamentarians from Andean Pact countries, ASEAN, India, Sri Lanka and African countries.
3. This year there is to be a colloquy, on the initiative of the Parliamentary Assembly, attended by 15 Europeans and 15 Japanese including politicians, educationalists, researchers, scientists, and industrialists, to discuss relations between Western Europe and Japan. Next year there might be one on relations between Western Europe and Latin America.

4. If this initiative succeeds in strengthening democracy in other parts of the world it will have been well worthwhile. It would be a considerable feather in the cap of the Assembly, which too often gets bogged down in very technical subjects to no great purpose. It would lead to meetings of an altogether different kind from those of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and the IPU. The latter is of course burdened by its Communist membership. And it is wholly appropriate for the Assembly to organise such contacts with eg the Andean Pact Parliament, whereas the Committee of Ministers would find it hard to justify establishing more official contacts with a governmental grouping that included Bolivia.

5. There is no prospect of member governments agreeing to any overall increase in Assembly funds.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY,
SR JOSE MARIA DE AREILZA, 15-16 FEBRUARY 1982

BRIEF No 3 : EUROPEAN UNION AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

POINTS TO MAKE

1. We still await detailed proposals from those who propose European Renewal or European Union. Recognise that Council of Europe has been dealing with cultural matters and harmonisation of legislation for many years. Any EC activity should complement COE activities not duplicate them.
2. Detect a shift of emphasis in Council of Europe. More interest in political discussion. Your own ideas for series of Strasbourg Conferences to strengthen democracy.
3. Does this suggest Relance of Council of Europe? We believe the Council ought to have a more political role and could usefully drop some of the technical studies which occupy nearly 100 Committees of Experts for several days each year, sometimes to no great purpose.
4. Assembly is responsible for good deal of the initiative which gives rise to this work. It is likely to respond to a plea to reduce pressure on the Committee of Ministers?

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

SENOR JOSE MARIA DE AREILZA : 15-16 FEBRUARY 1982

BRIEF NO 3 : EUROPEAN UNION AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

ESSENTIAL FACTS


1. The development of closer cultural cooperation between EC Member States has been the subject of recent initiatives by France, Germany and Italy:

(i) In October 1981 the French Government's Memorandum on European Renewal identified culture as an important component in the Community's identity and this has led to discussions aimed at setting up the European Foundation project again.

(ii) In November 1981 the FRG and Italy presented to the Ten their draft European Act, one of the proposals of which is for closer collaboration between Member States on cultural matters; another is for harmonisation and standardisation of legislation.

2. There has so far been little discussion on closer harmonisation of legislation in the EC but at their Luxembourg conference in May 1981 COE Cultural Ministers emphasised the need to consider closer cooperation between the COE and other international organisations such as the EC, the Nordic Council of Ministers, UNESCO.

3. The communique issued at the end of the November 1981 Ministerial meeting of the COE stressed the need to ensure maximum complementarity between the activities of the EC and the COE, and declared that the size and experience of the COE made it the primary instrument of cultural cooperation in Europe.



Ministers agreed to reconsider the matter in the future. As a first step the Secretary-General is preparing a report.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE: 15 - 16 FEBRUARY 1982

4

BRIEF NO 4: RELATIONS BETWEEN ASSEMBLY AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

POINTS TO MAKE

1. Closest possible liaison between Council of Europe and European Parliament makes good sense. Obvious value in having complementary roles so far as possible. None of us wants to see duplication of work which is not just costly - it adds to confusion in the public mind.
2. Understand excellent cooperation now established between the two Cultural Affairs Committees and that intention is that several committees should coordinate their work programmes. This is good news.
3. Assume there is nothing we can do; that it is really up to two organisations to work their relationships out.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY,
SR JOSE MARIA DE AREILZA: 15 - 16 FEBRUARY 1982

BRIEF NO 4: RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ASSEMBLY AND THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT

ESSENTIAL FACTS

1. Relations between Mme Veil and President de Koster were not good. Consequently President Areilza sees an acute need for better coordination between the two organisations. It could take various forms. There should be closer contact between ideological groups within the two organisations; there should be joint meetings of committees to discuss areas where their interests overlap and to avoid unnecessary duplication, and both organisations should act jointly to educate European public opinion better in their aims and achievements. President Areilza proposes to meet Mr Dankert the new President of the European Parliament.
2. According to the latest Progress Report of the Bureau and Standing Committee to the Assembly excellent cooperation has been established between the two Assemblies cultural affairs committees. A meeting between representatives of the two bureaux was scheduled to take place on 17 November but had to be postponed because of the absence of several members. Current initiatives include the preparation of a working paper containing specific proposals. Several committees including the cultural, legal, scientific and political affairs committees are to be invited to coordinate their work programmes.
3. Relations between the two organisations are solely for them to sort out. There is little which governments can do except to encourage them to cooperate. Sr Areilza, however, may want Ministers to encourage closer cooperation between the representatives of political groups in each Assembly.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY,
SR JOSE-MARIA DE AREILZA: 15 - 16 FEBRUARY 1982

BRIEF NO 5 : TURKEY AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

POINTS TO MAKE

1. Glad that, despite hostility of some in Assembly debate in January and tough language of Assembly resolution, Turkey is still in Council of Europe. But they nearly decided to withdraw.
2. Believe Turkey will withdraw if Scandinavians and Dutch announce that a case is being prepared against her or, at latest, when a case is submitted to the European Commission of Human Rights.
3. Turkish departure from Council would reduce chances of our promoting return to democracy. Turks would also tend to turn their backs on Western influence. Long drawn out scenario envisaged by Danes may be attractive in theory. But is it realistic? If Turks walk out, what has been gained?
4. Share general concern about allegations of human rights violations. Have made our views known to Turks. But believe we need to take the long view of what will really keep Turkey on road back to democracy. Strong doubts that human rights case will help.

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

VISIT OF PRESIDENT OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY,
SR JOSE-MARIA DE AREILZA: 15 - 16 FEBRUARY 1982

BRIEF NO 5: TURKEY AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

ESSENTIAL FACTS

1. There has been no Turkish delegation in the Assembly since May 1981 when the Assembly declined to extend the validity of their credentials. Since then Turkey has been undecided whether to withdraw from membership of the Council of Europe. The UK as Turkey's friends have been urging her to stay, in the knowledge that withdrawal would lead to alienation and not accelerate return to democracy.
2. Last month saw the most heated debate in the Assembly so far on the situation in Turkey when, even though the Turkish authorities had gone out of their way earlier in January to ensure a useful visit by an Assembly delegation headed by Mr Tom Urwin and Mr Percy Grieve, a tough Resolution was passed calling on member governments to take Turkey to the European Commission of Human Rights (see Annex). Turkey stopped short of withdrawing but apparently only after considerable internal argument in Ankara. The Scandinavians and Dutch are considering going ahead.
3. With a case against Turkey in the European Commission of Human Rights the Danes seem to be the most determined because of pressure of public opinion and because they feel the Council of Europe must not be guilty of double standards. The others appear likely to go along with them, although without much enthusiasm: the Norwegians are under pressure to act from the Norwegian Labour Party, but seem reluctant. The French may also be involved in the initiative.

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4. The Scandinavians and the Dutch have told us they do not wish to force Turkey to leave the Council of Europe. The Danes envisage the human rights case as a long drawn-out process, which will put pressure on the Turks without forcing them into isolation. They are probably wrong. There is a strong possibility that the Turks will react by withdrawing from the Council as soon as the Danes decide to go ahead.

5. The chances of persuading the Danes and others against taking a case against the Turks are not good. But our Embassies in the relevant capitals have approached host governments, on instructions, to question their contemplated action and to point out that in our view such a move is likely to force Turkey to withdraw from the Council of Europe.

6. General Evren told Sir Frederic Bennett in January that once Turkey had left the Council of Europe there was no question of her returning as long as he was Head of State.

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FM STRASBOURG 291410Z
TO IMMEDIATE FCO TELNO 12 OF 29 JANUARY
RFI IMMEDIATE ANKARA

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(55)

M I P T : FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF RESOLUTION AS ADOPTED.

THE ASSEMBLY,

1. HAVING CONSIDERED THE REPORT OF ITS POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AND THE OPINION OF ITS LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, WHICH PARTICULARLY TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE FACT FINDING VISIT CARRIED OUT BY AN ASSEMBLY DELEGATION FROM 7 - 14 JANUARY 1982,
2. RECALLING THE POSITION IT ADOPTED PREVIOUSLY ON THE SITUATION IN TURKEY, NAMELY RECOMMENDATION 904(1980), RESOLUTION 757 (1981) AN ORDER NOS 392(1980), 395(1981) AND 398(1981),
3. HAVING TAKEN NOTE OF THE STATEMENTS OF THE TURKISH HEAD OF STATE ON 31 DECEMBER 1981 INDICATING A TIMETABLE ACCORDING TO WHICH A DRAFT CONSTITUTION WILL BE SUBMITTED TO REFERENDUM IN THE AUTUMN OF 1982 AND LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS WILL TAKE PLACE IN 1983 OR AT THE LATEST IN SPRING 1984,
4. CONSIDERING THAT THE PRESENT SITUATION IN TURKEY IS STILL INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S STATUTE, BUT THAT TURKEY'S CONTINUED MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE GIVES THE LATTER THE OPPORTUNITY AS WELL AS THE OBLIGATION, TO WATCH OVER THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION AND THE RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THAT COUNTRY,
5. STRESSING ITS LINKS OF FRIENDSHIP WITH THE TURKISH PEOPLE AND REITERATING ITS FAITH, CONFIRMED BY THE FACT FINDING DELEGATION TO TURKEY, AND THE PEOPLES ATTACHMENT TO EUROPE IN GENERAL AND TO THE IDEALS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN PARTICULAR, RECOGNISING AT THE SAME TIME THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ROLE OF THIS PEOPLE AS A CULTURAL BRIDGE BETWEEN EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST,
6. RECALLING THAT THE TERMS OF ARTICLE FIFTEEN OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS PROVIDE THAT CONTRACTING PARTIES CAN DEROGATE FROM THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ONLY QUOTE TO THE EXTENT STRICTLY REQUIRED BY THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SITUATION, PROVIDED THAT SUCH MEASURES ARE NOT INCONSISTENT WITH ITS OTHER OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW UNQUOTE,
7. RECALLING, WITH A VIEW TO MAKING USE OF ALL AVAILABLE MEANS FOR VERIFYING ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE, ITS ORDER NO 395(1981), BY WHICH IT INSTRUCTED THE SECRETARY GENERAL QUOTE TO SEEK WITH THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES INFORMATION IN EVERY CASE OF ALLEGED TORTURE OR ILL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BROUGHT TO HIS ATTENTION BY MEMBERS OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY UNQUOTE,
8. NOTING IN THIS CONTEXT THAT THE HEAD OF STATE INFORMED THE DELEGATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE ON 8 JANUARY THAT ANY ALLEGATION OF TORTURE CAN BE BROUGHT BY ANY INDIVIDUAL TO THE ATTENTION OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE FOR INVESTIGATION.

9. EXPRESSING SATISFACTION THAT TERRORISM HAS DIMINISHED IN TURKEY BUT NOTING THAT THIS HAS NOT BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY A CORRESPONDING RESTORATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS LIMITED OR SUSPENDED IN CONFORMITY WITH ARTICLE 15 AFOREMENTIONED;
10. CONDEMNING THE RECENT DECISION OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL TO DISSOLVE THE POLITICAL PARTIES AND TO CONFISCATE THEIR PROPERTY;
11. CONCERNED BY REPORTS ACCORDING TO WHICH TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT ARE STILL PRACTISED, BUT NOTING THAT THE TURKISH AUTHORITIES HAVE REAFFIRMED THEIR INTENTION TO INVESTIGATE ALL ALLEGATIONS AND PUNISH OFFICIALS FOUND TO BE GUILTY OF TORTURING PRISONERS;
12. CONSIDERING THAT A CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY HAS BEEN SET UP TO DRAW A DRAFT CONSTITUTION WHILE DEPLORING THE FACT THAT POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE EXCLUDED FROM PARTICIPATING IN THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY;
13. CONCERNED ABOUT THE UNDEMOCRATIC ASPECTS OF SOME RECENT LEGISLATION, SUCH AS THE LAW ON THE UNIVERSITIES, WHICH MIGHT PREJUDICE THE DEMOCRATIC QUALITY OF THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION;
14. CONSIDERING FINALLY THAT THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE CANNOT, AT THE RISK OF LOSING ITS CREDIBILITY AS A HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTION POSTPONE AGAIN THE TAKING OF A FIRM STAND AGAINST THE CURRENT SITUATION IN TURKEY;|
15. CONDEMNS THE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN TURKEY, INTER ALIA, THE ABOLITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS, DETENTION FOR OFFENCES RELATING TO THE HOLDING OF OPINIONS, TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT INFLICTED ON POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THE HOLDING OF TRIALS WITHOUT THE RIGHTS OF DEFENCE OF THE ACCUSED BEING GUARANTEED.

16. ASKS THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT TO FREE POLITICAL PRISONERS, ALLOW DEMOCRATIC AND TRADE UNION ORGANISATIONS TO RECONSTITUTE FREE FROM INTERFERENCE , TO ENSURE THE PROTECTION AND EQUALITY OF TREATMENT OF THE COUNTRY'S RELIGIONS MINORITIES AND TO TO RE-ESTABLISH DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS.

17. DRAWS THE ATTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF MEMBER STATES OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE TO ARTICLE 24 OF THE CONVENTION WHICH PERMITS ANY CONTRACTING STATE TO SEIZE THE COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF ANY INFRINGEMENT OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION.

18. EXPRESSES THE OPINION THAT THE PROCEDURE ENVISAGED UNDER ARTICLE 24 OF THE CONVENTION SHOULD BE UTILISED IN THE CASE OF TURKEY IN ORDER TO VERIFY THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE AND OTHER VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN TURKEY ARE FOUNDED.

19. URGES THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT :
 - A. TO ENSURE THAT THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION WHICH IS TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE APPROVEL BY THE TURKISH PEOPLE, AS WELL AS THE FUTURE LAWS ON POLITICAL PARTIES - AND ON THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM, ARE FULLY IN CONFORMITY WITH TURKEY'S OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE STATUTE AND THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS.

B. TO SEE TO IT THAT ADEQUATE PROVISION IS MADE FOR FREE PUBLIC DISCUSSION BEFORE THE DRAFT CONSTITUTION IS SUBMITTED AS PLANNED TO A REFERENDUM BY A SECRET BALLOT IN AUTUMN 1982.

C. TO RESPECT FULLY ALL PROVISIONS OF THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS FROM WHICH NO DEROGATION IS ADMITTED, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE ELIMINATION OF THE PRACTICE OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AND PURSUE VIGOROUSLY ITS INVESTIGATION OF ALL REPORTS IN THIS CONNECTION, AND TO RELEASE ALL PRISONERS UNDULY DETAINED.

D. TO GIVE A DELEGATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS THE POSSIBILITY OF UNDERTAKING AN OBJECTIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE CONDITIONS IN PRISONS IN TURKEY, PARTICULARLY IN CONNECTION WITH ALLEGATIONS OF TORTURE.

E. TO GUARANTEE THE RIGHT OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL TO A FAIR TRIAL BEFORE FULLY INDEPENDENT COURTS AS WELL AS HUMAN LIVING CONDITIONS IN PRISON ESTABLISHMENTS.

F. TO ABOLISH ALL LAWS WHICH UNDULY LIMIT THE RIGHT TO FREE EXPRESSION, THE ACTIVITIES OF POLITICAL PARTIES AND TRADE UNIONS AND TO GUARANTEE THESE RIGHTS EXPLICITLY.

G. TO RECOGNISE THE TURKISH POPULATIONS'S RIGHT TO INFORMATION BY ESTABLISHING GENUINE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

H. TO ENSURE THAT ALL THE CONDITIONS OF DEMOCRACY ARE COMPLIED WITH TO ENABLE IN THE NOT TOO DISTANT FUTURE THE NEW DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED TURKISH PARLIAMENTARIANS TO TAKE THEIR PLACES AGAIN IN A PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE.

ENDS.

FCO PSE PASS ANKARA

CAPE [REPEATED AS REQUESTED]

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PS/LPS
PS/MR HURD
PS/LORD TREFGARNE
PS/PUS
MR BULLARD
MR ADAMS
MR GOODISON

cc:- Miss Stephens

15 January, 1982

✓ B F 15/2
for brief

Council of Europe: Visit of President of the
Parliamentary Assembly

Thank you for your letter of 13 January.

The Prime Minister would be glad to receive
Sr Areilza at 0945 hrs on 16 February.

A. J. COLES

F N Richards, Esq
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

R



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

13 January 1982

Dear John,

Yes not

Min Areilza
Agree to see him?

A.F.C. 14/1

Council of Europe: Visit to London of the
President of the Parliamentary Assembly

On 15 July I wrote to Michael Alexander (for ease of reference I attach a copy) about the projected visit to London last October by the President of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly. At that time, the Prime Minister's engagements prevented her from agreeing to see Sr Areilza and, in the event, parliamentary business in Madrid prevented Sr Areilza from coming.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary has now invited Sr Areilza to pay an official visit to the UK on 15 and 16 February as the guest of HMG. It would be most helpful if the Prime Minister could receive him briefly. If she agrees, I understand that a convenient time would be 0945 on 16 February.

Yours over,

(F N Richards)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
10 Downing Street

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

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Dear Michael,

Council of Europe: Visit to London by the
President of the Consultative Assembly

Sr Areilza, President of the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, would like to visit London in October. We understand that he is considering 19-20 October as possible dates. He is a Spanish Deputy representing the right-wing Coalicion Democratica and was elected President of the Assembly in May. This will be his first visit to Britain since he took office.

In addition to a meeting with the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Sr Areilza has asked to call on the Prime Minister.

Sr Areilza was Foreign Minister in King Juan Carlos's first government (December 1975 to June 1976) and as such visited London in March 1976, when he was seen by the then Prime Minister. His election as President of the Assembly means a great deal to the Spanish authorities as tangible evidence of Spain's arrival on the scene as a fully-fledged democracy.

The Prime Minister met Sr Areilza's predecessor as President, Mr de Koster, when he visited London in May 1980. You will recall that he invited her to address the Assembly and she has accepted in principle, although no final decision has yet been made on a date.

The United Kingdom assumes the Chairmanship of the Council of Europe in November. In recent months there has been some criticism of the UK's attitude to the Council of Europe. Smaller countries have interpreted our insistence on limiting budgetary growth as betokening a loss of interest in the organisation. If the Prime Minister could have a brief talk with Sr Areilza it would help greatly to counter-act this impression.

A programme has not yet been worked out for Sr Areilza. We should therefore be able to find a time on either 19 or 20 October to suit the Prime Minister's convenience.

Yours ever,
[Signature]
(F N Richards)
Private Secretary

M O'D B Alexander Esq
No 10 Downing St

of

Ewop
Ple

15 July 1981

Council of Europe: Visit to London by
the President of the Consultative Assembly

Thank you for your letter of 15 July. As I have already mentioned to you on the telephone, the Prime Minister's diary in October is very overcrowded. I do not think that it would be reasonable to ask the Prime Minister to make room in it for Sr. Areilza.

I suggest that you arrange for an informal indication to be given to Sr. Areilza that if he hopes to see the Prime Minister - and we are making no promises - he would be well advised to postpone his visit until early next year.

MODBA

F.N. Richards, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

S



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

15 July 1981

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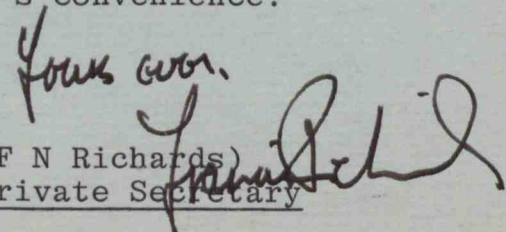
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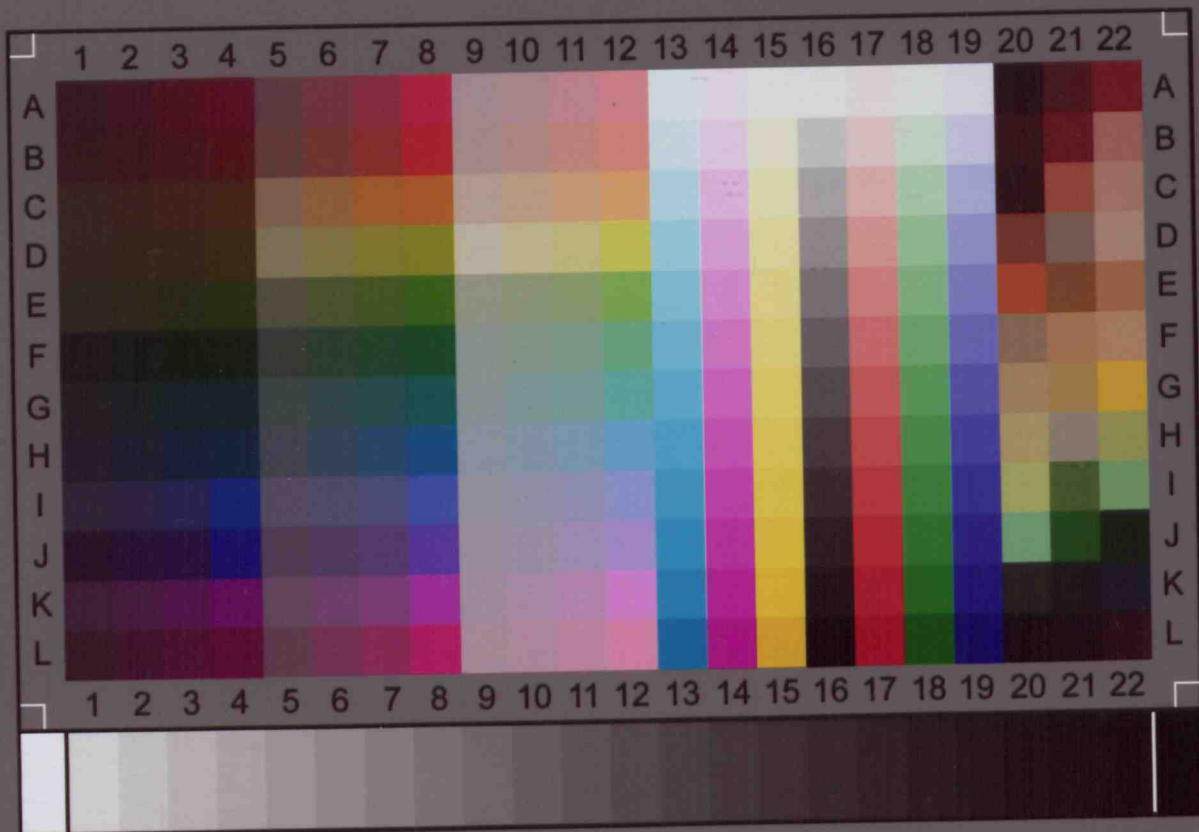
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Yours ever,

(F N Richards)
Private Secretary

M O'D B Alexander Esq
No 10 Downing Sr



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